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NIGERIA'S ANTI-DUMPING AND ANTI-SUBSIDIES REGIME: A REVISIT

DR. OLATOKE, J.O. (SAN)

Abstract

In the year 2000, the Federal Government came out with the novel idea of constituting an Anti-dumping Committee as an effective check against a term that had become both obnoxious and debilitating to local industries, then much sigh of relief was heaved by local manufacturers. Paradoxically, while a progressive decline characterized local production, a massive increase in the importation of foreign goods was noticed. This paper therefore examines the danger in the dumping activities to Nigeria as well as the effects of the anti-dumping and anti subsidies programme of the Nigerian government.

1. INTRODUCTION

The collapse of international trade in the 1930s and its effects on and war led some world leaders to conclude that new international economic institutions were essential.¹ The goal envisaged for such institutions were as much political as economic- the prevention of war and the establishment of a just system of economic relations were as important as the economic benefits that might derive from international trade and economic stability.² During World War II, preparations were made for developing such institutions³. The Bretton Woods Conference and the resulting agreements were the early results of these preparations.⁴

The period between World War I and World War II was a difficult time in international economy. Increasing tariffs, particularly those enacted in the early 1930's by the Smoot- Hawley Tariff Act in the United States and comparable measures elsewhere, led to sharp declines in imports and exports. These principally led to the making of General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Nigeria ratified the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) in 1960 shortly after independence and was a founding member of the

¹ See Gardner, Sterling- Dollar Diplomacy; US states Department, Summer Welles speech 1941 "(commercial Policy Series No. 71), and US State Department, "Harry Hawkins Speech, 1944

² Ibid Speeches made by delegates at the opening of the second session of the preparatory committee at the Genera conference in 1947, UN DOC. EPCT/PV2/ 1-4

³ Gardner, Sterling- Dollar Diplomacy (note 1).

⁴ See Bretton Woods proceedings, The Articles_of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

World Trade Organization (WTO) in January 1995. The instrument of acceptance of the Uruguay Round Agreement and the Marrakesh Agreements establishing the WTO was signed by the then Head of State, General Sani Abacha, on December, 2nd 1994.⁵

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international body align with the rules of trade between nations. It came into being on 1st January 1995, but its trading system is half a century older. Since 1948, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) had provided the rules for the system. Over the years, GATT evolved through several rounds of negotiations, the greatest and the largest round being the Uruguay Round which lasted from 1986 to 1994 and led to the creation of the W.T.O. The GATT Principles and Agreements were adopted by the WTO, which was charged with administering and extending them. However, while GATT has mainly dealt with trade in goods, the WTO and its Agreements now cover, in addition to this, trade in services and trade in inventions, creations and design (intellectual property)⁶. to protect the sacrosanct all these, the government after seen that importation was affecting exportation, the government decided on the anti-dumping efforts. The paper is structured into five sections; introduction and conceptual framework. In section three, the Nigerian Government's Anti-Dumping and Anti-Subsidies Efforts is appraised. Section four is basically on the Effects of Dumping in Nigeria and the paper ends in section five with the concluding remark.

2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The thrust of this paper is the analysis of the problems and effects of the dumping activities of the developed nations on the developing ones like Nigeria. Government efforts in this direction were to protect the infant Nigerian industries. However, since the commencement of the programme, there seems not to be a clear departure from the pre anti-dumping situation, hence this study.

3. THE NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-DUMPING AND ANTI-SUBSIDIES EFFORTS EXAMINED

Nigeria for the first time signed the WTO Agreement and/or treaty in 1995 and same remained binding till today having being part of our law.⁷ Nigerian law recognize that a good is dumped on its territory when it

⁵ The instrument has been lodged with the Director-General of the WTO, Legal Depository of such instruments.

⁶ World Trade Organisation (WTO), *Trading into the Future* (2nd Edn), (The World Trade Organization information and media Relations Division April, 2001)

⁷ See Section 12 of the Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) and Section 3 of Customs and Excise Duties (Dumped and Subsidized Goods) Act Cap 87 Laws of Federation of Nigeria 1990.

provides as follows.¹ “For the purpose of this Act, imported goods shall be regarded as having been dumped.”

