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Specificity of anti-dumping regulation for transition countries

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Abstract

Since the anti-dumping regulation mechanism in transition economies is a specific instrument for promoting competition, the anti-dumping should be viewed as a constitutive very important part of the trade policy. The basic criteria traditionally used in the determination of the normal price of a product should be adapted to the realities of organic production in the transition period.

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1. Introduction

The problem of anti-dumping regulation framework refers to a number of very actual problems. On its correct design depends the development of an optimal economic policy.

Transition economies have to solve or adapt to specific conditions given by:

- resources' limitation, which causes the dependence of these economies on the dynamics of the global market;
- countries' markets small capacities that, according to the chosen export orientation strategy, require an active promotion of their products on foreign markets.

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The main objective of the economic policy is to ensure the effective protection of the exports from the adverse effects of anti-dumping measures. Therefore, the domestic exporters' protection could be expressed by the following directions:

- how to support economic restructuring and creation of conditions for development of the country's exports;
- finding the means of protecting national producers from unfair competition from foreign firms on external markets.

This topic is relevant for transition countries as the practice of antidumping policy does not allow them to effectively incorporate into the system of international division of labor. In economic theory there is a lack of research studies on the possibilities and features of the mechanisms of protectionist measures in accordance with the rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Therefore it is important to take into consideration the modern methodological approaches in using worldwide protectionist measures, as follows:

- investigate the system of national producers protection from imports of goods, existing within the WTO system;
- determine the effectiveness and application of methods and means of protecting national producers;
- identify the main aspects of special protective, antidumping and countervailing measures use, by taking into account the increasing market competitiveness.

There is a stringent need to follow the dynamics of the anti-dumping policy, to identify key trends, issues, and change possibilities of the forms and methods of its application. This will help the transition from anti-dumping mechanisms pronged treatment to comprehensive understanding of policies in order to protect the interests of exporters.

Certain aspects of the problem have been studied in the literature devoted to the analysis of anti-dumping measures in international trade. But there are no theoretical justification of the basic criteria in determining the normal price of export goods and services to countries with transition economies.

The findings of this paper can contribute to the development of criteria and safeguards in the system of international economic relations. Basic criteria traditionally used in the determination of the normal price of a product should be adapted to the actual conditions of production in the transition period.

This theoretical study may contribute to a significant enrichment of the methodological potential of scientific developments.

2. Research findings

The traditionally acknowledged dumping exports of goods at below normal prices, given the following three conditions are sufficient, are:

- if exports cause significant damage to one of the participants in the international exchange of goods;
- if the price is recorded on the same trading conditions between countries;
- if the export market threatens the loss of domestic producers.

Dumping is quite common in the international trade practice. Dumping is considered for the sale of goods at a price below the selling price of the domestic manufacturer. Introduction of antidumping measures is possible only when a certain industry complains against the importing country and a special investigation is conducted. And, as a result of this investigation, the existence of dumping practices causing material damage to a national industry has been proved.

Dumping regulation has three main features:

- firstly, it is implemented by the executive;
- secondly, there are basic conditions in dumping and margin of dumping;
- thirdly, anti-dumping duties are imposed either when an industry was damaged, or when there was a threat of damaging it.

Anti-dumping measures are implemented by the state in order to protect domestic producers from the adverse effects of dumped imports. The state can apply antidumping duties, including temporary anti-dumping ones, or adopt exporter pricing obligations. These measures should be preceded by investigations in order to establish three key factors:

- the availability of dumped imports;

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