

# CUTS IN ACTION

**CUTS**  
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## Emerging Competition Challenges



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The seemingly antithetical concepts of competition and regulation have been the focus of attention in the world of political economics for decades now. One of

the reasons (it would be beyond the limits of pragmatism to list all) is that relatively few, but strong policy directives that can maintain a fine balance between the two, can deliver a lot. A large part of what employment generation schemes, sector specific subsidy packages and tax holidays, foreign investment incentives, etc. may not be able to do, competition law and policy, along with efficient sectoral regulation may, succeed in doing.

Developed countries have been playing around with these ideas and using them to enhance economic performance and consumer welfare for long, but it is only recently that they have gained currency with the policymaking circle in developing countries. To appreciate the nuances of the economic theory of competition and the simultaneous need for regulation in certain sectors may be a daunting task, but implementation may be a much greater challenge.

While competition may be termed as a comparatively new concept for developing countries to deal with, sectoral regulation has been around since the beginning of economic decision-making freedom. But it is still important to note that the kind of sectoral regulation that has been in existence is probably not what is required in today's fast moving entrepreneurship: with the earlier predominance of public sector enterprises, and therefore necessarily soft budget constraints, the regulation could not have been very stringent.

The privatisation of essential services, and the characteristic ease with which market failures occur in services provision, warrant new, improved state regulation.

The fact that competition law and policy and sector regulatory laws are important for the economic well being of a country are, fortunately, now accepted widely. The next step is to set them up. With the unique history and innate characteristics that each country may have, it is not wise to import a competition law from a developed country that has experience in the area. A law must be adapted to the local conditions. For this, it is vital that there be local initiative, local knowledge development, local ideas and local innovation. Developed country knowledge and experience may be of assistance, but if there is not enough capacity built in the developing country, sustenance of the new law will be suspect and the future of the competition culture being worked towards, will be uncertain.

This is the area in which the CUTS Centre for Competition, Investment & Economic Regulation (C-CIER) assumes a significant role. Being a developing country organisation with long years of experience on competition law and policy and sectoral regulation, we see ourselves in a favourable position to elicit support from other organisations and encourage developing countries to move towards effective policymaking. Through the research projects and advocacy programmes that we conduct in the different parts of the developing world – detailed in the following pages – we expect to facilitate the brewing of new ideas about how systems should evolve to keep pace with the changing times.