- a. If the export price from the country in which the goods originated is less than the fair market price of the goods in that country.
- b. In a case where the country from which the goods were exported to Nigeria is different from the Country in which they originated.
- c.. If the export price from the country on which the goods originated is less than the fair market price of those goods in that country.
- d.. If the export price from the country from which the goods were so exported is less than the fair market price of those goods in that country”

Goods shall be regarded as having originated in a country²

- a. If those goods were wholly produced in that country; or
- b. If some stage in the production of goods was carried out in that country and the cost of carrying out such stage, if any, in the production of the goods as was carried out after those goods last left that country (but before the import of the goods into Nigeria) was less than 25% of the cost of production of the goods as so imported; or
- c. If some stage on the production of any components or materials incorporated in the goods was carried out in that country and the cost of carrying out such stage in production as was carried out after those components or materials last left into the goods as imported into Nigeria was less than 25% of the cost of production of the goods so imported.

To exhibit the commitment of Nigerian Government to the enforcement of WTO anti-dumping laws, it enacted Customs Duties (Dumped and Subsidized Goods) Act³ to authorize the imposition of duties of customs where goods have been dumped or subsidized to discourage dumping where it appears to the President⁴

- (a) That goods of any description are being or have been imported into Nigeria in circumstances in which they are under the provision of the Act to be regarded as having been dumped; or
- (b) That a Government or other authority outside Nigeria has been giving a subsidy affecting goods of any description which are being or have been imported into Nigeria.

¹S.3 (2) Customs Duties (Dumped and Subsidized Goods) Act Cap 9 Laws of Federation of Nigeria 1958 retained as Cap 87 Laws of Federation of Nigeria 1990, which is still the extant in Law in Nigeria..

² Section 10 (1), *ibid.*

³ Cap C48 Laws of Federation of Nigeria, 2004.

⁴ *Ibid.*

(c) That, having regard to all the circumstances, it would be in the national interest.

The president of Federal Republic of Nigeria may exercise the power conferred on him by the Act to impose and vary duties of customs in such manner as he thinks necessary to meet the dumping or the giving of the subsidy provided that where the president or Head of State is not satisfied that the effect of the dumping or of the giving of the subsidy is such as to cause or threaten material injury to an established industry in Nigeria, or is such as to retard materially the establishment of an industry in Nigeria, he shall not exercise that power if it appears to him that to do so would conflict with the obligations of the Federal Government under the provisions for the time being in force of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade concluded at Geneva in the year 1947.

A careful perusal of the above provisions of the Customs Duties (Dumped and Subsidized Goods) Act which vest the administration of world trade in respect of dumped goods in the President of Federal Republic of Nigeria shows clearly that it is this law that is responsible for non-anti-dumping experience and/or investigations in Nigeria when compared with its other counterparts like Chile, Argentina, and South Africa.

The volume of work to be attended to by the President of Federal Republic of Nigeria is so enormous that he hardly finds time to discharge his duties under section 3 (1) of the Act. This has also been the responsible factor why many people had been clamouring for the withdrawal of membership of Nigeria from the WTO as many other countries have dumped their goods on its territory and there has not been a single anti-dumping investigation and/or action hence the untimely 'death and/or winding up of its local industries.

4. EFFECTS OF DUMPING IN NIGERIA

The entrance of Nigeria into the World Trade Organization might be responsible for the unrestrained imports, put at \$40 billion in four years (1999 - 2002)¹² at the expense of the local market and domestic production. The negative trend has led to a weaker Naira, while Local industries barely thrive. Nigerians manufacturers operate under extreme odds and can hardly expand or create employment. The commutative result had been a fragile economy which is unproductive and lacks competitiveness to face globalization.

The problem is that Nigeria signed the WTO Agreement without negotiating concessions whereas countries like India and China joined only after insisting on and securing concessions that two hundred and fourteen

¹² Special adviser to president Obasanjo on Agriculture, the Punch, Wednesday, October, 29th 2003, 17.

(214) and one hundred and thirty (130) items respectively, would not be exported to their countries¹³.

