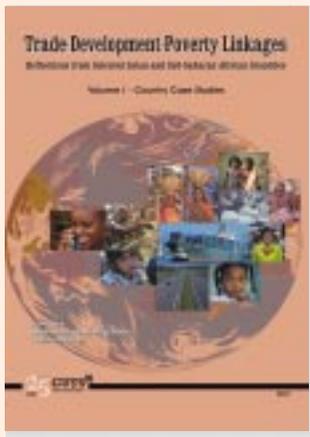


CUTS LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Trade-Development-Poverty Linkages: *Reflections from Selected Asian and Sub-Saharan African Countries*

Volume 1 – Country Case Studies

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT



CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment (CUTS CITEE) has been implementing the project entitled, 'Linkages between Trade, Development and Poverty Reduction (TDP) from January 2005 to December 2008. Since the linkages between international trade, development and poverty reduction have gradually begun to receive increased attention, the book is the outcome of the research findings based on multi-country approach aims at contributing to the policy debate for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It also examines the individual country experiences in addressing the issues related to development and poverty reduction through trade in pre and post-liberalisation periods.

This volume covers the research work carried out in the least developed countries (LDCs) where the project is being implemented. It contains 14 chapters in all – a case study for each project country and a review chapter. This comprehensive volume ultimately aims at paving the way to share the lessons learnt with relevant stakeholders to influence a policy shift among decision-makers towards a more development-oriented international trade policy.

The country cases chosen make this volume particularly interesting. It highlights the importance of understanding development experiences on a case by case basis, making use of heterodox approaches, and above all pursuing a carefully planned, flexible, and pro-active policy approach.

Book

Suggested Contribution: Rs.500/US\$50

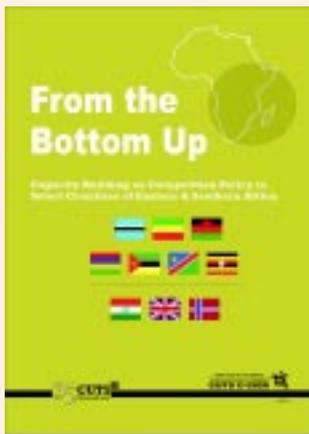


Consumer Unity & Trust Society

February 2008

D-217, Bhaskar Marg, Bani Park, Jaipur 302 016, India, Ph: 91.141.228 2821, Fx: 91.141.228 2485

Email: cuts@cuts.org, Website: www.cuts-international.org



From the Bottom Up

CUTS International initiated the Project entitled, 'Capacity Building on Competition Policy in Select Countries of Eastern and Southern Africa' (also referred to as the 7Up3 project) with the dual objectives of assessing the bottlenecks that prevent effective implementation of competition regimes in the project countries and enhancing the capacity of multiple stakeholders to comprehend the benefits of competition policy and law.

This Research Report published under the 7Up3 project charts out the competition scenario in seven countries in Eastern and Southern Africa, viz. Botswana, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, and Uganda, and highlights the weaknesses that require to be addressed for operationalising competition regimes in them. Information contained in the report should form the backbone for subsequent national level interventions so far as competition and regulatory policy reform is concerned. It strongly recommends national governments to prioritise competition administration in the framework of their national development strategies to promote economic development as a means to reducing poverty and inequality.

The Report contains an analysis and synthesis of the information gathered and research done during the implementation of the project.

Research Report
Suggested Contribution: INR500/US\$50



Taking the Right Steps: *Competition Administration in Eastern & Southern Africa*

(C-CIER No 1/2008)

Over the period between 1980s and 1990s, countries in Eastern & Southern Africa (ESA) made considerable progress towards evolving market-oriented economies, moving away from their erstwhile centralised regimes. However, the need for a comprehensive regulatory framework accompanying this process, failed to catch the attention of the government planners. Absence of regulatory oversight has adversely affected the capacity in many of these countries to reap benefits from the reform process.

In order to achieve the targeted objectives and make the reforms process beneficial to the economy, competition laws in developing countries need to be well-adapted to their national development circumstances. Lawmakers need to take cognisance of the local economic, social, political and cultural dimensions, while developing national competition legislations.

