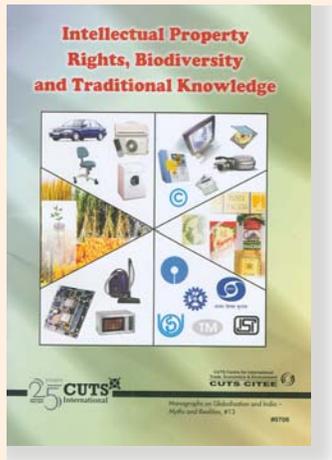


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TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT



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This monograph starts with a brief account of different types of IPRs, including an overview of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) Agreement. It focuses on biodiversity and explains its relationship with the IPR regime. Next, it analyses, the relationship between the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the WTO TRIPs Agreement, including a comparative study of the relevant provisions of two regulatory regimes.

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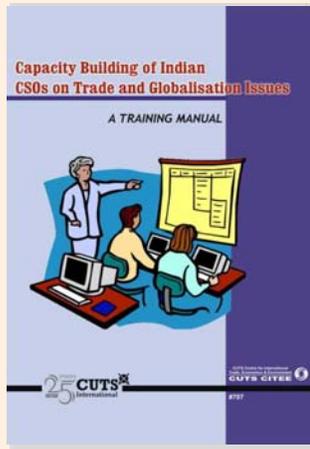
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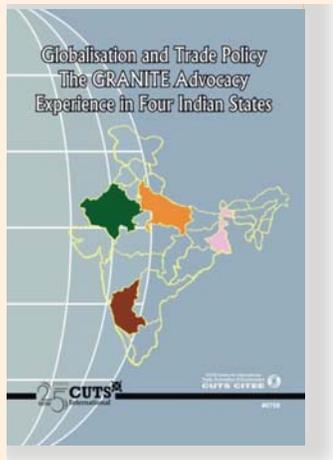


Capacity Building of Indian CSOs on Trade and Globalisation Issues: *A Training Manual*

This Training Manual focuses on the implementation of the Grassroots Reachout and Networking in India on Trade & Economics (GRANITE) Project and the findings and lessons learnt during the process of implementation. The objective is to highlight the learning of the project, which could act as a manual for executing similar projects. This Manual introduces a few basic concepts to the readers and thereby explains these concepts in the context of the project. The Manual gives an insight into different civil society organisations (CSOs) in India, working on the issues of human welfare, who are fighting for achieving the pro-poor changes in the society. It also explains advocacy and the different tools of advocacy and the related concepts.

In addition, the Manual gives an idea about various issues relating to globalisation and its impact on people's livelihoods, particularly those engaged in agriculture and textiles & clothing (T&C) and how the project has worked to achieve its objectives.

This manual can be accessed at:
[http://www.cuts-citee.org/GRANITE/pdf/
GRANITE_TrainingManual.pdf](http://www.cuts-citee.org/GRANITE/pdf/GRANITE_TrainingManual.pdf)



Globalisation and Trade Policy The GRANITE Advocacy Experience in Four Indian States

The process of globalisation has affected the entire spectrum of socio-economic activities in India. More specifically, policy shifts arrived through changes in the global regimes, such as the establishment of the WTO and implementation of its agreements have significantly impacted the agriculture and textile sectors, which employ large sections of the Indian population. And yet, there is a complete absence of adequate channels of communication between the grassroots' concerns and needs and the policymaking processes.

The Indian civil society movement is still at an initial stage to make effective interventions on matters relating to globalisation, economic governance and their impact on the livelihoods of the poor, particularly the marginalised and women.

Knowing that issues relating to trade and globalisation (particularly in the context of a new and emerging international economic order) are complex and have profound implication and impact on people's livelihoods, CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment (CUTS CITEE) successfully implemented GRANITE Project in eight states of India with support from the Royal Norwegian Embassy, New Delhi and Oxfam Novib, The Netherlands.

The Research Report discusses the trade policy in the era of globalisation, including the challenges of globalisation and how to create an enabling environment for utilising the opportunities brought about by the new international economic order.

Research Report
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Learning through GRANITE

(No 1/2007)

The two-year project, GRANITE was launched in January 2005 and implemented in eight Indian states, in association with CSOs working at the grassroots. The project lays emphasis on two sectors: agriculture and T&C, as they are the key to livelihood for a large section of the Indian population.

This Briefing Paper presents some key messages that have emerged from the experiences at the grassroots in these states while implementing the GRANITE project. It also captures the “Positive Impact” and “What if Not” related to each of these messages in order to substantiate their importance.

The supporting and contrary examples with respect to each message reflect both the opportunities and challenges thrown up by globalisation and the new multilateral trade regime under the WTO. More specifically, the paper highlights the costs and benefits associated due to inertia and as a result of certain proactive initiatives respectively, even if they appear to be minor and implemented at a smaller scale.

*Briefing paper
Suggested Contribution: Rs 20/US\$5*



Globalisation and Inequality

The Development Rationale

(TDP No 4/2007)

The process of globalisation constitutes social, cultural and economic transfers across borders. The last two decades have seen major economic policy changes in most of the world economies, driving the globalisation process. The 1980s was marked by severe economic crises faced by a number of developing countries, which were the results of economic mismanagement and global economic downturn, caused due oil crises.

Growth rates in the five South Asian countries, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, have been averaging five percent in the last few years. Despite this performance, South Asia is the home for a majority (40 percent) of the world's poor. Income inequality has been traditionally high in this region. Unequal access to education and other public services, selective access to credit, emphasis on industries in the urban sector and unequal access to agricultural land have further aggravated the income inequality in these countries, post-reforms.

This Briefing Paper gives a brief sector-specific economic overview of five South Asian countries and analyses the possible causes of the increasing inequality in the region.

This Briefing Paper can be viewed at:
<http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/BP07-DI-9.pdf>



Financial Compensation in the WTO

Improving the Remedies of WTO Dispute Settlement

(No 6/2007)

The current system of remedies in the WTO provides Members with a choice between trade compensation and retaliation. On the one hand, trade compensation is possible with the consent of the non-complying country only and thus often remains theoretical. Retaliation has the disadvantage of requiring the complaining member to “shoot itself in the foot” by restricting imports and thus hurting its own industrial users, importers and consumers, on the other. Nevertheless, there are two serious problems with this system of remedies in the WTO.

The first problem is that of compliance. Trade retaliation or trade compensation measures aim to exercise pressure on the non-complying country to bring its measures into conformity with the WTO law. However, trade compensation is only possible when the non-complying country offers it and the parties to the dispute agree on its scope and implementation. In reality, this rarely happens. Retaliation, high retaliation or not available to those Members, with the possible exception of the largest developed economies, and developing countries that are eligible to, that gives the most use of their policies, retaliation will have and sufficient pressure on target non-compliant Members.

The second problem is that WTO remedies do not provide for any actual reparation for damages caused by another Member’s non-compliance. In this sense, WTO law is at odds with almost any other system of the domestic or international law. Consequently, for the victim, especially the developing country victim, the sum of the costs of dispute settlement and retaliation are generally too high.

This Briefing Paper examines the processes of financial compensations, including how to improve the remedies of WTO dispute settlement.

This Briefing Paper can be viewed at:
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