

Publication Catalogue

April 2005

Consumer
Unity &
Trust
Society

CUTS 
International



About CUTS

Established in 1983, Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS) is now at the cutting edge of the consumer movement in India as well as across the globe. CUTS has since then been working on several issues of public interest simultaneously at the grassroot levels and the international levels. Its mission is to be an organisation for innovative services and act for achieving Consumer Sovereignty based on social justice and economic equality within and across the borders.

The major operational areas of CUTS are trade and development including investment and competition policies, consumer protection, women empowerment and sustainable production and consumption. It works through the tools of research, training, capacity building, dialogue, outreach, representations, advocacy and networking.

CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment (CITEE) at Jaipur, India, is working and participating in global debates on the effectiveness of the multilateral trading system and economic issues affecting the lives of common people. It is actively pursuing its agenda for better economic co-operation among South-Asian countries.

CUTS Centre for Consumer Action, Research and Training (CART) at Jaipur, India, is functioning as a dynamic centre for pursuing issues of better economic governance in India through its intervention in the process of regulatory reforms in utilities. It has involved grassroot social action groups in the process.

CUTS Centre for Human Development (CHD) at Chittorgarh, India, is working on issues of women's empowerment and reproductive health at the grassroot level and also on implementation of rural empowerment programmes and other field related projects.

CUTS Centre for Sustainable Production and Consumption (CSPAC) at Kolkata, India, is making efforts to encourage people to recognise their rights to a healthy environment. It is playing an active role in generating awareness among common people about the consumption of environment-friendly goods and services. In other words, the Centre is a catalyst in the quest for a better environment.

CUTS Delhi Resource Centre, that has been set up recently acts as the focal point for CUTS' advocacy, outreach and external relations activities

relating to national institutions. Particular emphasis is paid to relations with Ministers, Members of Parliament, bureaucrats and other branches of the Government. Additionally, the Centre maintains a dialogue with national and international media, national associations of trade and industry, other NGOs and special-interest groups and affiliations.

On the onset of the year 2001, CUTS became international with the set-up of a Resource Centre in Lusaka, Zambia. The objective is to promote South-South civil society co-operation on trade and development. CUTS Africa Resource Centre (ARC) is a dream come true for the organisation, as it is a big step towards the development of a closer and more intense relationship between the two developing regions, viz. Africa and South Asia.

CUTS is working towards bridging the gap between North and South and pursuant to this, CUTS has recently set up the London Resource Centre in the UK to provide a voice for Southern civil society in the North and to bring their concerns to a wide international audience. The Centre will also act as an information and dissemination point for CUTS research. To consolidate this, the organisation is in the process of setting up a centre at Nairobi, Kenya.

In this capacity, CUTS is affiliated to Advisory Group on World Trade and Related Issues; Ministry of External Affairs; Advisory Committee on International Trade; Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Central Consumer Protection Council; Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Investor Protection Forum of the Securities and Exchange Board of India nationally.

CUTS is represented on the Executive Boards of the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, Geneva and the South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment (SAWTEE), Kathmandu. CUTS is also a member of the UN Conference on Trade and Development; UN Environment Programme; UN Commission on Sustainable Development; CIVICUS, Washington DC, USA; Consumer Choice Council, Washington DC, USA; Consumers International, London, UK; and Environment Liaison Centre International, Nairobi, Kenya.

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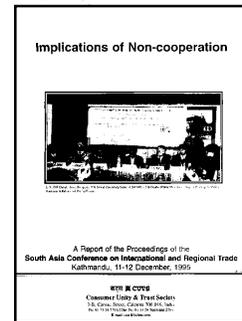
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Trade and Development

EVENT REPORTS

1. Implication of Non-cooperation

This is a report of the proceedings of the South Asia Conference on International and Regional Trade held at Kathmandu, Nepal, during December 11-12, 1995. The event, held just after the signing of South Asian Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA), was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Nepal, while the Secretary General of SAARC delivered the keynote address. The event focused the attention of the region on the huge costs of non-co-operation among the countries in the region, including the need to take a common stand at the WTO. *pp 25, #9514, Rs.10/US\$5*



2. Agenda for India at the WTO – Need to be Proactive

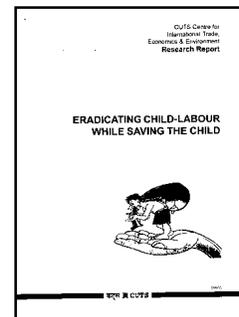
This is a consolidated report of four seminars on international trade policy organised by CUTS in May and October 1996, and March and October 1997. The report is a step towards informing and consensus-building on India's approach to the new world trade order. It is a reader-friendly document for policy-makers, business representatives, social activists and media. *pp 39, #9711, Rs.20/US\$5*

3. International Trade Policy and Negotiations

This is a summary report of the South Asian Regional Training Seminar organised by CUTS-CITEE (Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment) from July 25-27, 1997. *pp 20, #9712*

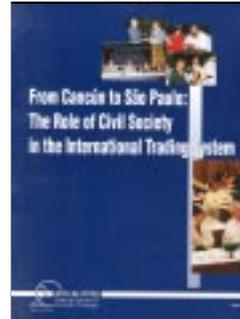
4. Eradicating Child-labour While Saving the Child

In the scenario of a growing interest in banning child labour, this research report argues that the trade-restricting measures have every potential of eliminating the child itself. This report provides logical arguments and a case study for those groups who are against the use of trade bans for the solution of this social malaise. It also makes certain recommendations for the effective solution of the problem. *pp 33, #9905, Rs.100/US\$30, ISBN: 81-87222-23-9*



5. From Cancún to São Paulo: *The Role of Civil Society in the International Trading System*

CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics and Environment (CITEE) organised an Afro-Asian Seminar – *From Cancún to São Paulo: The Role of Civil Society in the International Trading System*, in New Delhi, India, from April 13-15, 2004. It was designed to optimise cross-fertilisation of ideas and experiences, linking micro aspects with micro issues. This publication attempts to place this tenet on the proscenium of the international trading system, i.e. before the trade community at large. It not only includes the papers and proceedings of the Seminar, but also provides a roadmap to the civil society and others to look into the linkages between the international trading system and national development strategies, with development and poverty reduction as the ultimate goal. pp 274, #0412, Rs.350/US\$50, ISBN: 81-8257-030-1



RESEARCH REPORTS

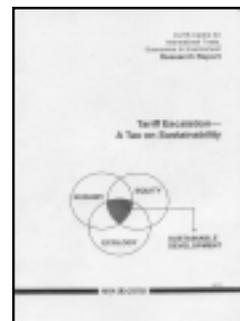
1. Environmental Conditions in International Trade

This is a study on the impact on India's exports in the area of Textiles and Garments, including Carpets, Leather and Leather Goods, and also in the area of Agricultural and Food Products, including Tea and Packaging, for the Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India.

pp 39, #9508, Rs.200/US\$50, ISBN: 81-87222-04-2

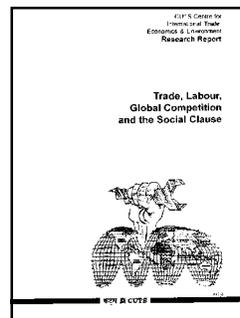
2. Tariff Escalation—A Tax on Sustainability

This study reveals that the existence of escalating tariff structure, particularly in developed countries, results in "third-best" allocation of resources. It also harms environment, development and balance of trade. pp 25, #9707, Rs. 100/US\$30, ISBN: 81-87222-00-X



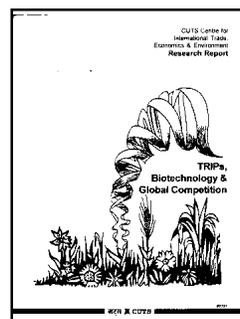
3. Trade, Labour, Global Competition and the Social Clause

The social clause issue has remained one of the most heated areas of international debate for a number of years. This study reveals that the quality of that debate has not addressed the real issues. It attempts to string the various debates together. *pp 40, #9708, Rs.100/US\$30, ISBN: 81-87222-01-8*



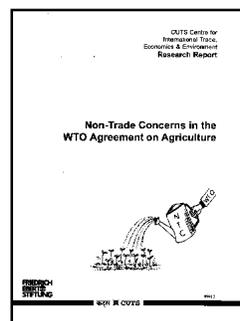
4. TRIPs, Biotechnology and Global Competition

This study shows, with some evidence, that the provisions in the TRIPs agreement concerning biotechnology are of great concern to the developing world. According to the new GATT agreement, all bio-technology products may be patented. Nearly 80 percent of all bio-technology patents are currently held by large multinationals. *pp 19, #9709, Rs.100/US\$30, ISBN: 81-87222-02-6*



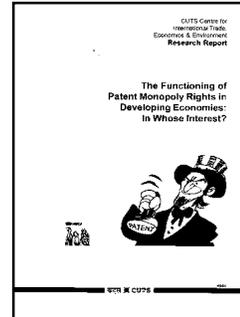
5. Non-trade Concerns in the WTO Agreement on Agriculture

This research report, written by Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi of the Research and Information System for the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries, New Delhi, provides a detailed analysis of non-trade concerns, covering the various dimensions indicated by the Agreement on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation. *pp 29, #9912, Rs.100/US\$30, ISBN: 81-87222-30-1*



6. The Functioning of Patent Monopoly Rights in Developing Economies: In Whose Interest?

Advocates of strong international protection for patents argue that developing countries would gain from increased flows of trade, investment and technology transfer. The paper questions this view by examining both the functioning of patents in developing economies in the past and current structural trends in the world economy in these areas. This research revealed no positive links between a strong patent regime and Foreign Direct Investment and technology transfer. Current trends are largely limited to exchanges amongst the industrialised countries and, to some extent, the newly industrialising countries. While increased North/South trade flows are expected, negative consequences are possible.
pp 49, #0004, Rs.100/US\$30, ISBN: 81-87222-36-0

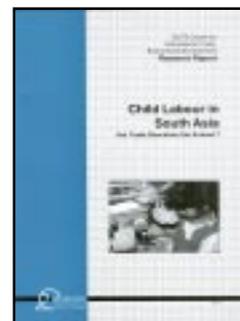


7. Negotiating the TRIPs Agreement: India's Experience and some Domestic Policy Issues

This paper shows particularities about the subject that distinguished the TRIPs negotiations from the other agreements that make up the Uruguay Round results and, analysed the way in which the TRIPs Agreement was actually negotiated and handled.
pp 45, #0111, Rs.100/US\$30, ISBN: 81-87222-50-6

8. Child Labour in South Asia: Are Trade Sanctions the Answer?

This research report of CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment has explored the impact of the trade sanctions and finds that these sanctions resulted in the contradiction of the basic objective, i.e., elimination of child labour. Besides highlighting the causes of child labour, the report makes some very useful recommendations on how the issue of child labour can be addressed best at the domestic as well as the international level.
pp 62, #0311, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN 81-87222-82-4



9. Voluntary Self-regulation versus Mandatory Legislative Schemes for Implementing Labour Standards: *An Issues Paper on the New Regulatory Regime*

This research paper talks about the strong impact of the increased international trade on the condition of labour in liberalised economies. It addresses questions like – Can an alternative strategy to improve conditions of labour be proposed? Will voluntary codes of conduct (related to the working conditions of labour) work in providing for labour rights in developing countries like India?
pp 56, #0305, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-87222-76-X



10. Market Access Implications of SPS and TBT: Bangladesh Perspective

As both tariffs and other traditional trade barriers are being progressively lowered, there are growing concerns about the fact that new technical non-tariff barriers are taking their place, such as sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS) and technical regulations and standards.

The poor countries have been denied market access on quite a number of occasions when they failed to comply with a developed country's SPS or TBT requirements or both. The seriousness of this denial of market access is often not realised unless their impact on exports, income and employment is quantified.

In this paper, the author focuses on the findings of a 1998 case study into the European Commission's ban of fishery products from Bangladesh into the EU, imposed in July 1997.

This research report intends to increase awareness in the North about the ground-level situation in poor and developing countries. At the same time, it makes some useful suggestions on how the concerns of LDCs can be addressed best within the multilateral framework. The suggestions are equally applicable to the developing countries.

pp33, #0215, Rs.100/US\$10) ISBN: 81-87222-69-7



11. Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Trade and Development: Issues and Policy options concerning compliance and enforcement

The latest report of CUTS on Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Trade and Development, examines the role of provisions for technology and financial transfer as well as capacity building as an alternative to trade measures for improving compliance and enforcement. This study also examines pros and cons of carrots and sticks approaches, and analyses incorporation of these approaches in three major Multilateral Environmental Agreements – the Montreal Protocol, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the Basel Convention, to find out which approach has been more successful in ensuring enforcement and compliance.

Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-87222-58-1

12. TRIPs and Public Health: Ways Forward for South Asia

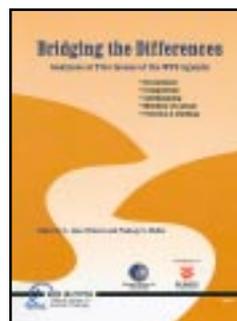
Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights — or TRIPs — has always been one of the most contentious issues in the WTO. This research document tries to find an answer to one specific question: what genuine choices do policymakers in South Asian developing nations now have, more so after the linkage between the trade regime and pharmaceuticals? Starting with a brief overview of the key features of the corporate model of pharmaceuticals, the paper provides some insight into the challenges faced by the governments in South Asian countries. The aim is to anchor the present discussion of public health and the impact of TRIPs in the socio-cultural environment of this region.

pp 45, #0309. Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-87222-83-2



13. Bridging the Differences: Analyses of Five Issues of the WTO Agenda

This book is a product of the project, EU-India Network on Trade and Development (EINTAD), launched about a year back at Brussels. CUTS and the University of Sussex are the lead partners in this project, implemented with financial support from the European Commission (EC). The CUTS-Sussex University study has been jointly edited by Prof. L Alan Winters of the University of Sussex and Pradeep S Mehta, Secretary-General of CUTS,



India. The five issues discussed in the book are Investment, Competition Policy, Anti-dumping, Textiles & Clothing, and Movement of Natural Persons. Each of these papers has been co-authored by eminent researchers from Europe and India.

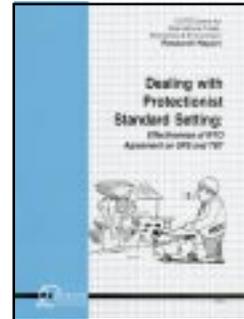
pp 245, #0317, Rs.350/US\$50, ISBN: 81-87222-92-1

14. Dealing with Protectionist Standard Setting: Effectiveness of WTO Agreements on TBT and SPS

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Safeguards (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreements – enshrined in the WTO – are meant to keep undesirable trade practices at bay. These Agreements try to ensure adherence to standards, certification and testing procedures, apart from technical protection to the people, by countries, while trading in the international arena.

