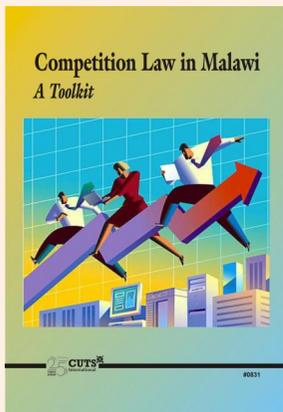


# CUTS LATEST PUBLICATIONS

COMPETITION & INVESTMENT



## Competition Law in Malawi: *A Toolkit*

This toolkit, researched and compiled by CUTS and customised in the context of Malawi, is meant to provide a simple and concise handbook on various implementation issues surrounding the Malawi Competition and Fair Trading Act (CFTA) (hereinafter “the Act”), 1998. It provides definitions and characteristics of and ways to deal with trade practices, which are forbidden by the Act, 1998, but are prevailing in the Malawian economy. Practical case studies are intended to help the readers understand the issues relating to competition in Malawi, and especially for practitioners – to suggest ways of dealing with competition issues in the economy.

The purpose of this toolkit is to suggest ways to deal with all types of competition abuses. What we have tried to do in this toolkit is look at different types of anti-competitive practices in light of the competition law of Malawi and juxtapose it with examples from the country and of similar cases from other jurisdictions, in particular from other developing countries.

This toolkit can be viewed at:  
[http://www.cuts-ccier.org/7up3/pdf/  
Comp\\_Law\\_in\\_Malawi\\_Toolkit.pdf](http://www.cuts-ccier.org/7up3/pdf/Comp_Law_in_Malawi_Toolkit.pdf)

**CUTS**  
International

**Consumer Unity & Trust Society**

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BRIEFING PAPER

FDI in Higher Education in India: Regulatory Bottlenecks and Options

The India Vision 2020 envisages the transformation of India into a knowledge superpower. To achieve this vision, the higher education sector has to play a key role. Education and knowledge resources have to be accessible to a large number of people through various means in order to play a key role in the growth of the Indian economy.

Introduction
Higher education in India is primarily a public sector activity. It is a state-owned activity. The higher education sector in India is a state-owned activity. The higher education sector in India is a state-owned activity.



FDI in Higher Education in India: Regulatory Bottlenecks and Options

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Promotion of competition among providers through various means, including those which can stimulate private investment, both foreign and domestic; and alleviation of resource constraints plaguing state universities constitute important elements of the solution. This paper examines the problem of stimulating adequate but quality enhancing foreign investment in higher education in the context of the overall need for greater access coupled with higher quality.

This Briefing Paper can be viewed at:

http://www.cuts-ccier.org/pdf/Briefing\_Paper10-FDI\_in\_Higher\_Education\_in\_India.pdf

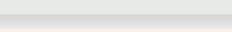
DISCUSSION PAPER

SEZs in India

Do SEZs Constitute an Optimal Economic Growth Strategy?

Introduction
Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been in the news over the last few years. Sometimes the debate is over whether they are a good idea or not. Sometimes the debate is over whether they are a good idea or not.

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SEZs in India: Do SEZs Constitute an Optimal Economic Growth Strategy?

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been in the news over the last few years. Sometimes the debate is over the government view that concentrated economic activities and consequent economies of scale boost exports and at other times it ranges over the way in which sector specific SEZs have been developed. To understand the basic issues and concerns raised by different sections of people, it would be useful to re-examine in detail the basic objectives which led to the emergence of SEZs in India and also the benefits

which have resulted from SEZs/Export Processing Zones (EPZs).

This paper covers the evolution and the basic rationale behind establishment of SEZs/EPZs in India; analyses the tangible economic benefits associated with SEZs/EPZs especially in terms of investment mobilisation, exports growth, and employment generation; focuses on analysis of the basic economic and legal aspects that have made SEZs/EPZs proliferation in India a controversial issue; and concludes and makes some recommendations.

This Discussion Paper can be viewed at:

http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/Discussion\_Paper10-Do\_SEZs\_Constitute\_an\_Optimal\_Economic\_Growth\_Strategy.pdf



# Re-Thinking Global Economic Governance: Promoting Development and Managing Crises

**G**lobal economic governance is the set of norms and institutions along which rules are generated to manage the global economy. This Briefing Paper addresses three key and inter-related questions regarding the reform of global economic governance: What are the basic contours of current global economic governance with regard to trade, finance, investment, and migration? What major developments have necessitated the reform? And, what can be a pragmatic way forward to deal with some urgent reform issues?

The paper emphasises the need for global economic governance reform to deal with the current lack of representativeness and coherence. In this regard, it also points out the role that appropriate national policies and institutions, and their coordination among countries can play. Finally, it advocates the establishment of a Platform for Global Economic Governance Dialogue.

This Briefing Paper can be viewed at:

[http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/Briefing\\_Paper10-Re-Thinking\\_Global\\_Economic\\_Governance.pdf](http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/Briefing_Paper10-Re-Thinking_Global_Economic_Governance.pdf)



# New Insights into the Impact of the Doha Round on the Indian Economy: Results of a Recent CUTS Study

**C**UTS International carried out a study using detailed data on sectoral realities and income flows in the Indian economy to arrive at impacts of possible scenarios emerging from the Doha Round negotiations at the WTO. The study used a dynamic computable general equilibrium (CGE) model which was able to capture the role of interdependencies among various sectors in determining

welfare and poverty outcomes and the dynamic nature of such outcomes caused by accumulation of profits and capital.

The study represents a major contribution to the literature on impact analysis of WTO negotiations/agreements as its findings contradict some of the counter intuitive results of a previous widely cited study regarding impacts of possible negotiating outcomes on welfare and poverty in India.

This Briefing Paper can be viewed at:

[http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/Briefing\\_Paper10-Impact\\_of\\_the\\_Doha\\_Round\\_on\\_the\\_Indian\\_Economy.pdf](http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/Briefing_Paper10-Impact_of_the_Doha_Round_on_the_Indian_Economy.pdf)