*Pradeep S. Mehta*

Pradeep S. Mehta, Secretary General

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## 7Up Projects

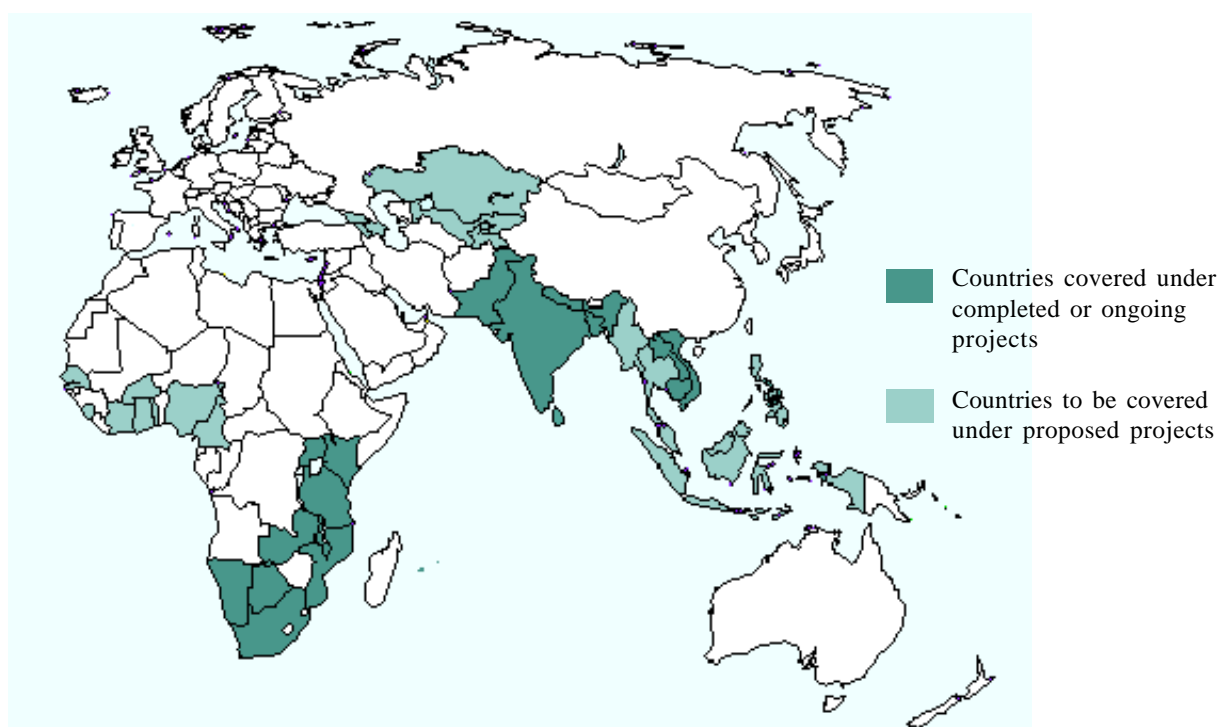
*In the agenda for reform of most developing countries, a comprehensive development of the legal and regulatory framework has been the focus, with competition law and policy as an integral part. It is only recently that the need for, and the role of, such a law and policy are widely accepted in principle. Although there are developing countries that have adopted and enacted these laws, there are some that are in the initial stages and some others that are sceptical about their adoption.*

*In order to achieve targeted policy objectives and contribute most to the reform process, competition laws and policies in developing countries must be well-adapted to their national development circumstances. The laws may be derived from developed countries, but adaptation to the local conditions is vital. They are also to be supported by efficient institutions, which are well equipped with sufficient capacity and skills. These are only possible when there is an effective competition culture in the country.*

*To have such a system in place requires the implementing organisation to take care that the reforms being attempted at, involve as many of the stakeholders as possible. It is also necessary to build the skills of the (future) competition authority and complementary institutions. Even though sharing and comparing the learnings with other developing countries' experiences will help them to overcome the impediments towards an effective competition regime, it is important for them to learn from their own experiences.*

*Aware of the severe resource and capacity constraints that developing countries face, and bearing in mind the mission of "promoting fair markets to enhance consumer welfare and economic development", CUTS Centre for Competition, Investment & Economic Regulation (C-CIER) took up a new initiative, the 7Up1 Project, which endeavoured to accelerate the process of establishing a well-suited competition law and policy in the developing countries in Asia and Africa.*

*The reaction to the 7Up1 Project, of donors, stakeholders and researchers in the area of competition law and policy was so overwhelming that C-CIER was encouraged to take on greater challenges, giving birth to a series of 7Up Projects. 7Up has now become a popular brand associated with CUTS, in the competition and development circuit. It was essential that the name be retained for the other initiatives of a similar nature, even though it was understood that the number of countries need not be seven.*



### 7Up1 Project

The 7Up1 Project, or formally, 'Comparative Study of Competition Regimes in Select Developing Countries of the Commonwealth', involved the following seven developing countries – South Africa, Kenya, Zambia and Tanzania in Africa, and Pakistan, Sri Lanka and India in South Asia. The two year long study was supported by the Department for International Development (DFID), UK.

The purpose of this project was to evaluate how these countries enacted and implemented a competition law, and

how effective they have been. It was evident that the project countries differed significantly in terms of population size, size of the economy, per capita incomes, industrial structure and exposure to the world economy. They all undertook significant trade liberalisation, including conversion of non-tariff barriers into tariffs and reduction of existing tariff rates. However, the exposure to world markets through exports and imports differed considerably. As the scope of competition law and its framework of implementation also varied significantly, it was an interesting exercise to chart their relative progress.