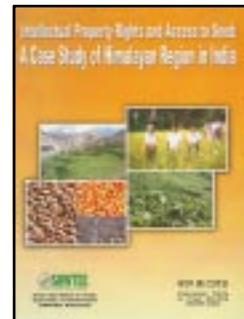
This research report is a sincere attempt to fathom the relevance of SPS and TBT Agreements, their necessity in the present global economic scenario and, of course, the development of case law related to the Agreements, along with a brief description of the impact of this case law on developing countries.

pp 50, #0324. Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-87222-68-9



15. Intellectual Property Rights and Access to Seed: A Case Study of Himalayan Region in India

The research report is the outcome of an extensive survey carried out in seven districts of Garhwal region under the Farmers' Right project to study the impact of the WTO agreement on farmers' livelihood in the Hindukush Himalayan region in India. The WTO is unfurling its dimension by bringing under its purview not only manufacturing trade, but also agriculture, services and intellectual property rights. This research study tries to unveil the realities of life faced by the mountain farmers in the Indian Himalayan region. pp 47, #0326, Rs.200/US \$ 20, ISBN: 81-8257-005-0

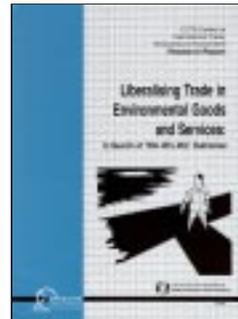


16. Competitiveness of Service Sectors in South Asia: *Role and Implications of GATS*

This research report attempts to emphasise on the relevance of General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) for developing economies, particularly in South Asia. It also examines the potential gains from trade liberalisation in services, with a specific focus on hospital services, and raises legitimate concerns about increases in exports affecting adversely the domestic availability of such services. It highlights how the ongoing GATS negotiations can be used to generate a stronger liberalising momentum in the health sector. *pp 112, #0321, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-000-X*

17. Liberalising Trade in Environmental Goods and Services: *In Search of 'Win-Win-Win' Outcomes*

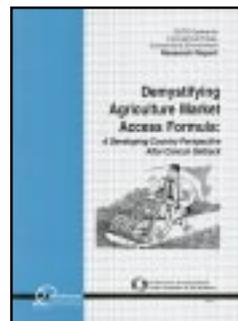
Ever since the Doha Ministerial Conference in 2001, trade in environmental goods and services has assumed a centre-stage position, its importance being amplified by the fact that many “environmental” tasks such as waste-water management and sanitation, traditionally considered the preserve of the public sector, are increasingly being privatised. The excellent analysis of this issue involving environmental trade concludes with soundly reasoned policy recommendations which show the direction that future negotiations must take



if the originally envisaged ‘win-win-win’ situation is to be achieved. *pp 44, #0402, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN 81-8257-019-0*

18. Demystifying Agriculture Market Access Formula: *A Developing Country Perspective After the Cancun Setback*

Agriculture continues to dog the debate at the WTO, with a knockout effect on nearly all other issues under negotiations. Following the Cancun debacle, negotiators are locked in Geneva to move the agenda forward. At the Cancun meeting, a draft ministerial text on agriculture emerged, known as the Derbez Text. It was not surprising that at Cancun the WTO members failed to accept the ministerial text on agriculture. The Derbez Text had made the framework very complex, which the paper, “Demystifying Agriculture Market Access Formula”, tries to demystify.

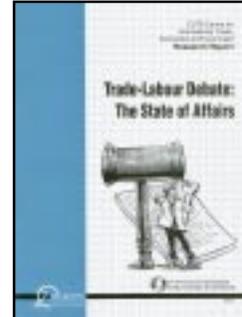


pp 39, #0417, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-033-6

19. Trade-Labour Debate: The State of Affairs

Today, the problem of a linkage between trade and labour standards in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has become one of the most pressing and challenging policy puzzles for the international community. The purpose of the study is to rehearse the never-ending story on the pros and cons of the trade-labour linkage. It also seeks to assess the current and possible future direction of the debate from the developing countries' perspective. It is hoped that this approach will provide developing countries with concrete policy suggestions in terms of the way forward.

pp48, #0410, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-025-5

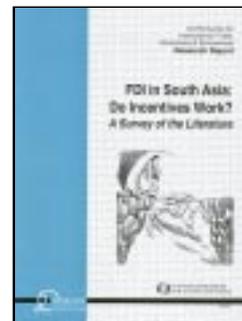


20. Protectionism and Trade Remedial Measures

This paper examines how protectionism has influenced the use of trade remedial measures. It examines the trends of imposition of trade remedial measures. This trend clearly shows that countries have found anti-dumping measures a safe haven for extending protection to domestic industries. The paper also makes a comparison between anti-dumping measures and safeguard measures. It demonstrates that countries have preferred using anti-dumping measures over safeguard measures because the former can be easily used for extending protection to the domestic industry for a longer time. pp45, #0420, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN 81-8257-039-5

21. FDI in South Asia: Do Incentives Work? A Survey of the Literature

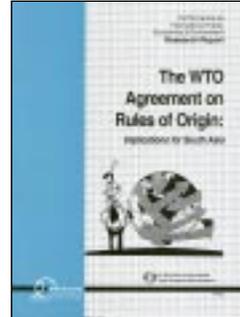
This paper has looked at the understudied issues of foreign direct investment (FDI) policies in South Asia, particularly from the point of view of the effectiveness of performance requirements imposed by host countries and the costs of accompanying incentives. The survey of theoretical literature on performance requirements indicates that a case can be made for imposing such requirements in South Asia, particularly from the welfare point of view. As regards the costs of incentives, which a country offers to foreign firms, so far only a few studies have tried to quantify them. These incentives are normally given as *quid pro quo* with performance requirements. But, in the bargain, it has been found that these incentives tend to be particularly costly over a period of time. pp 43, #0403, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-037-9



22. The WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin: Implications for South Asia

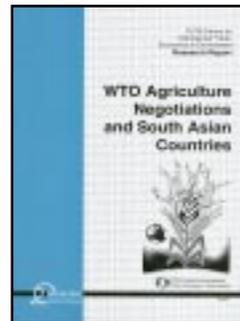
The recent and rapid proliferation of preferential trading agreements and the increasing number of countries using rules of origin (RoO) to discriminate in the treatment of goods at importation has focused considerable attention on this issue. RoO can be divided into two categories: non-preferential and preferential. The paper tries to critically examine the WTO proposal on the harmonised rules of origin. The study has looked at its implications on South Asian countries, especially India. Further, in view of the contentious nature of the RoO pertaining to textiles, and the big stakes involved for South Asia, the study places special emphasis on textiles and clothing.

pp 40, #0422, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-038-7



23. WTO Agriculture Negotiations and South Asian Countries

Agriculture, in all its manifestations, has always been a sensitive and emotional issue for all countries, but it is more so for the poor countries of the South. This paper looks into various commonalities in the economic situation of South Asian countries, their sensitivity attached to agriculture, and above all, a common approach to globalisation. In view of these realities, the paper tries to explore a common agenda that South Asian countries can follow during future negotiations on the WTO Agreement on Agriculture. Now, the Doha Round of trade negotiations has entered into a crucial phase after the July developments. The 'July Package' has resulted in an agreement over the framework for establishing modalities in agriculture. In light of this, there cannot be a more opportune time for publishing this paper. pp 47, #0423, Rs. 100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-040-9



24. Agreement on SAFTA: Is It Win-Win for All SAARC Countries?

A major breakthrough was made in January 2004 when during the 12th SAARC Summit, held at Islamabad, a framework agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) was signed. One of the major objectives of this study is to sensitise various stakeholders (state as well as non-state actors) on the need for better regional cooperation, as it has been proved

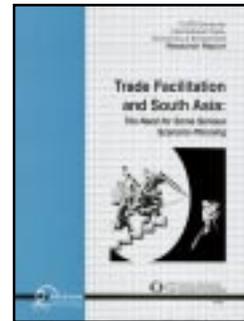
that such co-operation gives huge peace dividends. It provides a good account of existing trade between SAARC countries and highlights lessons learnt from the efforts so far made for better intra-regional trade within South Asia. It also discusses possible implications of SAFTA on South Asian countries. *pp 37, #0424, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN 81-8257-042-5*

25. Trade Facilitation and South Asia: The Need for Some Serious Scenario Planning

This paper tries to bring to the fore some practical political, economic and operational issues from the point of view of South Asian countries, in particular, and which may arise as a result of future multilateral agreement on trade facilitation. It throws light on some of the major policy issues and recommends approaches that would fit with the interests and priorities of South Asian countries.

One of the major issues the paper tries to emphasise upon is that the problems of improving customs administration in the region are only a small part of a much greater problem relating to border management and domestic tax and revenue enforcement issues.

pp 44, #0425, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-0141-7

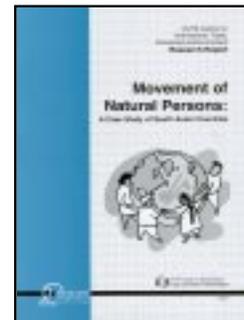


26. Movement of Natural Persons and South Asian Countries

South Asian countries, particularly India, are known protagonists of liberalisation of services trade under Mode 4. The study looks at the case of South Asian countries, which have got a huge potential to increase their export of services through Mode 4. It focuses mainly on four countries – Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. However, there are several constraints that South Asian countries face in exporting their services under Mode 4 to developed countries.

It focuses on the significance of Mode 4 for South Asia, the kinds of barriers faced by these countries in supplying services through Mode 4, and how the GATS negotiations can be used to advance their export interests under this particular mode of service supply. Besides, the study also highlights the role of complementary domestic policy reforms and measures, which are equally important for harnessing benefits, if trade under Mode 4 is liberalised.

pp 114, #0427, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-044-1



27. Enhancing Collective Export Competitiveness on Textiles and Clothing

The importance of trade in textiles and clothing cannot be over-emphasised. Clothing is a labour-intensive activity, with a strong gender dimension. The sector is, therefore, particularly important for the creation of employment opportunities in developing countries. The paper tries to underline the importance of enhancing collective export competitiveness of South Asian countries. It makes a strong case for enhancing collective competitiveness through cooperation rather than competition.

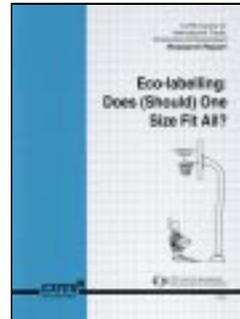


The study also recommends the necessity of having an effective institutional arrangement for making such cooperation meaningful and successful. Over and above, the cooperation on textiles and clothing could be a good beginning to fulfil our long-term objective of enhanced cooperation on economic, trade and investment under the auspices of South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA).

pp 56, #0428, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-045-X

28. Eco-labelling: Does (Should) One Size Fit All?

The practice of supplying information on the environmental characteristics of a commodity to the consumers is called eco-labelling. It is one of the important tools available for environment protection. The research report provides a developing country's perspective on the problem of harmonisation of eco-labels at the international level and applying it to trade.



The study provides analysis of conceptual issues; comparative costs of application for eco-labels and trade barrier issues arising out of the harmonisation demands. A comparative analysis of differing criteria requirements for three products across eco-labels from eight countries are presented to substantiate the case that across countries the environmental valuation differs and so do the standards. The study found that differences in standards across countries are an outcome of the country-specific needs and choices; and harmonisation of standards is untenable.

pp 72, #0501, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-049-2

29. Ecolabelling: Is it a Visible Instrument for Trade Promotion?

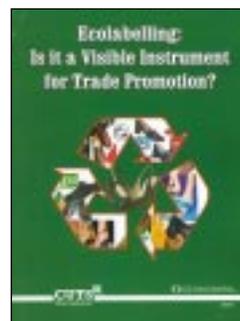
Ecolabels are regarded as important market-based instruments to influence the behaviour of consumers and industry in favour of environment-friendly products. Ecolabels can contribute to the improvement of environmental performance in two important ways. Firstly, they can increase consumer awareness of environmental issues and influence their choice in favour of less polluting products.

Secondly, they can push industry to produce and market environment-friendly products.

India has introduced an ecolabelling scheme, called Ecomark, which has met with little success. Its failure has been a serious cause of concern for both environmentalists and governmental environmental agencies. It is important to study the causes of the scheme's low acceptability and to suggest ways to increase its popularity.

This study is focused on the impact of ecolabels on India's leather industry. This is for two main reasons: the production of leather is a highly polluting process, which impacts very negatively on the environment; and leather and its products account for a large proportion of India's export. The use of ecolabelling by importing countries might affect these exports significantly.

pp 88, #0505, Rs.100/US\$15, ISBN: 81-8257-053-0



RESEARCH PROJECT REPORTS

1. Unpacking Transparency in Government Procurement

The share of Government Procurement in national public finances is significant. During the 1996 Singapore Ministerial, member states established a Working Group on Transparency in Government Procurement (TGP).

For these reasons and given the need to promote understanding and awareness of TGP issues, CUTS-CITEE embarked upon a research project on two of the so-called Singapore issues, namely Transparency in Government Procurement and Trade Facilitation, called IWOODA II (International Working Group on the Doha Agenda II). The first part of this programme had dealt with Investment



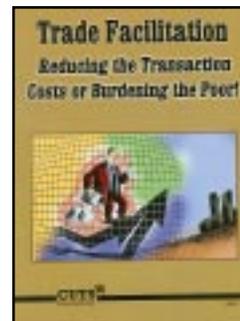
and Competition Policy and resulted in the publication of the report “Putting our Fears on the Table”. The second part of project, IWOGDA II, set about to bring together experts on Transparency in Government Procurement and Trade Facilitation, in order to inform about the issues and stimulate debate.

The IWOGDA programme is a response to an urgent need to promote understanding on a larger scale. The papers produced form the basis for this publication, which has been complemented by a synthesis report from Ron Watermeyer. This publication will be useful to civil society representatives seeking to understand the issue, as well as policy makers.
pp 280, #0430, Rs.350/US\$50, ISBN: 81-8257-048-4

2. Trade Facilitation – Reducing the Transaction Cost or Burdening the Poor!

Trade facilitation has been on the WTO’s agenda as one of the four Singapore issues along with competition policy, investment and transparency in government procurement. Three issues were dropped and only trade facilitation was included in the July Package to be negotiated. CUTS had undertaken two projects under a programme titled: International Working Group on the Doha Agenda (IWOGDA) to analyse the contours of possible international agreements on all the four issues. In the first phase of the programme, analyses were done on competition policy and investment, whereas the second phase dealt with trade facilitation and transparency in government procurement. The purpose of the programme is to bring together the diverse viewpoints and concerns on the issue of definition of trade facilitation; on Article V, VIII and X; and on dispute settlement; technical assistance and capacity building. Five case studies of developing countries have been incorporated to analyse whether trade facilitation measures reduce transaction costs. This report is an attempt to analyse and present the contentious, but fundamental, issues pertaining to trade facilitation in order to facilitate better understanding of these issues.

