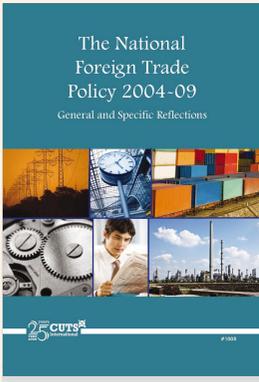


CUTS LATEST PUBLICATIONS

TRADE & DEVELOPMENT



The National Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09: General and Specific Reflections

This synthesis paper is an attempt to review the success of the National Foreign Trade Policy in stimulating employment generation through promotion of exports of the mentioned labour intensive sectors. It examines the production, processing and export of various labour intensive products in different states of the country – Andhra Pradesh (turmeric), Karnataka (spices), Maharashtra (grapes), Orissa (spices), Rajasthan (gems and jewellery), Tamil Nadu (marine products), Uttar Pradesh (*chikan* craft) and West Bengal (mangoes) – in regard to these aspects.

This Advocacy document can be viewed at:
http://www.cuts-citee.org/GRANITE-II/pdf/The_National_Foreign_Trade_Policy_2004-09.pdf

TRADE & DEVELOPMENT



Food Inflation Diverse Maladies & Remedies

The food situation in India has become so problematic that it has recently triggered criticism of the government by its official think tank, the country's Planning Commission in its mid-term appraisal of the Eleventh Plan (2007-12). Wide ranging reforms in agriculture have been called for. This Policy Options Note highlights the basic characteristics of the food inflation problem and offer both a diagnosis and a comprehensive and updated strategy for cure. The battle against food inflation has to be fought on various fronts through instruments that address its diverse causes.

This Policy Options Note can be viewed at:
http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/Food_Inflation-Diverse_Maladies_&_Remedies.pdf

CUTS
International

Consumer Unity & Trust Society

June 2010

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TRADE & DEVELOPMENT

25 CUTS
Awareness Capsule
Indian Exports
Revival But No Room For Complacency

India's export performance over the last six months (up to April 2010) has significantly improved. But as your exports figure indicates a growth of over 27 percent during the six-month period. The figure also indicates that the adverse impact of financial crisis is over. If the present trend continues, India's exports could achieve an unprecedented high and cross US\$200bn mark in 2010-11.

Background
The global economic crisis has led to a sharp decline in demand for Indian exports. However, a revival in exports is seen in the last six months. The growth of exports is attributed to the revival in demand for Indian exports. The growth of exports is attributed to the revival in demand for Indian exports. The growth of exports is attributed to the revival in demand for Indian exports.

Key Findings
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Indian Exports Revival But No Room For Complacency

Exports represent goods and services produced by residents of a country for consumption by non-residents and are considered to be a vital channel for speeding up the growth of national income, enhancing employment and breaking out of tax rates. India's export performance over the last six months (up to April 2010) has significantly improved. The figures of exports indicate a growth of over 27 percent during this period which gives a clear indication that the adverse impacts of financial crisis is over. If the present trend continues, India's exports could achieve an unprecedented high and cross US\$200bn mark in 2010-11.

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COMPETITION & INVESTMENT

25 CUTS
Briefing Paper
Rationalising Electricity Subsidy in Farm Sector

This Briefing Paper makes a comprehensive analysis of the impacts of electricity subsidy on the financial performance of state distribution companies and quality of service. It concludes that the subsidies given by respective state government were inadequate in bridging the revenue gap resulting from lower agricultural tariff. It is suggested that there is an urgent need to rationalise the electricity subsidy for restoring the financial health of distribution companies and promoting efficient use of power.

Background
The electricity sector in India is a natural monopoly. The state-owned distribution companies (DISCOMs) are the sole providers of electricity to the end-users. The DISCOMs are heavily subsidised by the state government. The subsidies are given in the form of electricity tariff. The subsidies are given in the form of electricity tariff. The subsidies are given in the form of electricity tariff.

Key Findings
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This Briefing Paper can be viewed at:

http://www.cuts-ccier.org/pdf/Briefing_Paper10-Rationalising_Electricity_Subsidy_in_Farm_Sector.pdf

COMPETITION & INVESTMENT

25 CUTS
Briefing Paper
Promoting Competition though Open Access in the Power Sector

This briefing paper highlights the progress and key challenges in promoting open access. It throws light on the key policy and regulatory issues in regard to open access to the status of open access at the state level and progress in enforcing it. The paper also focuses on key barriers to open access and the channels through which such barriers impact open access; and makes policy recommendations for addressing issues related to open access.

Background
The power sector in India is a natural monopoly. The state-owned distribution companies (DISCOMs) are the sole providers of electricity to the end-users. The DISCOMs are heavily subsidised by the state government. The subsidies are given in the form of electricity tariff. The subsidies are given in the form of electricity tariff. The subsidies are given in the form of electricity tariff.

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