(Left to Right) Hans-Peter Egler, Frederic Jenny, Pradeep S. Mehta, Le Danh Vinh and Roger Nellist at the 7Up2 Project Interim Meeting in Hanoi on the 16-17<sup>th</sup> of August 2005.

### 7Up2 Project

The project was titled ‘*Advocacy and Capacity Building on Competition Policy and Law in Asia*’. The countries brought into the 7Up fold are Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Lao PDR, Nepal and Vietnam. Most of these countries did not have a competition law in place when the project started. It was expected that some of the learnings from the Indian experience can be used to develop laws in other countries. It started in April 2004 and is scheduled to conclude in June 2006. The initiative is jointly supported by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, Switzerland (SECO), the Swiss Competition Commission (COMCO) and DFID.

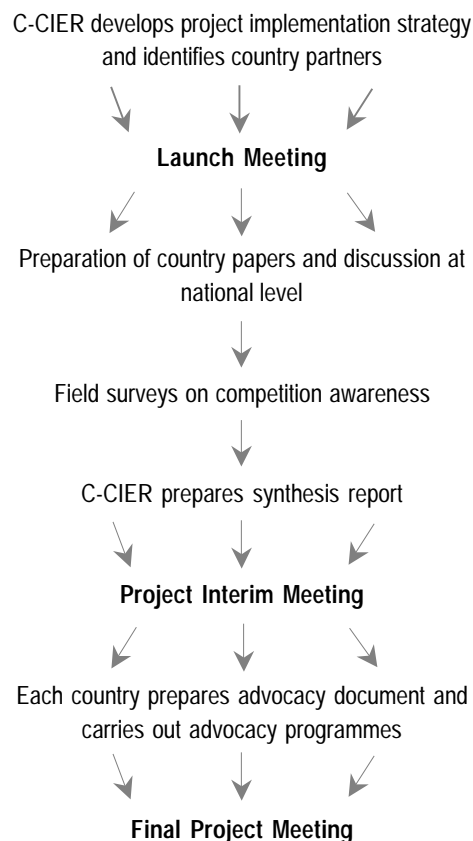
### 7Up3 Project

The 7Up3 Project, titled ‘*Capacity Building on Competition Policy in Select Countries of Eastern and Southern Africa*’ is covering Botswana, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia and Uganda. Most of the countries already had their own competition laws, but their effectiveness has been questionable. The two years set aside for implementation started in January 2005 and will end in December 2006. The supporting agencies are the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Norway and DFID.



(L-R) S. Chakravarthy, Pradeep S. Mehta, Lucian Cernat and David Ongolo at the 7Up3 Launch Meeting in Entebbe, Uganda on March 22-23, 2005

### Methodology



## CUTS Competition, Regulation and Development Research Forum (CDRF)

C-CIER has envisioned a long-term research programme on implementation issues concerning competition and regulatory regimes in the developing world, with a strategy to motivate researchers to undertake such studies and participate in the accompanying symposia.

The project will be implemented through biennial research cycles comprising writing of research papers, biennial symposia and publication of a research volume. The scope of research would be problems that developing countries face in implementing their competition and regulatory regimes. Each research cycle will select some problem areas as its theme. Based on the findings, views and experiences of the first research cycle, further cycles will be organised on different themes.

The project is unique in its approach, as it would facilitate focused research on issues concerning developing countries, which is currently absent, with an agenda of building research capacity in these countries. This would ensure identification of solutions relevant to developing countries.

The first research cycle is proposed during 2005-07 on the theme “*Institutional Issues in Implementing Competition and Regulatory Regimes in Developing World*”. <http://www.cuts-international.org/cdrf.htm>

## 7Up Research Outputs

- Research Report on Competition Regime in each of the project countries
- Synthesis Report, a comparative analysis of all the country reports
- Country Advocacy Document, taking the learnings from the project forward

## Coming up...

**7Up4 Project:** this project aims to cover eight countries in western Africa – Cameroon, Ghana, The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Nigerai, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Togo.

**7Up5 Project:** three south Caucasian countries – Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia – and four central Asian countries – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan – have been chosen for this project.