Audu Ogbe lamented over Nigeria's alarming import and called for a review of the country's Agreement or membership of the world Trade organization. It is argued that Audu Ogbe made the above statement because he was not sufficiently informed on the concept, principles and provisions of the WTO. This is because the WTO Agreement contains several provisions which could be invoked (and had, in fact been invoked) by developing countries to protect their imports — sensitive sectors. It is within the scope of this provisions that Nigeria in spite of its membership of the WTO, was able to impose a ban on the importation of some categories of textiles, raised imports duties on various products to between 60 and 100 percent, and put many products under import prohibition. It will then appear erroneous and misleading to blame the woes of the Nigerian manufacturers on the country's membership of the WTO.

The Government of Federal Republic of Nigeria further expressed its concern for the problem of dumping when on 23rd December 1999 it had a parley with the Organized Private Sector (OPS).¹⁴ Perhaps for a proper appreciation of the feelings of Nigerians to dumping, the details of the views of various participants at the parley are shown below.

At the said meeting Kola Jamodu who led the OPS narrated the catalogue of woes being faced by many industries in Nigeria as a result of WTO bilateral trade regime which stem from large scale dumping of similar goods manufactured locally into the country and that the more worrisome aspect of this is that the products are of very low quality but kept entering the country.

He further said that investigation carried out both locally and outside the country showed that such imports were either under-in-voiced and in some cases under-declared resulting in government losing huge revenue. The P.Z Industries Chairman lamented the negative effect of this on the nation's economy which put the local industries into the precarious situation they found themselves and according to the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, the manufacturing industries in Nigeria¹⁵ for the first half of 1999, capacity utilization plummeted to 30% just as unsold inventory reached 3.6 billion, an indication of low patronage hence the nation's economic landscape is littered with the debris of dead industries that have laid off large numbers of employees especially in the textile industries. The WTO

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ See Daily Champion Vol. 13 No. 4 issue of January, 6 2000, 9-10.

¹⁵ See Manufacturer Association of Nigeria (MAN) Half-Year Economic Report, 1999.

rules on dumping was the immediate cause and effects of collapse of Textile industry in Nigeria.

Aremu¹⁶ commenting on Trade liberalization, smuggling and dumping in Nigeria as it affect textile industry said:

The industry, which hitherto grew behind high tariff walls and protection, had to contend with intractable problem of smuggling of textiles, auxiliaries and clothing including under invoicing and false declarations especially through neighbouring countries such as Niger, Benin and Togo. Large quantities of certain products such as guinea brocade are being dumped into Nigeria by Asian textile countries especially from China. China has comparative advantages on critical supply and demand issues than many developing countries. Many countries are actually paying the 'China price' defined as dumped cheap imports, factory closures and job losses. In Nigeria, the "Chinese Price" manifests more after membership of the WTO and wholesale trade liberalization of trade in 1995. Many factories closed after 1995. The 'Chinese towns' in Lagos are havens for poor quality dump from China.

However, it must be pointed out here that there are local conditions in Nigeria reasonable for the woes of the textile industries apart from the dumping of foreign products. An example is the recent closure of United Nigeria Textiles Limited due to non-availability of pure oil and black oil. Due to the above reasons, Nigeria cannot for now boast of any local battery manufacturing company. The OPS side of the parley thus appealed to the Government for an effective ban on some of those products like textiles, edible oil, soap and detergents, cement, refrigerating air-conditioners and other consumer products with enough local capacity. It was further suggested that two to three year moratorium be given to the aforementioned products after which importation could be granted to compete with locally produced goods and that the government should revisit the World Trade organization (WTO) agreement in view of the fact that Nigeria was yet to meet the Western and Asian world technologically. The workers under the aegis of Chemical and Non-Metallic Product Senior Staff Association (CANMPSSA), have urged the Federal Government to consider the interest of the nation before implementing the World Trade Organization (WTO) Policies¹⁷. The Association further stressed that WTO policies that were not in conformity with the development of the nation's manufacturing sector

¹⁶ Aremu, I, End of (textile) Industry Friedrich, (Ebert Stiffing, frank Publishers, 2005), 46.

¹⁷ In 1993 alone Nigeria had three Governments viz, General I.B. Babangida; Chief Ernest Shonekan and Gen. S. Abacha.

should not be implemented. They said that government should put in place protectionist policies to fully show its commitment to the improvement of local manufacturing sector noting that past experience had shown that European countries and the United States (US) are not willing to transfer technology to developing countries.

