

THIS DISCUSSION PAPER proposes improving anti-dumping's (AD) procedural institutions by enhancing the quality of public governance in the formulation of AD decisions by national authorities. It further examines the AD practices and laws of China and South Africa, arguing that poor governance in emerging economies contributes to their prolific use of AD, usually disproportionate to their small share of world imports. These economies already maintain higher tariff barriers than industrial countries, so that without effective steps to ensure better governance to restrain the arbitrary and proliferating use of AD, they may lose out significantly on the gains from the trade liberalization for which they have been striving for decades.

XUAN GAO is a postdoctoral associate at Prof. Charles Lieber's group at Harvard University, where he is currently involved in nanowire bio-sensor research. His main field of interest is fundamental properties and biological application of semiconductor nanostructures.

Nordiska Afrikainstitutet

The Nordic Africa Institute

Nordiska Afrikainstitutet
(The Nordic Africa Institute)
P.O. Box 1703
SE- 751 47 Uppsala, Sweden
www.nai.uu.se

ISSN 1104-8417

ISBN 798-91-7106-644-2



9 789171 066442

The Proliferation of Anti-Dumping and Poor Governance in Emerging Economies

CASE STUDIES OF CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

XUAN GAO