**7Up6 Project:** this project is an attempt to bring all the ASEAN countries under the expansive banner of the 7Up series of projects. The seven countries proposed are Thailand, The Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar and Singapore.

## RESEARCH

### *Towards a Functional Competition Policy for India (FunComp Project Report)*

This is the India country report under the 7Up2 Project. Contrary to popular perception, the study does not treat competition policy as just adoption and implementation of a competition law, but looks at it as a broader policy framework where competition is encouraged as a market process to generate competitive outcomes. Accordingly, the report gives comprehensive treatment to competition policy in India, covering both cross-cutting and sectoral issues.

(CUTS and Academic Foundation, 2005)

### *Multilateral Competition Framework: In Need of a Fresh Approach*

The issue of competition problems, both domestic and cross-border, is not new and is gaining importance as the world heads towards greater economic integration. While countries are adopting competition laws, their capacity to deal with competition issues continues to remain an issue of concern. This paper identifies the relevant competition problems and issues, and suggests that a brand new organisation, dedicated solely to competition issues under the auspices of the UN will be the most suitable.

(CUTS, 2005)

### *Pulling up Our Socks – A Study of Competition Regimes of Seven Developing Countries of Africa and Asia (7Up1 Project Report)*

This report is the synthesis of the research results of the 7Up1 project. It compares the institutional framework in the project countries and analyses important issues like legal provisions, autonomy of the institutions, financial and human resources, etc.

(CUTS, 2003)



L-R: **Rubens Ricupero**, Secretary-General, UNCTAD, Geneva; **Pradeep S Mehta**, Secretary General, CUTS, India; **Frederic Jenny**, Vice President, Conseil de la Concurrence, Paris; and **Allan Asher**, Campaigns Director, Consumers' Association, London (At present Chief Executive Officer, Energywatch, London, UK) at the Symposium on Competition Policy & Pro-poor Development, February 19, 2003, Geneva

## PROJECTS

### *Comparative Study of Sectoral Regulation in Select Developing Countries*

C-CIER has undertaken this research study to assess regulatory regimes in select developing countries of Asia and Africa with support from the French development agency, *Groupe Agence Francaise de Developpement*. The research would study the sectoral regulatory framework with regard to institutional and governance aspects in India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, South Africa, Kenya and Zambia to come out with lessons for sectoral regulation. Seven country papers, and a comparative assessment in a synthesis report would be produced as outputs of this study.

[www.cuts-international.org/sectoralregulation.htm](http://www.cuts-international.org/sectoralregulation.htm)

### *Hybrid Consumer and Competition Law in Bhutan*

The project was supported by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Royal Government of Bhutan. The scope of the work included the identification of major issues of concern regarding consumer protection, preparation of a draft comprehensive Consumer Protection Act and suggestions for the institutional set up and its development. Considering the nature and size of the economy, CUTS designed the Consumer Protection Programme and framed a hybrid consumer and competition law for Bhutan.

## CITATIONS

- DFID, UK commissioned a study of the 7Up1 project to Peter Holmes of Sussex University. The study, titled '*Some Lessons from the CUTS 7-Up: Comparative Competitive Policy Project*', was meant as a contribution to WDR 2005 on Investment Climate, Growth and Poverty
- The OECD's '*Progress Report by the Task Team on Private Sector Development on Preparation of Policy Guidance for Donors*' cites the 7Up Projects as effective and relevant initiatives by a reform-minded NGO, that include participation of local consumer groups
- UNCTAD's 2004 report titled '*Competition, Competitiveness and Development: Lessons from Developing Countries*' cites several of CUTS' publications, including papers written by experts for CUTS.

