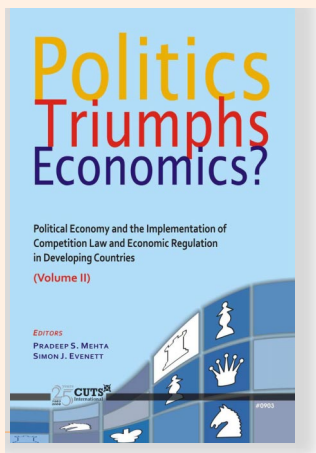


CUTS LATEST PUBLICATIONS

COMPETITION & INVESTMENT



Politics Triumphs Economics? Political Economy and the Implementation of Competition Law and Regulation in Developing Countries (Volume II)

Realising the institutional difficulties that hinder the enforcement of competition and market regulatory regimes in developing countries (their low levels of income leading sometimes to conflicting welfare objectives, peculiar political economy considerations emanating from the presence of conflicting multiple lobby groups etc.), CUTS decided to fill the vacuum in research on political economy and institutional problems facing competition and regulatory regimes with the Competition, Regulation and Development Research Forum (CDRF).

This volume is compilation of nine papers which were presented at the symposium marking the culmination of the research efforts of the 1st research cycle of CDRF. The research papers covered the experiences of a wide range of developing countries as seen mainly through the eyes of developing country authors. Importantly, rigorous analytical techniques were used to draw generalisable policy implications, which were later on also communicated to a vast and heterogeneous audience of stakeholders in a simplified form through policy briefs and online forums.

*This Research Volume can be viewed at:
<http://www.circ.in/pdf/PoliticsTriumphsEconomics-Vol2.pdf>*

CUTS
International

Consumer Unity & Trust Society

May 2009

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Terrorism and Development

(CITEE No 6/2009)



Terrorism is by no means a new phenomenon. In fact, it is probably as old as war itself. Being a tactical tool, referred to as ‘asymmetric warfare’, its main advantage is that one does not need a large and expensive force to carry out terrorist acts, nor does terrorism involve direct confrontation in which the more numerous and technologically advanced have a distinct advantage.

Despite the fact that terrorism is not new in the realm of warfare, it has received widespread attention in the past decade, not the least because of the resurgence of Islamist fundamentalism. From New York to Mumbai, the world is today conscious of the threat of terrorism, perhaps more so than at any time in the past.

In the light of events such as 9/11, world leaders have called for an increase in foreign aid and developmental efforts to curtail the growth of political extremism, religious fundamentalism and terrorism. While development is surely an end in itself, the clarification of the links between poverty and terrorism by policy makers is both pertinent and much needed. Policy suggestions to weaken these identified links are also the need of the hour. This Briefing Paper aims to achieve this objective by reviewing the academic literature on the topic.

*This Briefing Paper can be viewed at:
<http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/BP09-DI-02.pdf>*

Standards in Food Sector

(CITEE No 7/2009)



As food trade expands throughout the world, food safety has become a shared concern among the consumers of both developed and developing countries. All over the world, many new institutions, standards and methods for regulating food safety have been established to address the concern. Standards have now almost become a mandatory requirement, since consumers want to be sure that their food is being produced safely, environmentally friendly and that the welfare of both animals and humans is in no way compromised.

The advantages of having such universally agreed food standards for the protection of consumers were recognised by international negotiators during the Uruguay Round. The measures taken in the best interest of the consumers are now impeding trade and drastically affecting the ability of developing countries to access markets, particularly in developed countries.

*This Briefing Paper can be viewed at:
<http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/BP09-DI-03.pdf>*

BRIEFING PAPER

WTO Trade in Transition
CUTS CITEE

**Developing Country Participation in the GATT:
A Reassessment¹**

Introduction

The following committee on Technical with the view of the Trade Organization with the view of the...
...the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has been working...
...the interests of developing countries...
...the developing countries have been making...
...the success of this organization since its inception in 1947.

Technical assistance and capacity building to developing countries...
...the GATT and the Role of Developing Countries...
...the GATT and the Role of Developing Countries...
...the GATT and the Role of Developing Countries...

In 1978, the World Trade Organization (WTO) was created...
...the GATT and the Role of Developing Countries...
...the GATT and the Role of Developing Countries...
...the GATT and the Role of Developing Countries...

Establishing an effective...
...the GATT and the Role of Developing Countries...
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Developing Country Participation in the GATT: A Reassessment

(CITEE No 8/2009)

The developing countries are frustrated with the way the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and its predecessor, the General Agreements on Tariff and Trade (GATT), has been working – largely to the benefit of the industrially developed countries and detrimental to the interests of their developing counterparts. Nevertheless, even with their weak and often vulnerable economies and lack of negotiating and implementing capacity, the developing countries have been making serious efforts and commitments for the success of this organisation since its inception in 1947.

This Briefing Paper begins with an overview of the role of developing countries in the evolution of GATT, i.e. in framing its charter and rules etc. It will be argued that while developing countries were able to ensure that the GATT did create some provisions that advanced their interests, this did not extend to real market access for agricultural and textile products of export interest to them. Even the provisions that were included in the GATT to provide technical assistance and capacity building to developing countries were only of a best endeavour nature, and largely ineffective.

*This Briefing Paper can be viewed at:
<http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/BP09-WTO-05.pdf>*