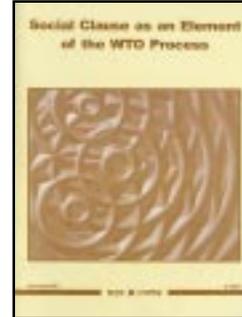
pp 212, #0431, Rs.350/US\$50, ISBN: 81-8257-047-6



MONOGRAPHS

1. Social Clause as an Element of the WTO Process

The central question is whether poor labour standards result in comparative advantage for a country or not. The document analyses the political economy of the debate on trade and labour standards. pp 14, #9804, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-10-7

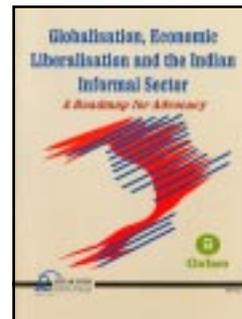


2. Is Trade Liberalisation Sustainable over Time?

Economic policy is not an easy area for either the laity or social activist to comprehend. To understand the process of reforms, Dr. Kalyan Raipuria, Adviser, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, wrote a reader-friendly guide by using a question/answer format. pp 29, #9805, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-11-5

3. Globalisation, Economic Liberalisation and the Indian Informal sector – A Roadmap for Advocacy

CUTS, with the support of Oxfam GB in India, had undertaken a project on globalisation and the Indian informal sector. The selected sectors were non-timber forest products, handloom and handicraft. The rationale was based on the premise that globalisation and economic liberalisation can result in potential gains, even for the poor, but there is the need for safety measures as well. This is mainly because unhindered globalisation can lead to lopsided growth, where some sectors may prosper, leaving the vulnerable ones lagging behind. pp 42, #0401, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-017-4



4. Trade Policy making in India – *The reality below the water line*

This paper discusses and concludes the issues, in broad terms, that India struggles with trade policy making, essentially because domestic and international thinking on development and economic growth is seriously out of alignment, and that there are few immediate prospects of this changing, for a variety of entirely domestic political reasons. pp 51, #0415, Rs. 100/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-031-X

5. Trade Remedial Measures

This monograph is on trade remedial measures. Three trade remedial measures are well recognised in the multilateral trading regime. These measures are antidumping, countervailing and safeguard measures. This monograph provides all the relevant information about the most frequently asked questions on trade remedial measures. It also provides basic information as to what are the conditions under which trade remedial measures are imposed, what are the trends, the duration of imposition of these measures, the special and differential issues pertaining to trade remedial measures, the protectionist debate etc. India tops the list of countries imposing or initiating antidumping actions in the WTO. In this light, this monograph provides answers to all basic issues pertaining to trade remedial measures, which require a wider understanding and dissemination. *pp 44, #0426, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-043-3*

DISCUSSION PAPERS

1. Ratchetting Market Access

In this paper, Bipul Chatterjee and Raghav Narsalay analyse the impact of the GATT Agreements on developing countries. The analysis takes stock of what has happened at the WTO until now and flags issues for comments. *pp 93, #9810, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-87222-19-0*



2. Existing Inequities in Trade – A Challenge to GATT

A much-appreciated paper written by Pradeep S Mehta, presented at the GATT Symposium on Trade, Environment & Sustainable Development, Geneva, 10-11 June, 1994, highlights the inconsistencies in the contentious debates around trade and environment. *pp 10, #9406, Rs.30/US\$5*

3. Domestically Prohibited Goods, Trade in Toxic Waste and Technology Transfer: Issues and Developments

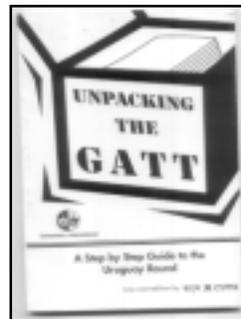
This study is an attempt to analyse the rubric of DPGs, toxic waste and transfer of dirty technology, and presents incidences of irreverent practices. A separate chapter has also been included to discuss the Basel Convention and related developments. *pp 80, #0106, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-87222-40-9*

GUIDES

1. Unpacking the GATT (English & Hindi)

This publication provides an easy guide to the main aspects of the Uruguay Round agreements in a way that is understandable by non-trade experts. It also contains enough detail to make it a working document for academia and activists.

pp 107, Rs.60/US\$5



2. Consumer Agenda and the WTO – An Indian Viewpoint

This guide analyses strategic and WTO-related issues under two broad heads – international agenda and domestic agenda.

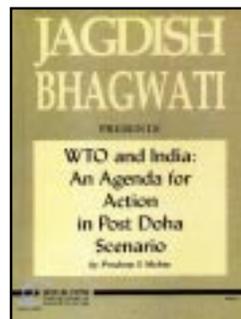
pp 21, #9907

BOOK

1. JAGDISH BHAGWATI Presents WTO and India: An Agenda for Action in Post Doha Scenario

CUTS has been involved in the WTO process and has participated in every ministerial meeting since Marrakesh in April, 1994. At other meetings, in Singapore, Geneva, Seattle and Doha, CUTS has also organised fringe meetings on crucial issues. This book is written by Pradeep S. Mehta with a foreword by Jagdish Bhagwati. It is a compilation of articles covering the pre and post Doha analysis and the international as well as the domestic agenda for India on most important WTO issues. This will help many to understand the scenario and how we can turn the Doha Development Agenda into a truly development agenda. A useful and handy reference for readers providing them with a set of practical recommendations. More particularly for the civil servants, who are new to the Trade Policy Division in the Commerce Ministry.

pp 199, #0214, Rs.200/US\$20, ISBN: 81-87222-60-3



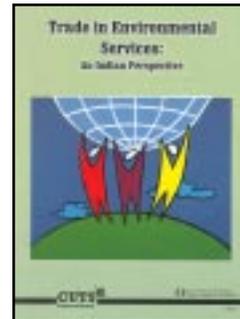
2. Trade in Environmental Services: An Indian Perspective

The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India (GoI), commissioned the study 'Trade in Environmental Services' to CUTS. It deals with opportunities for trade in environmental services. Historically, these opportunities were limited as this sector is prone to natural monopolies. Until recently, governments were reluctant to allow private ownership of natural monopolies that provide essential services, for fear that they would exploit consumers.

The situation in India is changing as a consequence of pressure to achieve environmental objectives in an economically efficient way. New ways have been found to create markets for environmental services.

This study analyses the impact of liberalisation on the Indian environmental industry. It also discusses the modes of supply for environmental services and certain barriers that restrict supply to foreign markets. Finally, it presents an analysis of commitments made by a number of World Trade Organisation (WTO) members, and based on that it suggests a negotiating strategy for India on environmental services.

pp 92, #0502, Rs.100/US\$15, ISBN: 81-8257-050-6



ADVOCACY DOCUMENTS

1. Improving Labour Standards through Development: A Positive Agenda

The fundamental aim of every individual and organisation concerned with development is to improve standards of living. Several approaches can be taken towards the achievement of this objective, most importantly the eradication of poverty.

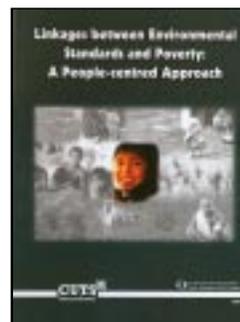
The objective of this paper is to advocate against the inclusion of a social cause – sanctions on trade in response to violations of labour standards. This paper has argued that poverty reduction should be the foremost way of improving core labour standards. The achievement of higher economic growth, along with adequate distributive mechanisms and safety nets, will raise per capita incomes and thus ultimately lead to the institution of pro-active social policies, as a result improving the conditions of work and workers' rights significantly. The focus, therefore, should be on education, health and infrastructure.

pp 64, #0429, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-046-8

2. Linkages between Environmental Standards and Poverty: A People-centred Approach

Environmental degradation and poverty are major threats to the world. These two are entwined in a complex way by which each reinforces the other and makes it even more difficult to control both, particularly for poor countries that experience resource constraints.

This advocacy paper explores the possible linkages between environmental standards and poverty reduction. It provides a conceptual analysis of issues like the problem of poverty, impact of poverty on environment; and the impact of environmental standards on poverty. It analyses how environmental standards that focus on preventing use of resources could dilute the ability of the poor to gain capabilities to rise above poverty and affect the overall welfare and stability in the poor countries. Alternatively, the paper points out the need for measures to ensure stable income to the poor to raise their capabilities and reduce environmental degradation. *pp 60, #0504, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-052-2*



NEWSLETTERS (English)

1. Economiquity

This is a quarterly newsletter of the CUTS-CITEE (Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment) for private circulation among interested persons/networks. Main focus is on trade-related issues, economic issues, market access, development dimensions, environment, economics, and intellectual property rights, especially in the context of WTO

Rs.100/US\$20 p.a.



2. Making Things Happen

A quarterly newsletter of CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment (CUTS-CITEE) on 'Grassroots Reachout & Networking in India on Trade & Economics.' The objective of the GRANITE project is to create a long-term capacity of Indian civil society organisations and other stakeholders to address trade and economic issues and their relationship with development to poverty reduction.

BRIEFING PAPERS

1995

1. GATT, Patent Laws and Implications for India (*CUTS: No. 2/1995*)
2. Social Clause in the GATT – A Boon or Bane for India
(*CUTS: No. 3/1995*)
3. Trade & Environment: The Inequitable Connection
(*CUTS: No. 5/1995*)
4. Anti-Dumping Measures under GATT and Indian Law
(*CUTS: No. 6/1995*)
5. No Patents on Life Forms! (*CUTS: No. 8/1995*)

1996

1. The Freezing Effect – Lack of Coherence in the New World Trade Order (*CUTS: No. 1/1996*)
2. WTO: Beyond Singapore – The Need for Equity and Coherence
(*CUTS: No. 12/1996*)
3. The Circle of Poison – Unholy Trade in Domestically Prohibited Goods (*CUTS: No. 8/1996*)
4. DPGs, Toxic Waste and Dirty Industries – Partners in Flight
(*CUTS: No. 11/1996*)

1997

1. The Uruguay Round, and Going Beyond Singapore
(*CUTS: No. 1/1997*)
2. Non-Tariff Barriers or Disguised Protectionism (*CUTS: No. 2/1997*)
3. Anti-Dumping Under the GATT – The Need for Vigilance by Exporters
(*CUTS: No. 3/1997*)
4. Subsidies & Countervailing Measures (*CUTS: No. 4/1997*)
5. Textiles & Clothing – Who Gains, Who Loses and Why?
(*CITEE: No. 5/1997*)
6. Trade in Agriculture – Quest for Equality (*CITEE: No. 6/1997*)
7. Trade in Services – Cul de Sac or the Road Ahead!
(*CITEE: No. 7/1997*)
8. TRIPs and Pharmaceuticals: Implications for India
(*CITEE: No. 8/1997*)
9. Movement of Natural Persons under GATS: Problems and Prospects
(*CITEE: No. 9/1997*)

1998

1. Tariff Escalation – A Tax on Sustainability (*CITEE: No. 1/1998*)
2. TRIPs, Bio-technology and Global Competition (*CITEE: No. 2/1998*)
3. Trade Liberalisation, Market Access and Non-tariff Barriers
(*CITEE: No. 4/1998*)

4. Trade, Labour, Global Competition and the Social Clause
(CITEE: No. 5/1998)
5. Trade Liberalisation and Food Security (CUTS: No. 6/1998)

1999

1. The Linkages: Will It Escalate? (CITEE: No. 1/1999)
2. Trade and Environment – An Agenda for Developing Countries
(CITEE: No. 2/1999)
3. Dispute Settlement at WTO – From Politics to Legality?
(CITEE: No. 3/1999)
4. TRIPs and Bio-diversity (CITEE: No. 4/1999)
5. Overdue Reforms in European Agriculture – Implications for Southern
Consumers (CITEE: No. 6/1999)
6. The Non-trade Concerns in the WTO Agreement on Agriculture
(CITEE: No. 8/1999)
7. Negotiating History of the Uruguay Round (CITEE: No.9/1999)
8. Professional Services under the GATS – Implication for the
Accountancy Sector in India (CITEE: No. 10/1999)

2000

1. Implementation of the WTO Agreements: Coping with the Problems
(CITEE: No. 1/2000)
2. Trade and Environment: Seattle and Beyond (CITEE: No. 2/2000)
3. WTO and the Poor Countries (CITEE: No. 3/2000)

2001

1. Trade and Sustainable Development: An Outline of a Southern
Agenda (CITEE: No. 1/2001)
2. Human Rights and International Trade: Right Cause with Wrong
Intentions (CITEE: No. 3/2001)
3. Framework for Fair Trade and Poverty Eradication (CITEE: No. 4/2001)
4. Implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements: Need for a Front-
loaded Agenda (CITEE: No. 5/2001)
5. Proactive Agenda for Trade and Poverty Reduction
(CITEE: No. 6/2001)
6. WTO Transparency & Accountability: Need for Reforms
(CITEE: No. 7/2001)

2002

1. *Amicus Curiae* Brief – Should the WTO Remain Friendless?
(CITEE: No. 1/2002)
2. Market Access: The Major Roadblocks (CITEE: No. 2/2002)
3. Negotiating the TRIPs Agreement (CITEE: No. 5/2002)

2003

1. How Mining Companies Influence the Environment
(CITEE: No. 1/2003)
2. Labour Standards: Voluntary Self-regulation vs. Mandatory Legislative Schemes (CITEE: No. 2/2003)
3. Child Labour in South Asia: Are Trade Sanctions the Answer?
(CITEE: No. 3/2003)
4. Competition Policy in South Asian Countries (CITEE: No. 4/2003)
5. India Must Stop Being Purely Defensive in WTO (CITEE: No. 5/2003)
6. IPRs, Access to Seed and Related Issues (CITEE: No. 6/2003)
7. TRIPs and Public Health: Ways Forward for South Asia
(CITEE: No. 10/2003)

2004

1. Farm Agenda at the WTO: The 'Key' to Moving the Doha Round
(CITEE: No. 1/2004)
2. "TRIPs-Plus": Enhancing Right Holders' Protection, Eroding TRIPs' Flexibilities (CITEE: No. 2/2004)
3. Global Partnership for Development: The Way Forward
(CITEE: No. 3/2004)
4. The End of WTO's Agreement on Textiles and Clothing: Opportunity or Threat? (CITEE: No. 4/2004)
5. Movement of Natural persons and Regional Trade Agreements
(CITEE: No. 5/2004)
6. *GSP Dispute: Winning the battle, losing the war*
(Trade Law Brief No. 1/2004)

2005 (ABMA Policy Brief)

1. Farm Trade Liberalisation: The Challenge of Reducing Subsidies and Trade Barriers (CITEE: No. 1/2005)
2. Trade in Services & Developing Countries: *The Market Access Barriers*
(CITEE: No. 2/2005)
3. Trade in Textiles & Clothing: *Likely Problems in the New Regime*
(CITEE: No. 3/2005)
4. Is Anti-dumping Causing More Harm than Good?
(CITEE: No. 4/2005)
5. Multilateral Trading System: *The Developmental Challenges*
(CITEE: No. 5/2005)
6. Enhancing South-South Cooperation on Trade: *An Alternative to Northern Market* (CITEE: No. 6/2005)

Each Briefing paper is available at Rs. 20/US\$5

Investment and Competition Policy

EVENT REPORTS

1. The UN Code of Conduct for TNCs: Why it collapsed...The Way Ahead

It contains evidence submitted at the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal, London, November 1994. It includes a statement with supporting enclosures that include several original documents. An extremely good resource material for anyone interested in the issues of regulation of global business. *pp 121, #9401, Rs.30/US\$15*

2. Investments: Consumers, Development and the Environment

This is a report of the CI-CUTS International Seminar on Multilateral Frameworks for Investment, Geneva, 18-19 October, 1996. It contains 10 papers from eminent experts of different viewpoints. The report covers issues concerning investment liberalisation and its impact on consumer, development and environment. A must-read for those following international investment agreements.