**CUTS Organised**

*CUTS' Retreat on Regulatory Autonomy and Accountability, 2005, New Delhi, India*

The creation of independent regulators in India has raised fundamental issues concerning their autonomy and accountability, which remain largely unaddressed. To address these issues, C-CIER organised a three-session policy dialogue on May 7, July 23, and September 10, 2005 in New Delhi, to facilitate a serious debate amongst a heterogeneous group. Functional measures were suggested to strike the right balance between autonomy and accountability in order to enhance the effectiveness of regulatory regimes. The recommendations will feed into the ongoing work of the Planning Commission of India, which is preparing a policy paper to craft an appropriate regulatory framework for the infrastructure sector.

*Moving the Competition Policy Agenda in India, January 31-February 1, 2005, New Delhi*

The international conference was organised with a view to elicit ideas and suggestions to further the competition policy agenda in India. It was attended by about a hundred national and international experts and practitioners, working on competition policy issues around the world. Besides commenting on the presentations made by the experts, the delegates also shared relevant experiences from other countries, that would have been of use for India.

The conference was appreciated as a fruitful event, which provided valuable inputs for the policymaking and implementation process in India. A prominent outcome was the Draft National Competition Policy for further debate and consultation.

[www.cuts-international.org/funcomp.htm](http://www.cuts-international.org/funcomp.htm)

*Symposium on Competition Policy & Pro-Poor Development, February 19, 2003, Geneva*

The purpose of the symposium was to disseminate the findings of the 7Up1 Project report and discuss the issue of how competition policy and law relate to pro-poor development. The deliberations revolved around three vital questions: (i) how does competition policy and law help the poor? (ii) What type of competition policy and law should a country have? (iii) How do developing countries deal with competition problems with international dimensions?

*Engaging Civil Society in promoting a healthy competition culture, January 29th-30th, 2004, Geneva*

Over 50 participants from LDCs, developing countries and developed countries gathered to emphasise the importance of competition, especially in the interest of the developing world, and to reiterate the need for civil society to include competition in their active working agenda.

**External events where CUTS had been invited**

CUTS has been invited for various seminars and workshops by other organizations –WTO, OECD, UNCTAD, ICN, etc. Among the recent ones are:

- International Competition Network (ICN) third annual conference, 21-22 April 2004, Seoul, South Korea
- UNCTAD's Intergovernmental Group of Experts (IGE) Meeting on Competition Law and Policy, 8-10 November, 2004, Geneva, Switzerland
- Fifth OECD Global Forum on Competition, Paris, February 17-18, 2005

## CUTS Institute for Regulation and Competition (CIRC)

### Enhancing Knowledge

In an attempt to fill the gap that exists because of the serious lack of institutional capacity to multiply the knowledge base to cater to the rising demand of trained personnel in economic regulation, competition policy and commercial diplomacy in Asia and Africa, CUTS has planned the establishment of CIRC. The mission statement adopted as a guiding principle for the Institute is 'To be a Centre of Excellence on Regulatory Issues'. The target group is set to be government officials, regulators, researchers, professionals, practitioners, academicians, business people, civil society representatives and media.

**Objectives**

- Offer educational programmes on referred subjects, while maintaining global quality standards
- Cater to specific need of practitioners through customised training programmes
- Facilitate research to enhance understanding and explore interdisciplinary linkages
- Create and maintain a knowledge and information database
- Offer consultancy services on referred subjects to governments, regulatory bodies, business, etc

While drawing from experiences in developing countries will be the unique selling proposition for CIRC, the quality of provision of

educational services will be at par with the developed countries' universities. This will be achieved through associations with renowned institutions, which have gained substantial expertise in these subjects.

The Governing Council of CIRC is an 18-member group headed by C. Rangarajan, Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister of India. Among the other eminent persons, it includes Rubens Ricupero, former Secretary General of UNCTAD, Jagdish Bhagwati, the noted trade economist and University Professor at Columbia University, and Frederic Jenny, judge of the French Supreme Court.

***Involvement with new Competition Law in India***

CUTS was actively involved in advocating for a new Competition Law in India. The government, while drafting the Concept Bill on Competition, incorporated most of CUTS' suggestions. The Consumer Coordination Council, the apex body of consumer organisations of India, nominated CUTS to represent consumer organisations before the Standing Committee of the Parliament for submitting testimony on the new Competition Bill.

