# THE IMPACT OF TARIFF LIBERALISATION ON THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MANUFACTURING SECTOR DURING THE 1990s

by

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#### **PREFACE**

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To Lorraine, Lucretia and Lynton

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#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

ANC African National Congress
BTT Board of Tariffs and Trade

CITA Commission for International Trade Administration

DTI Department of Trade and Industry

EC European Commission
EU European Union

FDI Foreign direct investment

GATT General Agreement on Tariff and Trade
GEIS General Export Incentive Scheme

ICTs Information and Communication Technologies

IDC Industrial Development Corporation
ILO International Labour Organisation
IMF International Monetary Fund

MIDP Motor Industry Development Programme

MNCs Multinational Corporations

Nedlac National Economic Development and Labour Council

NEF National Economic Forum

NTBs Non Tariff Barriers

R&D Research and Development

RDP Reconstruction and Development Programme

REER Real effective exchange rate SACU South African Customs Union

SADC Southern African Development Community
TIPS Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies

ULC Unit labour cost

WTO World Trade Organisation

#### Abstract

During the 1990s, South Africa's trade policy was drastically reformed. This mainly entailed rapid tariff liberalisation agreed to under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1994, and implemented from 1995 onwards under the auspices of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). South Africa's trade policy reform was premised on the assumption that tariff liberalization would increase the competitiveness of domestic manufacturing industries. The thesis attempts to ascertain if this did in fact materialise by critically appraises the impact of trade policy reform on the production of the South African manufacturing sector. The results indicate that tariff liberalisation has not been successful in securing improved competitiveness. The thesis argues that improved competitiveness goes beyond trade policy reform — government polices should also be directed at issues relating to efficiency in production, distortions in factor markets and institutional development. The desired or appropriate level of openness does not necessarily entail completely free markets for trade and investment. In the light of market and institutional failures the role of government in securing the appropriate industrial outcomes should not be underestimated.

Keywords: trade policy, tariffs, effective rate of protection, industrial policy