



Anti-Dumping regulations in Thailand

Thailand's anti-dumping regulation is structured in alignment with the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 ("GATT"). The legal framework of Thailand governing anti-dumping and countervailing measures is primarily set out in the Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Act B.E. 2542 (1999), and the Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Act B.E. 2562 (2019) (collectively, the "ADA").

The Department of Foreign Trade ("DFT"), under the Ministry of Commerce, serves as the competent investigating authority responsible for the administration and enforcement of anti-dumping and countervailing measures in Thailand. The Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Committee (the "Committee") acts as the decision-making body with statutory authority to consider investigation findings, render final determinations, and recommend the imposition of anti-dumping duties through the issuance of relevant notifications.

An anti-dumping investigation is initiated upon the filing of a properly documented petition by or on behalf of the domestic industry, provided that the application contains sufficient prima facie evidence and is formally accepted by DFT in accordance with ADA and its subordinate regulations.

Procedurally, the investigation process incorporates due process safeguards for all interested parties, including exporters, importers, foreign producers, and domestic producers. Such interested parties are entitled to submit written information, evidence, objections, and legal arguments, respond to questionnaires, and participate in hearings within the prescribed timelines. DFT is required to consider all relevant submissions on record before reaching its preliminary and final determinations.

In this regard, Thailand's anti-dumping framework demonstrates a rules-based investigative mechanism that balances trade remedy enforcement with procedural fairness and transparency, in line with international trade law standards.