***State Competition and Regulatory Agency (SCoRA)***

The FunComp report highlighted the nature of competition concerns and regulatory failures at the local level and the inadequacy of the existing enforcement mechanism. Considering the huge size of India, the need for a local level competition agency was realised to monitor such practices and enforce relevant laws. Responding to CUTS' demand for the establishment of SCoRA, the state government of Rajasthan has constituted a committee to prepare a draft of the SCoRA bill. The agency is expected to be in place in 2006.

***E-Discussion Groups***

CUTS has initiated e-discussion groups '*Competition Online Forum*' (COLF) and '*INCSOC Forum*' to stimulate online discussion on issues related to competition law and policy at the national, regional and international level. Discussions on competition and regulatory issues is facilitated through the '*FunComp Forum*'. The *7Up3 Forum* is the newest addition to our online discussion fora, which brings together stakeholders from eastern and southern Africa to discuss competition issues.

***International Network of Civil Society Organisations on Competition (INCSOC)***

An important milestone in global advocacy on competition was reached with the formation of the INCSOC in 2002 as an outcome of the 7Up1 Project. The mission of the Network is to promote and maintain a healthy competition culture around the world by coalition-building among civil society and other interested organisations.

It operates through three working groups on advocacy, capacity building and World Competition Report. Conceived as a virtual network, it has 103 members representing civil society organisations, research institutes and parliamentarians from 53 countries. The forum is currently undertaking a new project, '*Citizens Report on the State of Competition Regimes in the World*', which is a mapping of the competition and regulatory regimes in the world. About 130 jurisdictions have been covered in this volume, an advance copy of which is being released at the 5<sup>th</sup> review of the UN Conference on Competition Policy, on November 16, 2005.

***At a global level***

- The Consumer Association of Malawi succeeded in lobbying the government to ensure proper implementation of the existent competition law.
- A research done in Uganda, evoked a strong interest from policy-makers as well as the civil society to look at 'competition' as a means of ensuring consumer welfare.

**AFFILIATIONS**

C-CIER is affiliated to various national and international agencies, organisations and institutes. Some of the affiliations are:

- Working Group on Capacity Building and Competition Policy Implementation (CBCPI), International Competition Network (ICN)
- Centre Advisory and Review Group, Centre on Regulation and Competition, Institute for Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester, UK
- Advisory Board, Institute for Antitrust Studies, Loyola College, Chicago, USA
- Advisory Committee of OECD on Investment for Africa
- UNCTAD Investment Division and Competition and Consumer Policy Branch
- Advisory Committee on Regulation, Competition Commission of India (CCI)
- Advisory Committee, the Rajasthan State Electricity Commission (RERC), Rajasthan, India

**THEY SAY...**

CUTS is a unique civil society organization with the maturity of an institution which can cover both research and advocacy aspects of most economic policy issues in the developing world, bringing in 'appropriate technology' for easier adoption in developing countries.

**- Dr. P. M. Njoroge**  
Commissioner,  
Monopolies and Prices Commission, Kenya

As a result of this study, Pulling Up Our Socks, the policy community in Zambia became much aware of the competition regime in the country.

**- George K. Lipimile,**  
Executive Director,  
Zambia Competition Commission

On behalf of VCAD, I would like to convey our deep gratitude to CUTS International and 7Up2 Project team for your cooperation. Thank you for you technical support; we appreciate your profound knowledge and experience.

**- Dr. Dinh Thi My Loan**  
Director, Vietnam Competition Administration Department, Vietnam

CUTS' work is a great way to increase the awareness of the stakeholders on how beneficial it is to act within a solid competition regime.

**- Theodor Valentin Purcarea,**  
President,  
Romanian Competition Council

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# Competition Policy and Poverty Reduction

— By Nitya Nanda, Policy Analyst, C-CIER

The biggest challenge in the developing world today is to get rid of abject poverty that deprives a large section of their population a dignified life. Hence, no policy response can be designed in these countries without looking at how it will affect the poor. Competition policy is no exception.