*pp 93, #9602, Rs.50/US\$15,
ISBN: 81-87222-03-4*



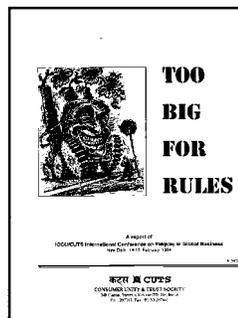
3. Liberalised Trade & Fair Competition

This is a report of the IOCU-CUTS International Conference on Competition Policy in the Context of Liberalisation, New Delhi, 20-21, January, 1995, containing 19 papers from eminent competition practitioners and economists from all over the world. The recommendations include calling upon the WTO and UNCTAD to develop work programme on trade and competition and governments to involve public interests groups in policy-making. A good documentation for anyone interested in trade and competition issues.

pp 144, #9501, Rs.100/US\$25

4. Too Big for Rules

This is a report of the IOCU-CUTS International Conference on Fairplay in Global Business, February 14-15, 1994, New Delhi, which contains several documents relating to trade and Transnational Corporations (TNCs). It is a comparative statement of the draft UN Guidelines for Transnational Investment, the International Chamber of Commerce's (ICC) Guidelines for Investment and the OECD Declaration for Multinational Enterprises. It also contains the Delhi Declaration adopted in the conference. *pp 105, #9409, Rs.50/US\$25*



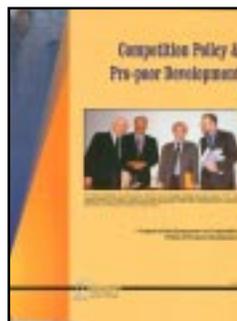
5. Challenges in implementing a Competition Policy and Law: An Agenda for Action

This report is an outcome of the symposium held in Geneva on "Competition Policy and Consumer Interest in the Global Economy" on 12-13 October 2001. The one-and-a-half-day event was organised by CUTS and supported by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada. The symposium was addressed by international experts and practitioners representing different stakeholder groups viz. consumer organisations, NGOs, media, academia, etc., and the audience comprised of participants from all over the world, including representatives of Geneva trade missions, UNCTAD, WTO, EC, etc. This publication will assist people in understanding the domestic as well as international challenges in respect of competition law and policy. *pp 48, #0202, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-87222-54-9*

6. Competition Policy and Pro-poor Development - A report of the Symposium on Competition Policy & Pro-poor Development

This document covers the deliberations at a one-day symposium looking at how competition policy and law relate to pro-poor development. This report carries the papers, which were produced and presented at the three sessions, by young researchers associated with the project. The proceedings carry the rich debates, involving many of the experienced and highly recognised experts from all over the world, which were held around the three presentations.

pp 72, #0319, Rs. 250 for India/US\$20 for OECD countries/US\$15 for others, ISBN: 81-8722-93-X



7. Regulatory Framework for Infrastructure in India

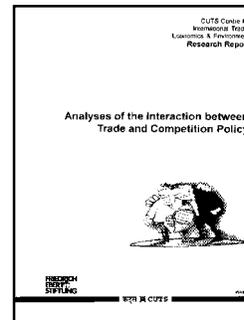
This is a report of the proceedings of the seminar, “Regulatory Framework for Infrastructure in India”, organised by CUTS, in collaboration with the Planning Commission of India at New Delhi, India, on January 14, 2005. The aim of the seminar was to facilitate brainstorming amongst stakeholders and contribute to the Planning Commission’s ongoing work on developing an appropriate regulatory framework for the infrastructure sector in India.
pp 68, #0507, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-056-5

RESEARCH REPORT

1. Analyses of the Interaction between Trade and Competition Policy

This study not only provides information about the views of different countries on various issues being discussed at the working group on competition, but also informs them about the views of experts on competition concerns being discussed on the WTO platform and the possible direction these discussions would take in the near future. It also contains an analysis of presentations by CUTS.

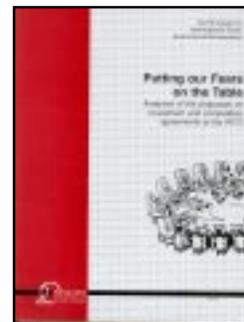
*pp 150, #9913, Rs.100/US\$30,
ISBN: 81-87222-33-6*



2. Putting our Fears on the Table Analyses of the Proposals on Investment and Competition Agreements at the WTO

“Putting our Fears on the Table” provides analyses of the proposals on investment and competition agreements at the WTO, especially in the areas taken up and/or proposed at Doha for possible future negotiations. This volume is a product of comprehensive research and dialogue by leading international experts, practitioners and other stakeholders. It will really help developing countries to comprehend and deal with the issues in the WTO context. This timely and comprehensive report will provide valuable inputs to negotiators and all other stakeholders who play a role in evolving negotiating positions of countries.

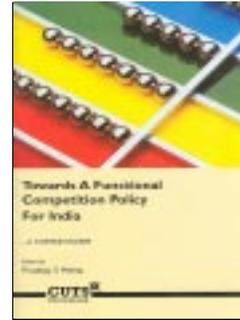
pp 112, #0312, Rs.300 for India/US\$25 for OECD Countries/US\$15 for other, ISBN 81-87222-84-0



3. Towards a Functional Competition Policy For India – An Overview

The project report, edited by Pradeep S Mehta, comprises of 22 chapters, which highlight various systematic and sectoral issues. The report is being published as two separate volumes. One is an overview, which presents all the papers in a précis form, so that a busy reader can go through them easily and get a flavour of what the issues are. The second is a more detailed report, with all papers offered in a greater depth. The study helps in getting a better understanding of the competition scenario in India and will be useful to those who are interested in economic policies, in general, and competition policy, in particular.

pp 248, Rs 495/US\$32.95, ISBN: 817188449-0



4. Multilateral Competition Framework: *In Need of a Fresh Approach*

The issue of competition problems, both domestic and cross-border, is not new and is increasing as the world heads towards greater economic integration. Whilst countries are adopting competition issues, their capacity to deal with competition issues, which have their roots outside their borders, continues to remain an enigma.

The paper identifies the relevant competition problems and issues, and suggests a way forward for international cooperation to deal with them. It suggests that a brand new organization, dedicated solely to competition issues under the auspices of the UN, will be the most suitable.

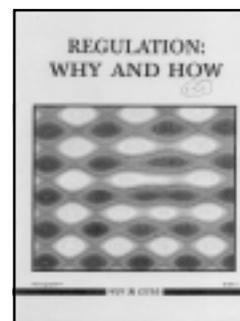
pp 68, #0506, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-055-7

MONOGRAPHS

1. Regulation: Why and How?

From a consumer's viewpoint, markets and regulators are complementary instruments. The role of the latter is to compensate in some way the failings of the former. The goal of this paper is to provide a general picture of the 'whys' of regulation in a market economy.

pp 34, #9814, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-17-4



2. Role of Competition Policy in Economic Development and the Indian Experience

Competition and efficiency are the guiding principles of the liberal economic order. Any healthy competition must have rules that the players should follow. This is more so when the players are business organisations and their activities have a larger impact on the society. This monograph examines the role of an effective competition policy in economic development from an Indian perspective.

pp 32, # 9908, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-25-5



3. FDI, mega-mergers and strategic alliances: Is global competition accelerating development or heading towards world monopolies?

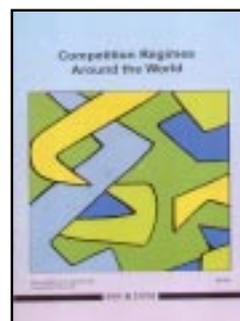
Foreign Direct Investment, mergers, amalgamations and strategic alliances are the rules of the present day global economy. However, the crucial question is whether the movement of capital leads to further development and welfare of the society or the growth of monopolies. The monograph sheds light on the main contours of the global competition and its implication for consumers. *pp 24, #9909, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-26-3*



4. Competition Regimes around the World

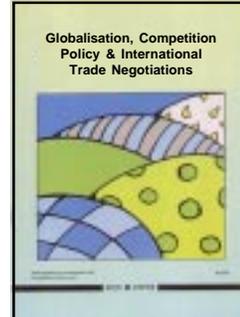
In this monograph, an attempt has been made to compile briefly, the current state of Competition Law in some select countries, on which information is readily available. The paper steers clear of any value judgements on the design and implementation of the Competition Law in the countries covered therein.

pp 40, #2002, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-31-X



5. Globalisation, Competition Policy and International Trade Negotiations

This monograph maps out the issues concerning multilateral competition policy from the southern perspective. It concludes that there is a need for a realistic assessment of the extent to which developing countries would be able to control Trans-national Corporations under the discipline of competition law. *pp 38, #2003, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-32-8*

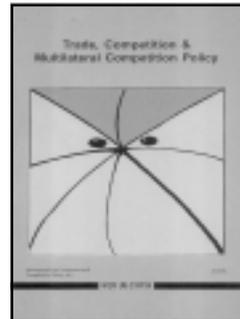


6. Trade, Competition & Multilateral Competition Policy

As the title suggests, this monograph clarifies the areas of interaction between trade and competition through case studies and shows that such interactions are on the rise. It also highlights efforts being made for a multilateral competition policy after the Second World War, in the form of Havana Charter, till the present happenings at the WTO.

It further points out the provisions in various agreements of the WTO Acquis which have the elements of competition. Most importantly, the paper brings forward the debate vis-à-vis multilateral competition policy that is currently taking place at various fora. It analytically points out the hindrances in such a policy and highlights the need for a multilateral competition policy.

pp 36, #0005, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-35-2



7. All About Competition Policy & Law

This monograph, meant for advance learners, deals with various elements of competition law and policy in a comprehensive manner. It describes the various restrictive business practices (RBPs) in the market place. It further clarifies what are competition law and policy, their elements and how they can be used to curb various kinds of RBPs. It further highlights linkages between competition policy, economic development, poverty and foreign investment. It describes the genesis of competition law/policy and in which direction it is moving. *pp 70, #0006, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-37-9*



8. All About International Investment Agreements

This briefing kit for the general reader provides an overview of recent trends in the proliferating number of bilateral and regional investment agreements. The kit highlights the key issues in these agreements and considers past initiatives and prospects at the multilateral level.

pp 64, #0102, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-39-5

9. Competition Policy & Law Made Easy

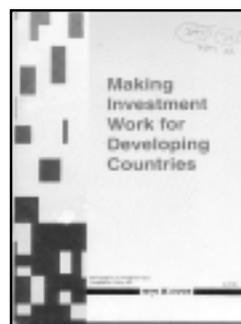
This publication meant for the activists, aims at generating fair amount of awareness on competition law and policy. It could be helpful for a common person to identify anti-competitive practices in the market place and take action to rectify the same.

pp 36, #0109, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-48-4

10. Making Investment Work for Developing Countries

This publication is another one in our series of monographs on investment and competition policy, intended to introduce related topics to a wide audience. This monograph also serves as a reference point for those interested in the complex and, sometimes, controversial relationship between foreign direct investment and development.

pp 38, #0110, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-49-2



11. Challenges in Implementing a Competition Policy and Law: An Agenda for Action

This report is an outcome of the symposium held by CUTS and supported by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada in Geneva on "Competition Policy and Consumer Interest in the Global Economy" on 12-13 October 2001. The symposium was addressed by international experts and practitioners representing different stakeholder groups, viz. consumer organisations, NGOs, media, academia, etc. and the audience comprised of participants from all over the world, including representatives of Geneva trade missions, UNCTAD, WTO, EC, etc.



However, the programme did not end with the closing ceremony of the symposium. Rather, it was the beginning of further work, which has also been included in this report. This publication will help people in understanding the domestic as well as international challenges in respect of competition law and policy.

A must-read for policy-makers, competition and regulation enforcement officials, consumer activists, students and academicians interested in competition policy issues.

pp 48, #0202, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-87222-54-9

12. Foreign Direct Investment in Developing Countries: What Economists (Don't) Know and What Policymakers Should (Not) Do!

Among the different forms of capital flows, academics and policy makers talk about foreign direct investment (FDI) the most. In the past fifteen years, FDI has been the dominant form of capital flow in the global economy, even for developing countries.

We, at CUTS have attempted to highlight various aspects of the debate on FDI through a series of monographs on investment and competition policy. This, being another one in the series, discusses the global FDI trends and determinants, and tries to highlight some of the arguments on the link between FDI and growth. We are extremely grateful to Peter Nunnenkamp of Kiel Institute of World Economics, Germany for allowing us to publish this.