Odah¹⁸ called upon the Federal Government to disregard the ideals of World Trade Organization (WTO) where such ideas are in conflict with the national interest¹⁹. He further stressed that a careful observation of the WTO revealed that both the United States of America and the European countries have been observing WTO in breach, adding that if the so-called champions of trade without restriction are the one breaching the same principle they preached, a struggling country such as Nigeria would be obeying WTO principles at its own peril.

Adeleye²⁰ also commented on the adverse effects of WTO treaty as it affects the local industries in Nigeria. According to him, the hardest hit sectors include textile, toiletries, electronics, chemical engineering and oil milling, among others. He further said.²¹ *"These industries have been facing the daunting challenge of dumping of goods, which are more competitive than locally produced one."*

Other negative effect of dumping is that developing countries dictate the prices of Nigeria's manufactured goods and consequently, the economy is unfittingly run to sustain jobs in those countries from where Nigeria imports, while the economy is plagued by the problems. This might be unconnected with the fact that from the beginning, during the negotiation that gave birth to WTO, African countries, including Nigeria, were not adequately represented. This necessitates the frequent calls by manufacturers for further negotiations of the WTO treaty, such that the Nigerian Economy could be freed from massive dumping of foreign goods.

The only way by which Nigerian Government is presently pursuing dumping is through the ban on importation of selected goods through the Nigerian Customs Service. This method of curtailing dumping will only produce economic loss to the country as the custom duties Nigerian government is supposed to collect from importers will be taken to other countries such as Togo, Benin Republic etc.

Since 2001 when the Federal Government of Nigeria placed ban on importation of vehicles through Nigerian ports, the loss of about N1.87

¹⁸ National Secretary, Nigeria labour congress

¹⁹ The Guardian; December 27th 1993, 8.

²⁰ Chairman, David Group of Companies, Lagos.

²¹ Public Enlightenment campaign on the effects of WTO treaty on local industries in Lagos on 9th July, 2005.

billion has resulted from it up till 2004²². The breakdown showed That Customs lost about \$10.9 billion in accruable duties, the National Maritime Authority (N270 million) and RORO Port, Apapa, Lagos where 80% of vehicles are landed (N810 million).

According to statistics of imports at Nigerian Maritime Authority²³, car imports dropped from 108,710 in 2001 to 67,879 (2002), 12,650 (2003) and 7,983 (2004). However, demands for car registration numbers have continued to rise during the period under review indicating that most of the cars were brought into Nigeria through un-approved routes especially Benin Republic.

Disturbed by this development, in 2005 President Olusegun Obasanjo, in the company of the Ministers of Agriculture, Commerce, and Internal Affairs, the Minister of State for Finance, the Attorney General of the Federation, Comptroller General of Customs and Immigration Service and the Executive Secretary of the Nigerian Investment Promotion Council, travelled to Cotonou on economic visit and resolved with Benin Republic to curb the smuggling of goods from third countries being exported to Nigeria through Benin Republic.²⁴ Commenting on the ban on importation of goods by the Nigerian Government, the WTO has urged Nigeria to lower barriers protection on its agriculture and industry to make the economy more efficient. The body said:²⁵ *"Liberalization of Nigeria's trade regime, through the simplification of its tariff structure and the removal of import prohibition, would promote better allocation of resources in line with its comparative advantage."*

According to the WTO, alongside the increased tariff protections, restrictions have distorted domestic prices, so undermining the government's effort to reduce poverty, and have increased the incentive to smuggle goods which invariably will cause loss of huge revenue to the Government.

It is not only the textile industries that were affected by dumping. The Glass Manufacturing section was also among the sectors affected in the same manner.

The Glass Manufacturers Association branch of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria has alerted the country, particularly, the Nigeria Customs Service to the importation of about 75 containers of windscreens through Lagos Sea ports²⁶.

²² The Punch, Friday, April 22, 2005, 26.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ The punch, Friday, May 13, 2005, 56.

²⁶ The punch, Wednesday, August 4, 2004, 38.