An important approach to poverty reduction is to empower the poor, provide them with productive employment and increase their access to land, capital and other productive resources. But this approach may not be successful unless these people are linked to the markets and markets are made to work for the benefit of the poor. This would open new economic vistas for them, empowering them with economic freedom that is so crucial for their survival and well-being. As stated in the *World Development Report 2000-01*:

*“Markets work for the poor because poor people rely on formal and informal markets to sell their labour and products, to finance investment, and to insure against risks. Well-functioning markets are important in generating growth and expanding opportunities for poor people.”*

“Well-functioning” implies markets that work efficiently and without distortions i.e. competitive markets. However, “competition” is often easily distorted by the players in the market, even when there is a large number of them. It is therefore that governments enact competition laws to regulate the distortions.

What is very often ignored is the fact that the prevalence of anti-competitive practices in markets hurt the poor more. A rich person would not mind paying a dollar more for buying a good, but for people living with less than a dollar a day, getting value for money for every cent they spend is vital. Individuals and families with lower incomes have to spend a greater proportion of their income on

goods and services, and therefore, high prices arising from anti-competitive practices will have a greater impact on them than on other segments of the society.

The market for agricultural products is very often considered to be an example of a perfectly competitive market. This might be the case for farmers as there is large number of them. However for consumers the experience is different. Farmers do not reach the consumers directly; there is a chain of intermediaries. Unfortunately, this chain does not always work in a competitive manner. Thus, the final consumers of agricultural products do not get the advantage of a competitive market. A huge gap exists between the prices the consumers pay and those the primary producers receive.

This kind of a situation has become a global feature. These intermediaries abuse their monopolistic dominance in the market for final products, while in the markets for primary products they abuse their monopsonistic dominance. Of the 1.2bn people of the globe who live in extreme poverty, about 75 percent live and work in rural areas and two thirds of them draw their livelihood directly from agriculture. Thus, one can hardly overestimate the linkage between market imperfections in agricultural goods and poverty.

A World Bank report estimated that the divergence between producer and consumer prices may have cost commodity-exporting countries more than US\$100bn a year, and suggests that imperfect competition at the intermediary level is the key factor<sup>1</sup>. The case of international coffee market is illustrative in this regard. According to an UNCTAD report, annual export earnings of coffee producing countries in the early 1990s were US\$10-12bn and global retail sales about US\$30bn. About a decade later, retail sales exceeded US\$70bn, but coffee-producing countries

received only US\$5.5bn<sup>2</sup>. The main reason for this divergence is that coffee distribution is a roaster driven chain and four big roasting companies control 45 percent of the global market.

Hence, it is quite apparent that one way of fighting poverty would be to prevent and eliminate anti-competitive practices that afflict the national and global markets. The Millennium Development Goal has accepted the alleviation of poverty as a global responsibility. The global community has the responsibility to promote competition culture throughout the world, as it has a direct bearing on poverty. This responsibility may be discharged in two ways. The smaller countries are unable to tackle anti-competitive practices at the global level. These can be tackled effectively only through global initiative. Significant achievements can be made in this regard even without global rules, if international cooperation on competition enforcement can be promoted. For this, the rich countries have to share greater responsibility.

Secondly, most developing countries need financial and technical assistance for institution building to promote a healthy competition culture. This will mean assistance, not only to competition authorities but also to civil society organisations that can play a significant role in promoting competition culture and ensuring its pro-poor fervour.

A well-designed and implemented competition policy would ensure that the poor are not exploited at the whims and fancies of business through anti-competitive behaviour. Competition law and policy can be one such empowerment tool in the hands of the poor, which would help them get better access to basic needs. It has huge potential in making substantial contributions towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The global community needs to play an active role.