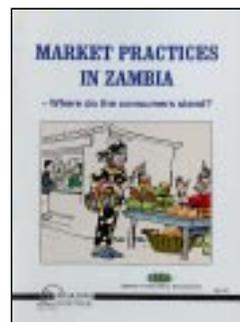
pp 30, #0216, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-70-0



13. Market Practices in Zambia: Where do the Consumers Stand?

This extensive account of market practices in Zambia provides a wealth of information not only for policymakers but also for consumer groups and other reform-minded interest groups. The study delves deep into competition – and consumer-related issues in different sectors of the Zambian economy. Especially, it outlines what types of anti-competitive behaviours are observable in present day Zambia and what actions the state

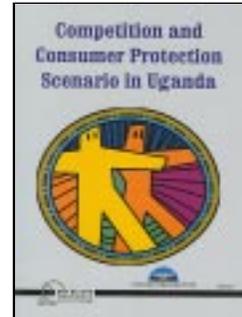
and consumer groups, like the Zambia Consumers' Association, have taken in response. *pp 28, #0310, Rs.100/US\$5, ISBN: 81-87222-81-6*



14. Competition and Consumer Protection Scenario in Uganda

This extensive account of market practices in Uganda provides a wealth of information not only for policymakers but also for consumer groups and other reform-minded interest groups. The study delves deep into competition – and consumer-related issues in different sectors of the Ugandan economy. Especially, it outlines what types of anti-competitive behaviours are observable in present day Uganda and what action the state has taken in response.

pp 40, #0313, INR100/US\$5, ISBN: 81-87222-85-9



15. Why is a Competition Law Necessary in Malawi?

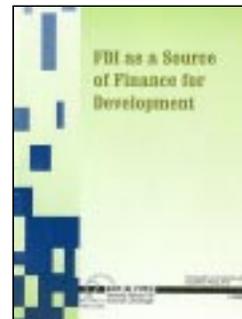
Malawi is in the process of making the existing legislation compatible to enable competition in the economy. There has not been any comprehensive study in anti-competitive practices in Malawi. This monograph aims at giving an overview of Malawi's regulatory regime (including competition regime); some of the common anti-competitive practices in Malawi; and review the prevalence of each practice and efforts taken/not taken to arrest the problem.

pp 42, #0302, MWK150/INR100/US\$5, ISBN: 81-87222-73-5

16. FDI as a Source of Finance for Development

This monograph, written by Dr. Peter Nunnenkamp of the Kiel Institute of World Economics, Germany, and published by CUTS, is an important contribution towards answering the question: Does turning to FDI put development finance on a more sustainable path? It presents two broad policy challenges for developing countries, which, if met, could contribute to the fulfilment of development goals: first, making the domestic environment attractive to FDI, and second, ensuring that beneficial effects of FDI are reaped. The monograph gives a balanced assessment of the role of FDI and thus makes an interesting read!

pp 27, #0308, Rs. 50/\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-80-8



**17. Home Country Measures and FDI:
Implications for Host Country Development**

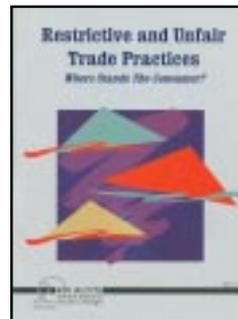
Much attention has been paid so far to the role of foreign direct investment (FDI) in economic development, particularly on various dimensions of the interaction between transnational corporations (TNCs) – the undertaker and conductor of most FDI in the world today – and host countries, the receivers and main beneficiaries of these private capital flows. This monograph, which highlights various measures adopted by home countries to influence outbound FDI and draws attention to issues and implications for developing host countries, provides some food for thought and makes worthwhile contribution in this direction. *pp 31, #0316, Rs. 50/\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-90-5*



**18. Restrictive and Unfair Trade Practices —
Where Stands The Consumer?**

A healthy competition in market can be hampered by a monopoly, restrictive business practices or unfair trade practices. This handbook, in its simple question-answer format, tries to outline the nature of restrictive trade practices, unfair trade practices and unethical conducts, and the response of law to them in different countries.

*pp 42, #0318, Rs. 50/US\$10,
ISBN: 81-87222-94-8*



19. Incentives-based Policy Competition for FDI

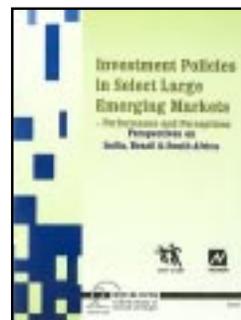
This case study seeks to address the incentive-based policy competition for FDI among sub-national jurisdictions in three developing countries — Brazil, China and India. In essence, the study calls for better design, implementation, administration and evaluation of incentives-based policy for attracting FDI. It also calls for better co-ordination between governments to collectively overcome the “prisoner’s dilemma” nature of the competition.

pp 64, #0331, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-006-9

20. Investment Policies in Select Large Emerging Markets – Performance and Perceptions

Does FDI raise the productivity of capital in host countries by introducing efficient methods of production than those introduced by local firms? Does it promote growth by introducing new forms of productive activities and stimulating its exports? This report attempts to compare and contrast the national regulatory regimes and policy issues relevant to FDI in three large emerging economies – Brazil, India and South Africa – with a view to build capacity and awareness in investment issues and draw out the lacunae of the present system.

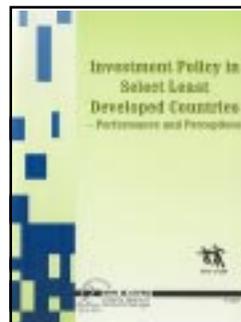
pp 44, #0335, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-004-2



21. Investment Policy in Select Least Developed Countries – Performance and Perceptions

The report studies the investment regimes of select Least Developed Countries (LDCs): Bangladesh, Tanzania and Zambia. It compares the performance of the countries in attracting FDI and the civil society's views on FDI in the three countries. This report is based on the Country Papers prepared by the country researchers in the three countries, as well as secondary data obtained from the sources cited in the references.

*pp 56, #0337 INR50/US\$10,
ISBN: 81-8257-010-7*



22. Synergising Investment with Development

Part of a seven-country two-year project "Investment for Development", this report brings out common and country-specific findings on sectors that are or could be important for facilitating and maximising benefits from FDI. This paper looks at some of the key sectors that contribute significantly towards the Kenyan economy and finds out whether competition really exists. *pp 53, #0343, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-016-6*

23. Strategising Investment for Development

The paper highlights the global and regional trends and policies in the project countries and in FDI, and the effectiveness of national policies. The paper also contains the summarised results of a survey on the civil society perceptions of FDI. On the basis of the findings of the topics, the paper puts forward some recommendations and action points for policy changes to governments, civil society and inter-governmental organisations. *pp 60, #0342, Rs. 50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-015-8*

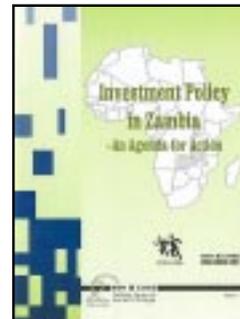
24. Investment Policy in India – An Agenda for Action

This booklet is an attempt to analyse India's FDI trends and policies, and suggest action points for governments, civil society and inter-governmental organisations. It also summarises discussions of national seminars and results of a survey of civil society perceptions of FDI in India, conducted under the IFD project. It recommends policy measures to attract higher FDI and maximise benefits from it. *pp 30, #0322, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-97-2*



25. Investment Policy in Zambia – An Agenda for Action

The perception of poor performance of the 1990s' policies — in not attracting substantial foreign and domestic investment in key economic sectors — and the failure of economic reforms and the privatisation programme to improve the condition of the poor have put the Zambian efforts in this direction under public scrutiny recently. This report recommends action points for policy makers, inter-governmental agencies and the civil society organisations. *pp36, #0333, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN 81-8257-008-5*



26. Investment Policy in Brazil – An Agenda for Action

This report discusses briefly Brazil's investment policy, its performance, perceptions and stakeholders' views on FDI. The report has come out with policy recommendations for the government, civil society and inter-governmental organisations.

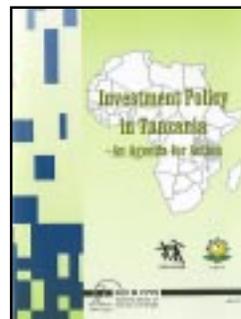
pp 32, #0329, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-002-6

27. Investment Policy in Tanzania – An Agenda for Action

The aim of this booklet is to advocate better approaches for enhancing the benefits of FDI in Tanzania. It is also a useful tool for other developing and transitional economies facing similar constraints in their effort to enhance the role of FDI in their countries.

pp 32, #0323, Rs.50/US\$10,

ISBN: 81-87222-98-0



28. Investment Policy in Bangladesh – An Agenda for Action

FDI provides substantial economic benefits to developing countries not only by supplementing domestic investment and decreasing aid flows, but also in terms of employment creation, transfer of technology and making domestic industry and services more competitive. This report suggests a number of recommendations to attract FDI to Bangladesh.

pp 44, #0334, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-003-4

29. Investment Policy in Hungary – An Agenda for Action

The Hungarian experience has shown that the economy has benefited from the involvement of transnational corporations, though it is uncertain what the long-term returns would be. The basis of the long-term competitiveness of the country is dependent on an improved supply of qualified labour and quality infrastructure. This paper discusses these and other issues of current and long-term capital attraction capacity of Hungary.

pp 32, #0340, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-014-X



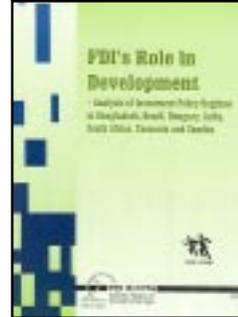
30. Investment Policy in South Africa – An Agenda for Action

Part of a comparative study of seven developing countries' investment regimes, this report attempts a diagnosis of South Africa's investment climate and regime in the context of its economic environment and policy framework. Importantly, the report's utility lies as an investment policy manifesto, based on reflections and discussions on how South Africa may improve its investment performance.

pp 40, #0330, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-001-8

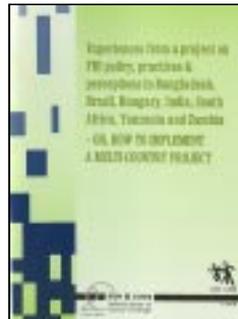
**31. FDI's Role in Development –
*Analysis of Investment Policy Regimes in
Bangladesh, India, Hungary, Zambia, South
Africa, Tanzania and Brazil***

The report 'FDI's Role in Development' is in two parts and presents two of the publications under the project. Part I, which is the synthesis report of the project, brings out common and country specific findings, from case studies on each of the seven countries. Part II presents the CUTS advocacy policy document prepared as a part of the project. It highlights the global and regional trends and policies in the project countries and in FDI, and the effectiveness of national policies.
pp 114, #0411, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-029-8



32. Experiences from a Project an FDI policy practices & perceptions in Bangladesh, Brazil, Hungary, India, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia OR, How to Implement a Multi-Country Project

This paper is the final process report of the project: "Investment for Development", the aim of which is not only to document and share the process of implementing the project, but also to facilitate readers to get a bird's eye view of the nuts and bolts in implementing such projects, particularly in developing countries across the world. The aim of the project was not only to study investment policies, practices and perceptions in seven developing and transition economies, it also aimed at creating awareness and building the capacity of the civil society on national investment regimes and international investment issues. The seven countries in the project are: Bangladesh, Brazil, Hungary, India, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia.
pp 54, #0418, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-034-4



33. Competition and Consumer Protection in Kenya

Competition and consumer protection in Kenya is still inadequate. Deficiencies in the legislation can be addressed through the relevant section of some existing laws. But the relevant institutions are either lacking in both human and capital resources, political will or from other factors, which hamper their effective functioning as consumer protection agencies. This report looks at some of the key sectors that contribute significantly towards the Kenyan economy and finds out whether competition really exists.
pp 37, #0409, Rs.100/US\$10, ISBN: 81-8257-024-7

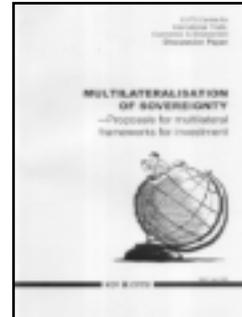
DISCUSSION PAPER

1. Multilateralisation of Sovereignty: Proposals for Multilateral Frameworks for Investment

This paper analyses the past, present and future of investment liberalisation and regulation. It also contains an alternative draft International Agreement on Investment.

pp 148, # 9807, Rs.100/US\$25,

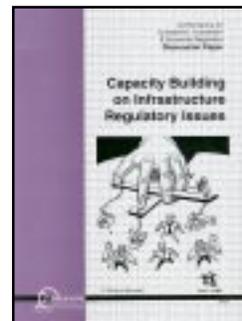
ISBN: 81-87222-14-X



2. Capacity Building on Infrastructure Regulatory Issues (I and II edition)

The role of civil society is critical in shaping regulatory capacity. It helps in resource mobilisation and experience sharing, which, in turn, helps regulatory agencies to form a strong platform from where they can build further. This document is intended to kick-start a debate among the stakeholders – the Government, regulatory bodies and civil society – to catalyse an appropriate regulatory environment in India.

pp 28, #0404, Rs.100/US\$50, ISBN 81-8257-020-4

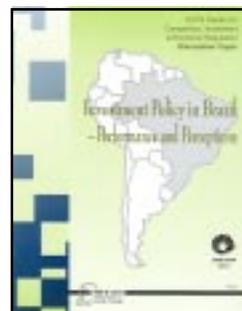


3. Investment Policy in Zambia – Performance and Perceptions

Is the current investment framework and legislation sufficient to attract FDI in Zambia? If not, what additional measures need to be put in place? The report addresses these questions through a review of Zambian investment policies and their performance, and aims to create an awareness about the investment policymaking process by a study of data and the perceptions of stakeholders. *pp 48, #0338, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-011-5*

4. Investment Policy in Brazil – Performance and Perceptions

This report highlights the important issues in policy reform, investment trends and the civil society view on the contribution of foreign investment to Brazil's economy. It is a valuable contribution to the understanding of FDI trends and their impact in the past decade. A useful



compendium of information, it is a handy guide for comparative studies of other developing countries. pp 46, #0320, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-87222-95-6

5. Investment Policy in Tanzania – Performance and Perceptions

The report captures the perceptions of the Tanzanian civil society of the contribution and benefits of FDI to Tanzania's social and economic development and its potential in attracting FDI. While development partners and the private sector have a role to play in enhancing FDI inflows, the brunt of making FDI work for the development of Tanzania lies within the remit of the government, says the study.

pp 68, #0336, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-009-3



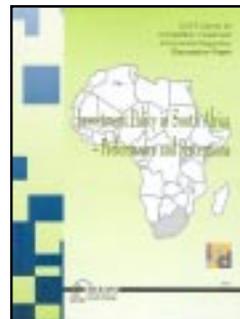
6. Investment Policy in India – Performance and Perceptions

Foreign investment may have begun coming in after India launched its liberalisation programme in 1991, but India's performance in attracting FDI has not been very encouraging. This report attempts to study the investment regime and the actual performance of India, with a view to build capacity and awareness of investment issues and draw out the lacunae of the present system. pp 52, #0332, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 8257-007-7

7. Investment Policy in South Africa – Performance and Perceptions

This report reviews key policy issues related to investment in South Africa, and the performance and perceptions of investment with a specific focus on FDI. It represents a comprehensive treatment of South Africa's investment regime since the inception of its democracy in 1994. Containing a systematic overview of related policy areas, it provides an understanding of the interface between economic performance and domestic and foreign investments.

pp 67, #0341, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-013-01



8. Investment Policy in Bangladesh – Performance and Perceptions

Despite a favourable investment regime on paper, Bangladesh has not been receiving FDI in greater quantity, particularly in recent times. The study makes a good attempt at understanding the investment regime and the actual performance of multiple actors in the field of FDI in Bangladesh, in the global and national context.

pp 62, #0339, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-8257-012-3

9. Investment Policy in Hungary – Performance and Perceptions

The transformation process in Hungary had some experiences with FDI even before 1990. It is therefore possible to regard Hungary as an example of FDI-led economic reconstruction and development model. The following analysis tries to sum up both the gains and pitfalls of this FDI-led economic development model.