Speaking on the importation of windscreen, Tony²⁷ said since the influx of windscreens, the company had cut its production capacity from 72,000 to 4,500 per month. His words:²⁸ *"Before, the workforce of the company was about 1,000 with about 450 junior staff but now we only have about 120 workers, meaning there was a great reduction in the number of employment by the company."*

Another effect of dumping is the fall in standard of living of the people. Responding to the reactions of Nigerian to the effect of dumping, the Federal Government of Nigeria has resolved to encourage pro-active private sector by addressing the issue of dumping in the year 2000 budget in order to solve the problem of dumping once and for all and encourage local industries. The Government has carried out this promise through massive ban on importation of many items as constantly announced by the Nigerian Customs Service. It is submitted that dumping has remained the major undoing of many economies such as Nigeria where the lot of manufacturers and livestock (poultry farmers) has been worsened. Nigerian manufacturers have scaled down their quality of packaging with hundreds of workers disengaged. To some chieftains of Nigeria's economic interest groups, such as Chief Olusegun Oshunkeye, president of the Nigerian Employers Consultative Council and chairman of Nestle Foods PLC said Nigeria was not ripe for World Trade Organization membership. He said²⁹

The position of the present democratic government of Nigeria is encouraging because since independence the leadership in Nigeria are not paying serious attention to growing industrial capacity. The Nigerian governing elite is hooked on commissions; being a commission agent is considered eminently preferable to being a manufacturer. It is a culture of indolence and graft made worse by the discovery of oil in Commercial quantities in Nigeria. As a result the incentive system in Nigeria had continually discriminated against industrial enterprise. The system virtually drives the manufacturers out of business.

The persistent political instability³⁰ has ensured that an industrialization strategy has never been thought of though let alone resolutely implemented in Nigeria.

²⁷ Tony G.L.L., The General Manager, TSG Nigeria Limited, one of the two automotive glass manufacturing firms in Nigeria.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ The Punch Wednesday, August 4, 2004, 38.

³⁰ The Economist December 4th 1993, 11.

It is humbly submitted at this point that there are more critical and beneficial aspects of globalization, which its critics are possibly ignorant of. For instance, it is to be noted that globalization apart from engendering competitiveness also seeks to liberalize the flow of investment (private capital investment especially) skilled man- power and technology. The trouble with the Nigerian economy is that we have over the years failed to take advantage of these other more vital elements. The success story of the East Asian economics is attributable principally to the flow of investment capital to their economies from Western Europe and United States of America; the secret was in their conducive investment environment. Contrary to Audu Ogbe's view, (alluded to earlier) importation in itself is not injurious to the economy. What is imperative is to ensure that imports are used to strengthen the domestic capacity to produce both for local consumption and for exports. For a country like Nigeria, huge importation of capital goods and intermediate products are inevitable having regard to the pursuit of economic diversification. Even the world's leading economies record substantial imports. United States merchandize import in 2002 was \$ 1.2 trillion while its export was \$ 693.5 billion. Japan's import during the same period was \$ 336.4 billion, while its export was \$ 416 billion for the same period.

The concern of the above-mentioned personalities is understandable. But the real blame goes to the Federal Government. Though the WTO agreement was signed by the Abacha regime in 1994, the Obasanjo's regime has so far left no enviable record of a determined effort to boost local production and improve the global competitiveness of the economy, especially in areas of comparative advantage such as solid minerals, petrochemicals and agro-industrial production.

The Federal Government's failure to correctly identify and design sound policies to achieve economic breakthrough in the interest of the nation thus constitutes a major factor in the rising import profile and weak local production. Even when policy pronouncements suggest a clear understanding of the issues, the Federal Government has either failed to demonstrate the necessary policies or these are sabotaged by stifling bureaucracy. Quite often, the Federal Government's policies are arbitrary, incoherent and inconsistent. A good example has been the government's plan to boost rice, cassava, textile and poultry production. But after announcing the policy, the government's most tangible achievement in this direction has been the setting up of committees or foreign travels by officials to study what obtains in other lands. This has forced the Federal Government to rely, instead, on a regime of arbitrary, unconditioned and poorly enforced prohibition of goods as the way forward.

It is not enough to blame globalization for the country's woes. Even industrialized nations are similarly affected by the World Trade Agreement and are designing programmes to protect their local industries and jobs from cheaper imports. The United States for instance is formulating policies to halt the loss of two million jobs to cheaper imports from China. It also protects its local steel and farmers with billions of dollars in subsidies. Western countries subsidize gasoline consumption in order to grease the engine of their industries and improve their citizen's standards.

