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FEATURES OF ANTIDUMPING LEGISLATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Modern European market has traditionally been a cherished goal of many Ukrainian producers for the sale of goods, including agricultural products. High demands for quality of agricultural products supplied do not affect the attractiveness of the market due to high purchase prices and increasing purchasing power. However, it should be kept in mind that the EU, like most developed countries, treat domestic agricultural producers with special care.

The European Union (as most developed economies) increasingly applies anti-dumping measures to protect national producers. The amount of anti-dumping investigations and number of cases of application of respective measures to agricultural pro-

duction are relatively small compared to such "classic" in this context objects like metal and textile products. Also import of Ukrainian agricultural products to the EU historically is not at risk. However, one should not underestimate the potential risk of such measures. The low level of anti-dumping investigations concerning agricultural producers is associated with high national rates for its imports, which, however, tend to decrease. Moreover, EU recently tends to increase the number of antidumping investigations in the agricultural sector. Another important factor is enforcement of protection of national producers in crisis, and as a result – widespread use of antidumping mechanisms of protection.