*pp 43, #0405, Rs.100/US\$25,
ISBN: 81-8257-020-4*



10. Restrictive Business Practices in Nepal

This paper attempts to study the restrictive business practices (RBPs) prevalent in the Nepalese market. The main recommendation of the study is that the bureaucrats and policy makers have to be educated about the need to promote competition in the marketplace. The study introduces the reader to the Nepalese history and the process of industrialisation and economic reforms, and throws light on the RBPs experienced at the local level.

7Up COUNTRY REPORTS

1. Towards a New Competition Law in Sri Lanka

This is the Sri Lanka country report, which will feed into the first phase of the Comparative Study of the Competition Law Regimes of select developing countries of the Commonwealth also known as 'the 7-Up Project', undertaken by CUTS, supported by the Department for International Development (DFID), U.K. The research project aims to identify measures that would assist developing countries in strengthening their competition laws and introducing such laws where they are absent. Sri Lanka is in the process of formulating and adopting a new competition law in the year 2002, twenty-five years after market

liberalisation. The issue for Sri Lanka may very well be whether the Sri Lankan economy is sufficiently mature to sustain an effective competition policy regime to reap the many benefits that such a policy has to offer. pp 51, #0206, Lankan Rupee (LKR) Rs. 150/Indian Rupees (INR) Rs.100/ US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-65-4

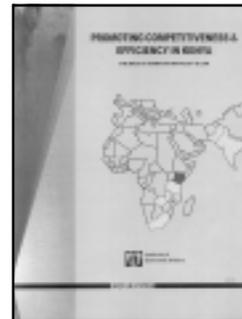
2. Competition Law & Policy – A Tool for Development in Tanzania

The report makes a critical assessment and review of the competition regime in Tanzania based on the Fair Trade Practices Act of 1994 and the subsequently created institutions. In this report, economic and law based researchers carefully explore the competition regime in Tanzania, bringing to fore the different facets of competition policy in the country, including the socio-economic and public policy context. These sections explain concentration issues, direct investment, trade orientation, financial sector reforms and various policies important for competition law and policy to work. pp 49, #0207, Tanzanian Shilling (TSH) 1000SH/ INR Rs.100/US\$10 ISBN: 81-87222-66-2



3. Promoting Competitiveness & Efficiency in Kenya – The Role of Competition Policy & Law

Since the beginning of the 1990s, competition policy has been increasingly recognised as a key component in the ongoing reforms of most developing countries. For Kenya, an important dimension of current changes in competition policy involves the introduction of competition to areas from which it was previously absent, in particular telecommunications and related public infrastructure services. Another important dimension of competition policy in Kenya concerns mergers and takeovers. The Monopolies and Prices Commission (MPC) has responsibility for lowering monopolistic tendencies in the economy.



This report examines the scope and context of competition policy and competition law in Kenya, the socio-economic development of the country, an assessment of Kenya's competition law, administrative aspects of the law and capacity and needs of the MPC. pp 54, #0208, Kenyan Shilling (KSH) 100/ INR Rs.100/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-62-X

4. Competition Policy & Law in South Africa – A Key Component in New Economic Governance

The report assesses the competition framework in South Africa, with a view to the effectiveness in promoting economic efficiency and consumer welfare as part of economic development. The report is an input into the 'Comparative Study of Competition Regimes in Select Developing Countries', co-ordinated by CUTS.

The report locates the rationale for competition policy in a South African context. It then outlines the changing competition regime with the enactment of the Competition Act of 1998 and the establishment of the Competition Commission, Competition Tribunal and Competition Appeals Court in 1999. *pp 45, #0209, Rands (RN) 10/ INR Rs.100/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-64-6*



5. Competition Regime in Pakistan – Waiting for a Shake-Up

The report introduces the existing competition legislation and competition policy issues in Pakistan and gives recommendations on how to improve upon the existing legislation and the capacity of the competition authority. It discusses the economic performance of the country, the nature of markets and competition in Pakistan, provides a brief overview of the available literature on industrial concentration, establishing a case for a well-defined competition policy and law. It also deals with the social and economic policies of the Government that affect competition.

*pp 41, #0210, Pakistani Rupees (PKR) Rs. 100/INR Rs.100/US\$10
ISBN: 81-87222-63-8*

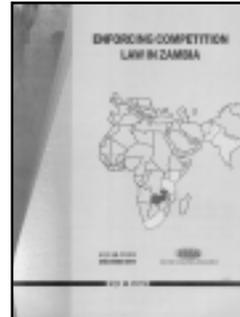


6. Enforcing Competition Law in Zambia

The paper examines the adequacy of the Competition and Fair Trading Act of 1995 as applied in Zambia. An attempt has been made to relate competition law to economic development policy in general and, more specifically, to market liberalisation policies, policies on FDI, consumer protection and other sector-specific regulations.

Since competition law in Zambia seeks to protect consumers by encouraging competition and fair-trading, this project also addresses the effectiveness of the regulatory authorities in prohibiting/regulating the monopolies that operate in the economy. While assessing the effectiveness of the Zambia Competition Commission (ZCC), procedural issues regarding its powers and responsibilities, its functions, coverage, constraints and prospects are also examined.

*pp 54, #0211, Zambian Kwacha (ZK) 5000/INR Rs. 100/US\$ 10
ISBN: 81-87222-67-0*



7. Reorienting Competition Policy and Law in India

The Report reviews the existing Competition Law, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTP) and the proposed new law, focusing on the implementation of the MRTP Act. A number of important issues, such as the division of overlapping jurisdictions between the Central Competition Authority and Sectoral Regulators, the composition of the new Competition Authority proposed under the new law and most importantly, the extent of discretionary powers to be vested with the new Competition Authority, still elude broad consensus in the country.

However, by pulling together the diverse elements of the competition regime in India and focusing on the gaps between the laws and their implementation, it is hoped this Report will lead to improved awareness of this critical area of policy reform in the economy.

pp 47, #0212, INR Rs. 100/US\$ 10 ISBN: 81-87222-61-1

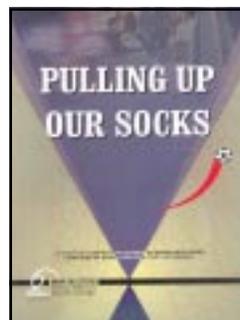


8. Pulling up Our Socks

This report is the compilation and synthesis of the research results of the 7-Up Project, which is a comparative study of the competition regimes of seven developing countries of the Commonwealth, namely, India, Kenya, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Zambia, implemented by CUTS, with the support of the DFID, UK.

The report compares the institutional framework in the project countries and analyses important issues like legal provisions, autonomy of the institutions, financial and human resources, etc. It concludes with suggestions and recommendations for strengthening the competition regimes in these countries.

pp 68, #0303, INR Rs.250/US\$15 ISBN: 81-87222-74-3



9. Towards a Healthy Competition Culture...

This advocacy document prepared under the 7-Up Project is intended to build awareness in policy-makers and negotiators and stimulate debate on competition policy in the national and international contexts. It presents action points for key stakeholder groups in order to promote a healthy competition culture.

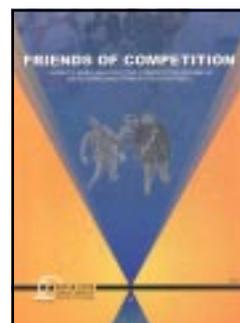
pp 68, #0304, Rs.50/US\$5 ISBN: 81-87222-75-1



10. Friends of Competition

This handbook, which has been prepared on the basis of the experiences gained from the 7-Up Project, aims to outline an ideal capacity building programme for promoting an effective and healthy competition regime in the targeted countries. With necessary variations to suit the socio-politico-economic environment, this would be applicable to most developing and transition countries.

*pp 40, #0301, Rs.100/US\$10
ISBN: 81-87222-72-7*



NEWSLETTERS (English)

1. ReguLetter

This is a quarterly newsletter of CUTS-CCIER and focuses on various issues relating to competition regulation under specific sections: macro, micro, restructuring, investment and privatisation, sectoral regulation, corporate issues and news and views. The 'cover story' highlights a relevant contemporary topic in competition in order to initiate a debate on it in the public domain. It also carries an Insert showcasing various activities of the Centre.

Rs.150/US\$30 p.a.



2. Policy Watch

This is a quarterly newsletter covering developments on policy responses, implementation and distortions. The current developments in the areas of infrastructure, trade & economics, governance & reforms and accountability are covered in the newsletter.

Rs.150 p.a./US\$30



ELECTRONIC NEWSLETTER

7Up2 Project

This is a bi-monthly e-newsletter of CUTS Centre for Competition, Investment & Economic Regulation (C-CIER), the objective of which is disseminating information about policy developments related to competition. It focuses on anticompetitive practices related to six countries i.e. India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam.

BRIEFING PAPERS

1996

1. Competition Policy in a Globalising and Liberalising World Economy (*CUTS: No. 4/1996*)
2. Globalising Liberalisation Without Regulations! – Or, how to regulate foreign investment and TNCs (*CUTS: No. 6/1996*)

2000

1. Competition Regime in India: What is Required? (*CITEE: No. 5/2000*)
2. Trade, Competition & Multilateral Competition Policy (*CITEE: No. 9/2000*)

2001

1. Contours of a National Competition Policy: A Development Perspective (*CITEE: No. 2/2001*)

2002

1. Dabhol: A Lesson to All (*CART: No. 1/2002*)
2. Foreign Direct Investment in India and South Africa: A Comparison of Performance and Policy (*CITEE: No. 3/2002*)
3. Regulating Corporate Behaviour (*CITEE: No. 4/2002*)
4. Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Trade and Development Issues and Policy Options Concerning Compliance and Enforcement (*CITEE: No. 8/2002*)
5. Multilateral or Bilateral Investment Negotiations: Where Can Developing Countries Make Themselves Heard? (*CITEE: No. 9/2002*)

2003

1. Pulling Up our Socks (*C-CIER: No.1/2003*)
2. How is FDI Related to Economic Development? (*C-CIER: No.2/2003*)
3. Investment Policies that Really Attract FDI (*C-CIER: No.3/2003*)
4. Public Private Partnerships in the Essential Services Sector (*C-CIER: No.4/2003*)
5. Competition and Sectoral Regulation Interface (*C-CIER: No.5/2003*)
6. The Role of International Cooperation in Building an Effective Competition Regime (*C-CIER: No.6/2003*)
7. Investor-to-State Dispute Settlement: What Can We Learn? (*C-CIER: No.7/2003*)
8. National Champions National Interests vs. Competition: Where to Strike the Balance? (*C-CIER: No.8/2003*)
9. Ensuring Corporate Social Responsibility: What is the World Thinking? (*C-CIER: No.9/2003*)
10. Multilateral Framework on Investment (*CITEE: IWOGDA Policy Brief*)
11. Multilateral Competition Agreement (*CITEE: IWOGDA Policy Brief*)

Each Briefing paper is available at Rs.20/US\$5

Consumer Protection

EVENT REPORT

Third National Convention of Consumer Activists

This contains the proceedings of the Third National Convention of Consumer Activists held at Calcutta, November 1-3, 1991.

pp 54, #9201, Rs.25

RESEARCH REPORT

Cost of Non-Co-operation to Consumers in the SAARC Countries: An Illustrative Study

This is a study by noted scholars on the costs on consumers of the countries in South Asia due to economic non-co-operation among them.

pp 22, #9605, Rs.100/US\$30, ISBN: 81-87222-05-0

MONOGRAPH

1. Consumer Protection in the Global Economy

Consumer protection is highly topical for today's competition law. This is just one of a number of other policies which are necessary for effective and comprehensive competition policy. This paper outlines the goals of a consumer protection policy and also speaks about the interaction between consumer protection laws and competition laws.

pp 30, #0101, Rs.50/US\$10,

ISBN: 81-87222-38-7



2. Aakh Jaga Hai Gaon-gaon Mein (in Hindi)

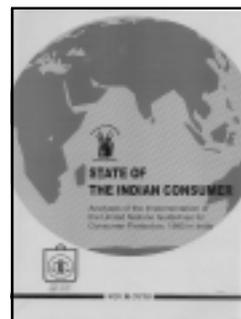
Where there is water, there is life. But in many parts of India, water is extremely scarce. CUTS has made efforts to identify factors responsible for the scarcity of water and devised strategies for overcoming this shortage. The main aim of this book is to promote water conservation.

DOCUMENTATIONS

1. State of the Indian Consumer: Analyses of the Implementation of the UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection, 1985, in India

The UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection, 1985, outlined eight consumer rights. In India, the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, mentioned six consumer rights. The report analyses the state of implementation of the UN Guidelines in India.

pp 218, #0103, Rs.200/US\$25,
ISBN: 81-87222-21-2



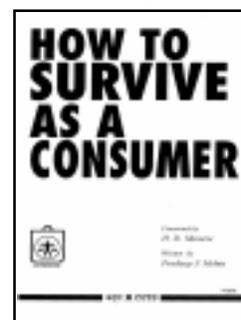
2. How to Survive as A Consumer (English & Hindi)

This book is the first in the series of publications under the serial entitled *Caveat Emptor* or 'How To Survive as a Consumer', *caveat emptor* being a Latin legal maxim for Buyers Beware. It aims to serve many purposes:

- A to Z encyclopaedia for consumer redressal;
- Law for the layperson;
- Invaluable reference for students, business, government, consumer courts, lawyers and consumers on Consumer Protection Act (COPRA), as amended until June 1993; and
- Training Manual on COPRA for activists and paralegals, and even lawyers.

It is a matter of pride that COPRA is a unique law in the entire world. India is the only country with courts set up specifically to deal with consumer complaints.