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<sup>1</sup> Morriset J (1997) Unfair Trade? Empirical Evidence in World Commodity Markets Over the Past 25 Years. Foreign Investment Advisory Services ([www.worldbank.org/html/dec/Publications/Workpapers/WPS1800series/wps1815/wps1815.pdf](http://www.worldbank.org/html/dec/Publications/Workpapers/WPS1800series/wps1815/wps1815.pdf))

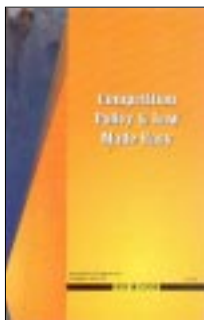
<sup>2</sup> “Commodities, Markets and Rural Development”, Roundtable Meeting organized by UNCTAD, April 30, 2003, New York ([www.un.org/esa/coordination/ecosoc/hl2003/RT7%20summary.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ecosoc/hl2003/RT7%20summary.pdf)).

## REGU**LET**TER

ReguLetter is the flagship newsletter of C-CIER, which reports and analyses competition-related issues from around the world. The latest issue discusses the inter-linkages between domestic regulation for a developing country and the GATS commitments. Given that services figure prominently on the economic profile of many growing economies, greater awareness on these issues and a strong hold over domestic policy are called for.

Zooming out geographically, a look at regional competition policy, in the 'Perspective' section, yields new insights into their essential dependence on the civil society for formulation and implementation. Though consumer organisations have a significant role to play in promoting a healthy competition culture, it is felt that the gravity of this need has not been appreciated.

We have special articles on 'Giving the Consumer a Voice in Competition Law' and 'Competition Policy and Developments in the Mauritian Banking Sector'. A special four-page insert details out the major projects that C-CIER has implemented and other activities it has been involved in.



### Competition Policy & Law Made Easy

This monograph meant for the layperson, aims at generating awareness on competition law and policy. It provides real life examples of anti-competitive practices in the market place and suggests actions required to rectify these.

The popularity of this publication encouraged us to release Spanish and French translations as well. (CUTS, 2001)

#### Select CUTS Publications

- Multilateral Competition Framework: In Need of a Fresh Approach, CUTS 2005
- Towards a Functional Competition Policy For India, CUTS and Academic Foundation 2005
- Competition and Consumer Protection in Kenya, CUTS 2004
- Capacity Building on Infrastructure Regulatory Issues, CUTS 2004
- Pulling up Our Socks – A Study of Competition Regimes of Seven Developing Countries of Africa and Asia: The 7-Up Project Report, CUTS 2003
- Competition Policy and Pro-poor Development, CUTS 2003
- Market Practices in Zambia: Where do the Consumers Stand?, CUTS 2003
- Competition and Consumer Protection Scenario in Uganda, CUTS 2003
- Restrictive and Unfair Trade Practices — Where Stands The Consumer?, CUTS 2003
- Globalisation, Competition Policy and International Trade Negotiations, CUTS 2003
- Challenges in implementing a Competition Policy and Law, CUTS 2002
- Competition Regime in Pakistan – Waiting for a Shake-Up, CUTS 2002
- Towards a New Competition Law in Sri Lanka, CUTS 2002
- Competition Law & Policy – A Tool for Development in Tanzania, CUTS 2002
- Promoting Competitiveness & Efficiency in Kenya – The Role of Competition Policy & Law, CUTS 2002
- Competition Policy & Law in South Africa – A Key Component in New Economic Governance, CUTS 2002
- Enforcing Competition Law in Zambia, CUTS 2002
- Reorienting Competition Policy and Law in India, CUTS 2002
- Foreign Direct Investment in Developing Countries: What Economists (Don't) Know and What Policymakers Should (Not) Do!, CUTS 2002
- Competition Policy and Law Made Easy, CUTS 2001
- Making Investment Work for Developing Countries, CUTS 2001
- Competition Regimes around the World, CUTS 2000
- All About Competition Policy and Law, CUTS 2000
- Analyses of the Interaction between Trade and Competition Policy, CUTS 1999
- Role of Competition Policy in Economic Development and the Indian Experience, CUTS 1999
- FDI, Mega-mergers and Strategic Alliances: Is Global Competition Accelerating Development or Heading Towards World Monopolies, CUTS 1999
- Regulation: Why and How?, CUTS 1998