What alternative does the Federal Government of Nigeria have to counter the growing threats of globalization? The Government's export incentives have achieved very little. What is required, therefore is a clear definition of national goals, creating an attractive business environment, formulating investor friendly policies, reviving public infrastructure and developing skilled and productive manpower. It is clear that high lending rates, a weak infrastructure and steadily depreciating currency, as well as multiple taxation, all add to high cost of local production in the context of a global market.

It ought to be clear that for as long as Nigerian governing elite is indolent and corrupt for so long will the World Trade leave Nigeria behind. While momentous events like the WTO makes serious countries richer, Nigeria will only be further impoverished. Finger, Hall and Nelson said³¹ *"A better metaphor is that WTO is an engine that cannot go into neutral, you can drive only forward or backward. Beyond that, the only choice concerns the speed. And the only question, when reversing is who, and what, you run over."*

The Federal Government of Nigeria has determined to fight dumping with all seriousness going by the activities and determined pushes from government agencies, organs and parastatals responsible for close marking industrial operations, products and their marketing in recent time.

Therefore, quite unexpectedly, dumping and its perpetrators are beginning to develop a cold feet as such agencies like the Nigerian Customs Service, Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON), Nigerian Immigration Service and other agencies brace up for a fight against substandard foreign goods that were hitherto dumped into the Nigerian market cheaply.

In the last few years, the Nigerian Customs Service has seized smuggled goods worth billion as at November, 2003, according to the Comptroller General of Customs³². The famous raid on the China Town in

³¹ Finger, Hall and Nelson (1982) Examined the Impact of these factors on U.S. Case Norall (1986) gave examples in EC cases. See also Dixit (1988)

³² Ibid.

Ojota, Lagos, also went on to strengthen local manufacturers confidence in the customs, determined fight against the malaise of dumping.

In a similar vein, the Standards Organization of Nigeria, has on three separate occasions, announced a total products' seizures valued at N9.6 billion between March and September 2003³³. Unfortunately, these goods, diagnosed by the organization as unsafe for human consumption, had been destroyed. Imagine the colossal wastes to the economy!

The swoop by the two agencies could, at best, only be described as complementary to the exploits achieved by the National Agency for Food, Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) in the last four and a half years. For some time, Nigerians were almost being sedated by the feeling that NAFDAC was a lone-ranger in the battled against faking and dumping of substandard products.

Manufacturers and industrialists are, however, displaying admiration for the activities of these agencies, signaling a return of sanity to Nigerian market. At the 4th quarterly briefing of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry held in Lagos in October 2003, the Chamber's president who is also the vice president of the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture, Chief John Odeyemi gave the thumbs up to the Customs Service as well as NAFDAC and SON. In the chamber's opinion, a new ray of hope is in the horizon if the onslaughts on dumping and their perpetrators could be sustained by all agencies concerned.

Worse hit were such sub sectors as the textile sub-sector, food sub-sector and other consumables. The Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria (MAN) puts the scenario more succinctly during its year 2000 Annual General Meeting, when it announced the collapse of 1,057 member companies between 1995 and 2000. It warned that unless urgent steps were taken, not less than 600 companies would lose their operating capability between 2000 and 2002 except the government addressed the problems of local manufacturing head long.

5. CONCLUSION

Ideally, importation of foreign goods could not have been at the root of the local operators' problems if the importer had been playing by the rules. Besides, the local manufacturers were enlightened enough to know that with Nigeria as a signatory to the World Trade Organization's Agreement on free movement of goods across international borders, there was little the government could do to prevent foreign goods coming into the country. Perhaps it is necessary to point out that as good as the Anti- dumping

³³ Ibid.

Committee which was set up by the Federal Government portend to be the Anti-dumping Committee, a welcome and an elixir of a sort because as at date, the committee has been in the offing!. Of course, a number of reasons have been adduced as its albatross, the truth that has continued to steer the nation in the face, nevertheless, has been a progressive rise in the influx of foreign goods, sold at cheap give away prices to the detriment of locally manufactured ones.