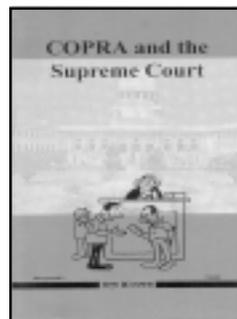
English: pp 316, #9808, Rs.100/US\$12, ISBN: 81-87222-13-1;
Hindi: #0104, ISBN:81-87222-41-7



3. COPRA and the Supreme Court

This is a compendium of decisions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on different subjects, for creating awareness among the people about their rights and knowledge of law as consumer. There are numerous fields of consumer services like housing, medical facilities, water, electricity, gas, transport service, etc., where a person is likely to be cheated in one way or another and deprived of what is due. This publication will help people, in general, to know first hand about the legal position of the rights of a consumer.

pp 59, #9906 Rs.15/US\$5, ISBN: 81-87222-24-7



4 BVO – A Bigger Rip Off than Bofors

This is a document on the CUTS campaign on getting the toxic additive Brominated Vegetable Oil banned for use in soft drinks in India.

pp 78, #9004, Rs.50

5. Is It Really Safe?

In an attempt to inform and educate the consumers about their safety related rights, over the last few years CUTS has written articles on different safety aspects of various issues, after doing an information survey and some fieldwork. The book is a compendium of articles written from time to time, with the aim of increasing consumers' awareness on safety aspects of various products and services. It also contains valuable comments and suggestions received from different consumer organisations. The book, written in a reader friendly style, also provides a synopsis of Indian rules and regulations on safety issues. The book is divided into five sections: product safety; services' safety; health care safety; food safety; and transport safety.

pp 163,#0406; Rs.100/US\$15; ISBN: 81-8257-022-0



GUIDES

1. How to Get Back Your Scooter Deposit?

A guide depicting CUTS initiative in a national campaign about the non-refund of Rs. 500 deposit by LML. It suggests readers to lodge their complaints in the District Forum at Kanpur, which has the jurisdiction, as LML's registered office is situated there.

pp 14, #8901, Rs.20

2. How to Get Redressal Under COPRA? (English & Hindi)

This is a small guide for consumers on how to use the Consumer Protection Act.

pp 15, #9507, Rs.10

3. Electricity – A Guide for Consumers (English & Hindi)

It deals with how to resolve consumer complaints on electricity problems.

pp 9, #9504, Rs.10

4. Drinking Water – A Guide for Consumers (English & Hindi)

This deals with how to resolve consumer complaints on drinking-water problems.

pp 8, #9505, Rs.10

5. Public Transport – A Guide for Consumers (English & Hindi)

This deals with how to resolve consumer complaints in the transportation sector.

pp 10, #9506, Rs.10

6. Medical Negligence – A Guide for Consumers (English & Hindi)

This deals with how to tackle cases of medical negligence.

pp 12, #9509, Rs.10

7. *Soochana hi Shakti hai* – Information is Power

This is a manual in Hindi and contains vital information for rural people on rights, remedies and government schemes.

pp 78, #9102, Rs.30

NEWSLETTER (Hindi)

Aap ke Naam Chitthi

This is a monthly newsletter in Hindi illuminates activities of CUTS, achievements of allied organisations and other interesting news and also acts as a principal advocacy document of the Consumer Movement in Rajasthan. An insert "Sadak Suraksha" is also attached with it. It carries news, information, rules & regulations on road safety issues. Rs.75 p.a.

BRIEFING PAPERS

1995

1. Why a Consumer Policy? (CUTS: No. 10/1995)

1996

1. An Integrated Consumer Policy - The Rational Base for Protecting Consumers (CUTS: No. 3/1996)

1999

1. Citizen's Charter — An Initiative towards Economic Reforms – (English)
Nagrik Adhikar Patra — Aarthik Sudhaaron ki aur Pahal – (Hindi)
(CART: No. 1/1999)

2001

1. Investor Education on Capital Market (English)
Poonji Bazar per Niveshak Shiksha – (Hindi)
(Investor Education and Information Cell: No. 1/2001)

Each Briefing paper is available at Rs.20/US\$5

Sustainable Production and Consumption

EVENT REPORTS

1. The Ecofrig Revolution

Concerned with the ozone depleting effects of chloro-fluoro-carbons (CFCs), etc., the international community entered into an agreement: The Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer in 1987. This agreement seeks to *inter alia* phase out the use of CFCs in several applications. One major application of CFCs is in the refrigeration and cooling sector.

In order to address the issue, CUTS and the Swiss Coalition of Development Organisations got together. This collaboration resulted in the organising of an International Consultation: “10 years of Montreal Protocol: The Ecofrig Revolution” at Zurich-Rüschlikon, Switzerland, on 2-3 September 1997. This is a report of the meeting. pp 62, #9706, Rs.100/US\$25



2. Ecofrig: Make the Right Choice Now!

This is the report of the two-day national consultation on Ecofrig campaign that was launched in New Delhi on the International Ozone Day, i.e., 16 September 1999. The consultation takes stock of the growth of Ecofrig in India and suggest a strategy for promoting this environment-friendly refrigerator among consumers in India and elsewhere. pp 72, #9813, Rs.100/US\$25, ISBN: 81-87222-18-2



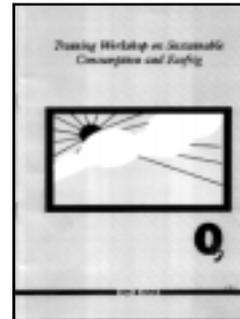
3. Report of the Regional Workshops on Sustainable Consumption and Ecofrig

This is a consolidated report of the workshop on sustainable consumption and Ecofrig held in three major cities of India in early 1999. The workshops deliberated upon the strategies to reach out to the consumers and environment groups based in different regions of the country. This report provides brief descriptions of the various multilateral agreements pertaining to the protection of the environment. This document is useful for policy-makers, civil society representatives, industry, media and researchers. pp 74, #9904, Rs.100/US\$20, ISBN: 81-87222-27-1

4. Training Workshop on Sustainable Consumption and Ecofrig

This is a report of the proceedings of the national workshop held in Jaipur in 1999, which evolved a comprehensive strategy to deepen the campaign on sustainable consumption and Ecofrig in India. It provides an explanation for sustainable consumption in context to India. This report is suitable for anyone who wants to know more about Ecofrig and sustainable consumption.

pp 40, #9911, Rs.100/US\$20,
ISBN: 81-87222-28-X



RESEARCH REPORTS

1. Green Advertisements: Are They telling the Truth?

This study tries to analyse that, how the International Organisation of Standardisations' (ISO 14021) standards are being violated in India. It also tries to find out if there was any need to indulge in self-declared labels and claims and the possible reasons behind the industry's effort to avoid Ecomark, or even abort it.

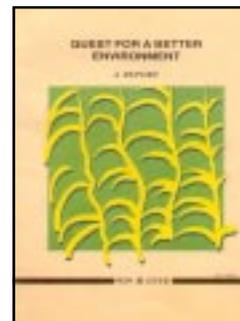
pp 35, #C0101, Rs.100/US\$30, ISBN: 81-87222-42-5

2. Quest for a Better Environment

In India, multi-national refrigeration companies are trying to promote their products as environment-friendly under the pretext of using ozone-depleting-substance-free technology. But, actually they are using hydro-fluoro-carbon technology that is adding to global warming. All these manufacturers have the capacity and the know-how to produce HC-based refrigerators in India. But, they hardly have any regard for the Indian consumers.

Hence, CUTS-CSPAC felt the need of exposing the double-standards of these multinational refrigerator manufacturers through continuous public education, with the objective of generating consumer awareness and putting pressure on these companies to change over to environment-friendly product. This monograph is an effort to present our activities in this regard, in the quest for a better environment.

pp 30, #C-0103, Rs.100/US\$30, ISBN: 81-87222-45-X



3. The Scope of Crop Diversification in Increasing Productivity to Support Livelihood of Mountain Communities in India

This research study has revealed some salient findings related to mountain agriculture and traditional practices, and has also given some recommendations, which might be treated as possible solutions to the problems that mountain people have been facing.

pp 37, #0217, Rs.100/\$20, ISBN: 81-87222-71-9

4. Database on Medicinal Plants

The report is the outcome of a sincere effort to fill in the gap reliable information on the quantity of collection and cultivation of medicinal plants, their commercial potential, and existing marketing mechanisms, and ensure promotion, conservation and rational utilisation of medicinal plants. The study ends with conclusions and some major recommendations, like the preparation of a comprehensive biodiversity register, providing better marketing facilities, etc.

pp 37, #0414, Rs.200/\$20, ISBN: 81-8257-028-X

MONOGRAPHS

1. Role and the Impact of Advertising in Promoting Sustainable Consumption in India

Economic liberalisation in India witnessed the arrival of marketing and advertisement gimmicks, which had not existed before. This monograph traces the impact of advertising on consumption in India since 1991.

*pp 25, #9803, Rs.50/US\$10,
ISBN: 81-87222-09-3*



2. Snapshots From the Sustainability Route – A Sample Profile from India

Consumption is an indicator of both the economic development and also social habits. The disparity in consumption pattern has always been explained in the context of the rural-urban divide in India. The monograph analyses the consumption pattern of India from the point of view of the global trend towards sustainable consumption.

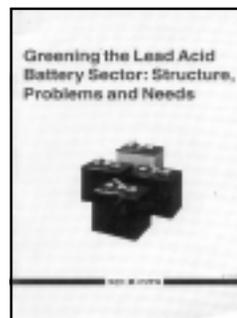
pp 16, #9903, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-22-0

3. Greening the Lead Acid Battery Sector: Structure, Problems and Needs

CUTS has implemented a project entitled “Targeted lobbying and training initiative to promote the Ecomark for primary batteries/cells and facilitate environment-friendly lead-smelting” with support from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, in May 2001. This document looks at this effort in retrospect, analyse this unique effort and explain what needs to be done in future in the light of the enacted Battery (Management and Handling) Rules 2001 on 16 May 2001.

pp 32, #C0102, Rs.50/US\$10,

ISBN: 81-87222-43-3



DISCUSSION PAPERS

1. Sacrificing Our Future – The New Economic Policy and The Environment

This is a collection of three articles documenting the impact of new economic policy on the environment during the periods 1991-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95, written by Ashish Kothari and Miloon Kothari, which critically analyses the economic policy of the Government of India since reforms were adopted in 1991 and their adverse impact on the ecology and suggests ways out. *pp 25, #9510, Rs. 20/US\$10*

2. Farmers' Rights: Lessons for Policy Makers in South Asian Developing Countries

The study by Joseph Savirimuthu of University of Liverpool, UK, gives an overview of the relationship between agriculture, industrial policy and intellectual property rights and emphasises that the modalities of the market and property rights best maximise the aggregate social and economic welfare of communities. Special reference is given to the origin of Biotechnology Patents and describes some of the key international norms and rules that apply to plant variety protection and breeders' rights.

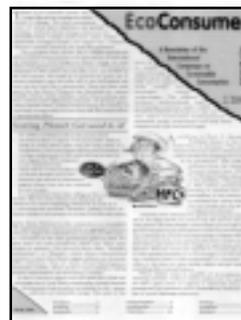
pp 31, #0325, Rs.100/US \$20, ISBN 81-87222-91-3



NEWSLETTER

EcoConsumer

This is a quarterly newsletter of the International Campaign on promotion of Sustainable Production and Consumption for private circulation among the interested parties/networks. It deals with the topics, like, global warming and its effects, energy consumption & conservation, pollution, eco-friendly goods and other developmental aspects. *Rs. 150 p.a./US\$30 p.a.*



Beware

This is a bi-monthly newsletter of CUTS-Safety Watch for generating awareness among consumers on safety related issues. Its mission is: "to achieve the citizens' right to be protected against unsafe goods, services and environment and to promote sustainable consumption and production, and provoke questioning and action". It is compiled in three different sections: editorial page, story section & 'Safety Watch Activities' section. *Rs. 50 pa.*



ELECTRONIC NEWSLETTER

CHD e-news (Bio-diversity Plus)

A quarterly newsletter of CUTS Centre for Human Development (CUTS-CHD) on outcome of the project on "Land and Water Management" leading towards Bio-diversity Conservation.

BRIEFING PAPERS

1995

1. Greening Consumer Choice? - Environmental Labelling and the Consumer (*CUTS: No. 4/1995*)

1996

1. Sustained Advertising Promoting Unsustainable Consumption (CUTS: No. 2/1996)
2. Consuming Sustainably – About Consumption and Production Patterns (CUTS: No. 7/1996)

1999

1. *Prithvi ke Shikhar se Jadmul tak* (CART; Hindi; September/1999)
(From Peak of the Earth to the Grass roots – Sustainable Consumption in the context of Rajasthan)

2000

1. Bio-safety Protocol: Sweet 'N' Sour (CITEE: No. 6/2000)

2001

2. European Union's Environmental Agenda: Genuine Concern or Pitching for Protectionism (CITEE: No. 8/2001)

2002

1. Farmers' Rights in the Indian Himalayan Region under WTO (CUTS: No. 13/2002)
2. IPRs, Access to Seed and Related Issues (CUTS: No. 6/2002)
3. Bhartiya Oushodhya Gyan - Bartaman Bapyar Abong Boudhic Sampada Adhikar Pronali Ke Sandarv Me Labh Me Hissedari Ki Sambhawana (In Hindi) (CUTS: No. 10/2002)
4. Bharat Ke Himalaya Kheshetra Ke Krishako Ke Vishwa Vyapar Sangathan Ke Antargat Pradatta Adhikar (In Hindi) (CUTS: No. 13/2002)

2003

1. Convention on Biological Diversity: A Comparative Analysis (CUTS: No. 7/2003)
2. Boudhic Sampada Adhikar, Kisano Ki Beej Tak Pahouch Abong Sanbodhit Muddey (In Hindi) (CUTS: No. 06/2003)

Each Briefing paper is available at Rs. 20/US\$5

Social Issues

EVENT REPORT

1. Orientation Workshop on Population Education and Family Welfare (English & Hindi)

This is a report on an Orientation Workshop on Population Education and Family Welfare held at Chittorgarh, 4-5 March 1993.

pp 15, #9403, Rs.20

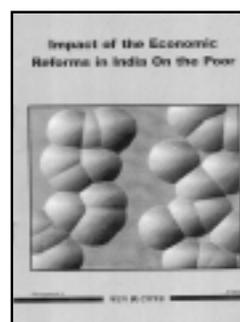
MONOGRAPHS

1. Impact of the Economic Reforms in India on the Poor

The question is whether benefits of the reforms are reaching the poor or not. This study aims to draw attention to this factor by taking into account inter-state investment pattern, employment and income generation, the social and human development indicators, the state of specific poverty-alleviation programmes as well as the impact on the poor in selected occupations where they are concentrated.

pp 15, #9806, Rs.50/US\$10,

ISBN: 81-87222-12-3



2. Bhrashtachar: Ek Nazar

This monograph contains an overview of corruption. A compilation of cases of corrupt practices in the country and measures required to be taken to combat corruption.

pp 88, #0107, Hindi, Rs.50,

ISBN: 81-87222-46-8



3. Bhooka Paet – Bhare Godam

The title of this monograph literally means ‘empty stomachs – full godowns’, which, in other words, depicts the actual scenario in the country, where many people go hungry, while the stockyard of grains of the Food Corporation of India, meant for the common man, are full.

pp 29, #0108, Hindi, Rs.50, ISBN: 81-87222-47-6

4. Niyati Bachchon ki: Traasadi Janani ki

This monograph literally means misfortune of children and suffering mothers. This monograph is an analysis of the integrated child development service, implemented by the government. The analyses, which is a combination of financial and physical targets, attempts to present the actual scenario related to reproductive and child health in the state of Rajasthan. pp 23, #0112; Hindi; Rs.50, ISBN: 81-87222-51-4

5. Apna Gaon – Apna Raj: Kaisa Raj?

This monograph is an analysis of the Government’s implementation of the Panchayati Raj Act and the Constitution’s 73rd Amendment, which focussed on decentralisation of decision-making power to the grass roots level. This is a combination of survey results, grass roots case stories and other experiences of gram sabha and ward sabha that attempts to present the actual scenario concerning the implementation of the Act in Rajasthan. pp 50, #0203, Hindi; Rs. 50, ISBN: 81-87222-56-5

DOCUMENTATION

Carpets, at What Cost?