This Briefing Paper summarises the research findings of the 7Up3 project on the state of competition in ESA, and has been developed to help the project countries take the right steps forward in implementing their competition regimes.

Briefing Paper
Suggested Contribution: Rs 20/US\$5



Competition and Regulatory Regimes in Small Economies

(CDRF No 2/2007)

Competition and regulatory agencies in developing countries face peculiar constraints. The main objective of competition policy and law is to preserve and promote competition as a means to ensure efficient allocation of resources in an economy. When properly designed and enforced, a competition and regulatory regime promotes economic growth and benefits consumers directly through lower prices, better quality and an improved choice of products.

However, the enactment of a law does not necessarily translate into an effective regime. Competition and regulatory laws are only an element of competition policy. Therefore, it is important for the laws to be realistic and capable of being implemented. In particular, developing and transition countries often fall short in implementing such laws for several reasons such as the lack of appropriate institutions, concerns of prioritisation, limited resources and qualified staff, deficient legislation, overlapping jurisdiction between the competition agencies and sectoral regulators, political capture, inadequate jurisprudence, among many others.

This Policy Brief uses theory, analysis and empirics to understand the challenges facing competition and regulatory agencies of various countries, particularly those of developing countries.

Policy Brief
Suggested Contribution: Rs 20/US\$5



Constraints Faced by Competition and Regulatory Agencies

(CDRF No 1/2007)

Competition policy and law in a specific developing country should reflect the level of economic development of the country concerned, the structure of its economy and its constitution and culture. It should not only contribute but should also be seen to be contributing to the lives of the people. It should be designed to suit the needs of specific country and not merely copied from a developed to a developing country.

The design and implementation of competition law and the mix of policy instruments and enforcement priorities must reflect the institutional endowments and technical capacity of countries at different levels of economic development.

The thrust of this Policy Brief is that while the main principles of competition law and regulation that have evolved in large economies are also relevant to small economies, the mode and application may have to be different in order to take into account the particular characteristics of small insular markets.

Policy Brief

Suggested Contribution: Rs 20/US\$5



Sectoral Regulation – Challenges for the Developing World

(RegFrame No 1/2007)

In the past, most developing countries were characterised by significant government involvement in economic activities and a command and control regime. The process of economic reforms in many countries was initiated during 1980s-1990s, when most of them adopted policies of deregulation, privatisation and trade liberalisation.

Many developing economies have adopted competition laws commensurate with their market-oriented economic reforms process. Additionally, most countries adopted sector-specific regulatory laws as they were opened up for private players. This upsurge in interest in competition and regulatory laws in developing economies reflects substantial changes that have been taking place in their political and economic environment as a result of both internal and external factors.

This Briefing Paper summarises experiences of developing countries in a project which did a comparative study of sectoral regulation in India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, South Africa, Kenya and Zambia and brings out challenges that developing countries generally face.

This briefing paper can be accessed at: <http://www.cuts-international.org/pdf/C-CIER-No-4-2007.pdf>

ORDER FORM

- **Price:** Please add postage per copy @30 percent of the printed price
- **Orders from India** - please pay by a Crossed Cheque or Demand Draft
- **Foreign Orders** - please pay by a **Bank Draft**
(if possible drawn on any Indian Bank)
- All payments should be made in favour of:

Consumer Unity & Trust Society

D-217, Bhaskar Marg, Bani Park, Jaipur 302 016, India

Ph: 91.141.228 2821, Fx: 91.141.228 2485

Email: cuts@cuts.org Website: www.cuts-international.org



Name: _____

Address: _____

Please send me copy/copies of the following publication(s)

- Trade-Development-Poverty Linkages: *Reflections from Selected Asian and Sub-Saharan African Countries***
Volume 1 – Country Case Studies

Suggested Contribution: Rs 500/US\$50

- From the Bottom Up**

Suggested Contribution: INR500/US\$50

- Constraints Faced by Competition and Regulatory Agencies**

Suggested Contribution: Rs 20/US\$5

- Competition and Regulatory Regimes in Small Economies**

Suggested Contribution: Rs 20/US\$5

Cost of books: _____ Postage: _____

Total amount enclosed: _____