This is a campaigning document seeking boycott of carpets made by bonded child-labour in inhuman conditions.

pp 8, #9303, Rs.20/US\$10

NEWSLETTERS (Hindi)

Panchwa Stambh

This is a quarterly newsletter in hindi of our project entitled “Promoting State Accountability & Citizen Empowerment through Budget Analysis” which is being implemented in Rajasthan, a state in North West India. The project primarily aims to analyse budgetary provisions and achievements of targets of programmes and schemes meant for target groups, viz. women, marginal farmers and



landless labourers. The newsletter sensitises the common citizenry as well as the government officials and public servants regarding the plight of the poor. It is an endeavour to act as an interface between the disadvantaged and neglected citizens and the government.

Aadhar

A quarterly newsletter in Hindi, to increase the awareness among the citizens for their fundamental rights.

Gram Gadar (Village Revolution)

It is a popular and very effective monthly wall newspaper for rural areas in Hindi, carrying vital information on development schemes, legal rights, women's rights, environment, etc. Rs. 20 p.a.

BRIEFING PAPERS

1995

Access to the Constitution – A Neglected Right

(*English*; Revised in Sept. 1998)

Samvidhan tak Pahunch – Ek Upekshit Adhikar – (Hindi)

(*CUTS: No. 1/1995*)

1999

Eradicating Child Labour while Saving the Child – Who Will Pay the Costs? (*CITEE: No. 5/1999*)

Each Briefing paper is available at Rs.20/US\$5

Economic Issues

EVENT REPORTS

1. Liberalisation Yes, But with Safety Nets

This is a report of the deliberations of SAWTEE's India-Nepal Training Seminar-cum-Summit held at Dhulikhel, Nepal, on October 13-15, 1995, which came out with recommendations supporting liberalisation, but urged both the governments to develop adequate safety nets concomitantly with reforms. *pp 15, #9502, Rs.10/US\$5*

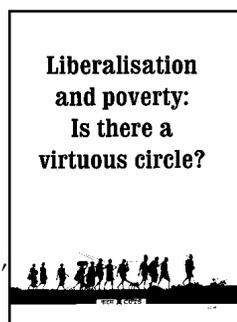
2. The Pains of Transition

This is a report of the Consultation on South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment (SAWTEE) held at Nagarkote, Nepal, on 8-10, December, 1994, which witnessed the launch of the SAWTEE network. *pp 22, #9411, Rs.10/US\$5*

RESEARCH REPORT

Liberalisation and Poverty: Is there a virtuous circle?

This is the report of a project entitled "Conditions Necessary for the Liberalisation of Trade and Investment to Reduce Poverty", which was carried out by CUTS in association with the Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research, Mumbai, the Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad, Pakistan, and the Centre for Policy Dialogue, Dhaka, Bangladesh, with the support of the Department for International Development, Government of the UK. *pp 139, #2001, Rs.100/US\$30, ISBN: 81-87222-29-8*



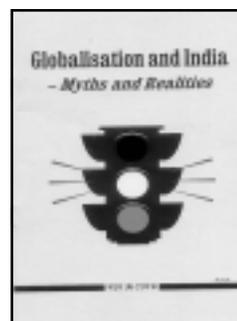
MONOGRAPHS

1. Globalisation and India – Myths and Realities, #1 (English & Hindi)

This monograph, the first in our series is an attempt to examine the myths and realities so as to address some common fallacies about globalisation and raise peoples' awareness on the potential benefits globalisation has to offer.

English: pp 32, #0105, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-44-1;

Hindi: pp 32, #0201, Rs.50, ISBN: 81-87222-53-0



2. Globalisation and India – ABC of the WTO, #2

This monograph, is an attempt to inform the layperson about the WTO in a simple question-answer format. It is the second in our series covering WTO related issues and their implications for India. Its aim is to create an informed society through better public knowledge, and thus enhance transparency and accountability in the system of economic governance.

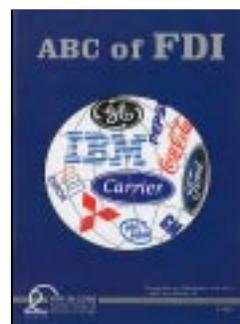
pp 25, #0213, Rs.50/US\$10,
ISBN 81-87222-59-X



3. ABC of FDI, #3

This monograph is the third in the series of “Globalisation and India – Myths and Realities”, launched by CUTS in September 2001. “How is FDI defined?” “What does it constitute?” “Does it increase jobs, exports and economic growth?” Or, “Does it drive out domestic investment or enhance it?” are some of the topics addressed to in a layman’s language in this monograph.

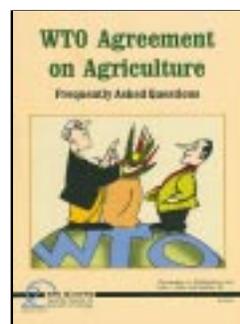
48pp, #0306, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-77-8



4. WTO Agreement on Agriculture: Frequently Asked Questions, #4

As a befitting reply to the overwhelming response to our earlier three monographs, we decided to come out with a monograph on *WTO Agreement on Agriculture* in a simple Q&A format. This is the fourth one in our series of monographs on *Globalisation and India – Myths and Realities*, started in September 2001. This monograph of CUTS-CITEE (CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment) is meant to inform people on the basics of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture and its likely impact on India.

pp 48, #0314, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN: 81-87222-86-7



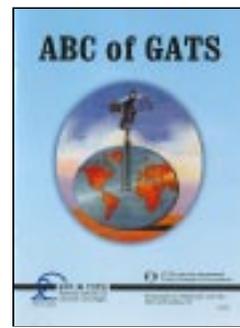
5. ABC of TRIPs, #5

This booklet intends to explain in a simple language the Trade-related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) Agreement (TRIPs), which came along with the WTO in 1995. TRIPs deals with patents, copyrights, trademarks, etc. and continues to be one of the most controversial issues in the international trading system. This monograph gives a brief history of the agreement and addresses important issues such as life patenting, traditional knowledge and transfer of technology, among others.
pp 38, Rs.50/US\$10, #0407, ISBN: 81-8257-026-3

6. ABC of GATS, #6

The aim of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) is to gradually remove barriers to trade in services and open up services to international competition. This monograph is an attempt to educate the reader with the basic issues concerning trade in services, as under GATS. The aim of this monograph is to explain in a simple language the structure and implications of the GATS agreement, especially for developing countries.

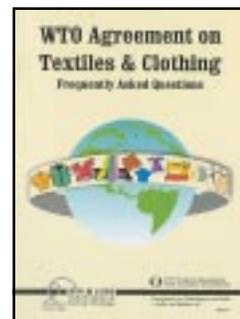
*pp 31, #0416, Rs.50/US\$10,
ISBN 81-8257-032-8*



7. WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing – Frequently Asked Questions, #7

The WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) is a complex one. This monograph attempts to address some of the basic questions and concerns relating to textiles and clothing. The aim is to equip the reader to understand the fundamentals of and underlying issues pertaining to trade in textiles and clothing.

pp 34, #0419, Rs.50/US\$10, ISBN 81-8257-035-2



DOCUMENTATION

Analysis of the Rajasthan State Budgets

This is a macro-analysis of Rajasthan State Budgets (1992-93 to 1997-98). The report is based on such parameters that directly affect the poor and the disadvantaged. *pp 12, #9802*

BRIEFING PAPERS

1995

Legislative Reforms in a Liberalising Economy (*CUTS: No. 9/1995*)

1996

Curbing Inflation and Rising Prices – The Need for Price Monitoring (*CUTS: No. 5/1996*)

1997

Regulatory Reforms: Why and How? (*CITEE: No. 10/1997; Bilingual*)

1999

Liberalisation and Poverty: Is There a Virtuous Circle for India? (*CITEE: No. 7/1999*)

2000

Globalisation: Enhancing Competition or Creating Monopolies (*CITEE: No. 8/2000*)

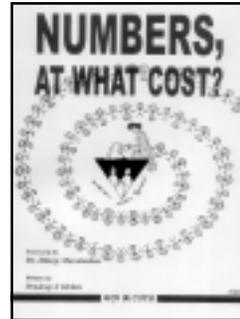
Each Briefing paper is available at Rs.20/US\$5

Gender Issues

RESEARCH REPORT

1. Numbers At What Cost?

This publication raises the issue of fatalities and morbidities in women as a consequence of the sterilisation operations performed during the family planning drive. This book is dedicated to all those motherless children whose mothers were just numbers sacrificed at the altar of family planning; to those women who were treated with scant respect and concern at the sterilisation camps; and to those mothers who were poised between life and death due to sterilisation mishaps. It reveals many untold stories of tragic happenings.



pp 82, #9809, Rs.100/US\$30, ISBN: 81-87222-34-4

DOCUMENTATION

2. Women as Disadvantaged Consumers (English & Hindi)

This paper discusses the problems faced by women in everyday life in a male-dominated society. The main purpose is to sensitise our grass root networkers about the problems that women face in the society.

English: pp 18, #9812 Rs.15/US\$5, ISBN: 81-87222-16-6

Hindi: pp 18, #9815, Rs.15/US\$5, ISBN: 81-87222-20-4

NEWSLETTER (Hindi)

Aage Badhno Hossi

This is a quarterly newsletter in Hindi that reports on projects and their outcome dealing with various problems concerning women.

Rs. 35 p.a.

Regional Issues

EVENT REPORTS

1. Policy Shift in Indian Economy

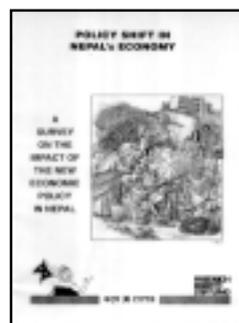
This is a survey on the public perceptions of the New Economic Policy in the states of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal in India conducted during June/July 1995. It also contains recommendations to the Government which were discussed at the India-Nepal Training Seminar.

pp 100, #9512, Rs.100/US\$30

2. Policy Shift in Nepal Economy

This is a survey on the public perceptions of New Economic Policy in Nepal conducted during June/July 1995. It also contains the recommendations to the Government which were discussed at the India-Nepal Training Seminar.

pp 80, #9513, Rs.100/US\$30



NEWSLETTERS

Tradequity

A quarterly newsletter of the Africa Resource Centre (CUTS-ARC), which covers news on economic and trade issues in the context of WTO, related to the African region.

\$15 p.a.



Bridging the Gap

A quarterly newsletter of the London Resource Centre (CUTS-LRC), which provides news on conferences, events, funding deadlines, updates on research on development, international trade and economics, publications' updates, special offers and views, and updates from the South.

ELECTRONIC NEWSLETTERS

1. CUTS-ARC Sounds

A bi-monthly e-newsletter of the CUTS Africa Resource Centre (CUTS-ARC), published with the objective to promote South-South Civil Society Co-operation and provide information about the latest trade news in Africa.

2. Regional Cooperation & Development Monitor

This is an e-newsletter of CUTS-Nairobi Resource Centre (CUTS-NRC), which will go a long way in informing and sensitising various stakeholders on matters of trade and economics around the eastern African region and even beyond. This newsletter seeks to enhance the knowledge base and capacity of the stakeholders in promoting regional co-operation and economic development, which is its very mandate.

BRIEFING PAPERS

1996

1. Swim Together or Sink – Costs of Economic Non-Co-operation in South Asia (*CUTS: No. 9/1996*)
2. Carrying the SAARC Flag – Moving towards Regional Economic Co-operation (*CUTS: No. 10/1996*)

2000

1. Dispute Settlement under the GATT/WTO: The Experience of Developing Nations (*CITEE: No. 4/2000*)
2. Process and Production Methods (PPMs) – Implications for Developing Countries (*CITEE: No. 7/2000*)
3. The Functioning of Patent Monopoly Rights in Developing Countries: In Whose Interest? (*CITEE: No. 10/2000*)

2001

1. US Politics and Free Trade: Trade Policy Options for Africa (*ARC: No. 1/2001*)
2. Enhancing LDCs Exports to OECD Markets: Challenges and Opportunities (*ARC: No. 2/2001*)
3. Capacity Building for WTO Participation: African Perspectives (*ARC: No. 3/2001*)
4. East African Community and the Need for a Regional Trade Agreement (*ARC: No. 4/2001*)

2002

1. Environment at the WTO – Implications for Poor Countries (CUTS-ARC: No. 1/2002)
2. Development and the challenge of Poverty: NEPAD, Post Washington Consensus and Beyond (CUTS-ARC: No. 2/2002)
3. WTO and Competition Policy: A COMESA Perspective (CUTS-ARC: No. 3/2002)
4. From Uruguay Round to Doha – Developing Countries' Experiences with Trade Negotiations (CUTS-ARC: No. 4/2002)

2003

1. COMESA Competition Policy – A Consumer Perspective (CUTS-ARC: No. 1/2003)
2. The Trade Performance under AGOA and Cotonou Initiatives: The Case of Tanzania (CUTS-ARC: No. 2/2003)
3. COMESA Regional Trade Agreements — The Experience of Zambia (CUTS-ARC: No. 3/2003)
4. Investment Policy — Performance and perceptions: Case Studies of Tanzania and Zambia (CUTS-ARC: No. 4/2003)

2004

1. Economic Partnership Agreement Negotiations: Cotonou Undermined (CUTS-ARC: No. 1/2004)

2005

1. Economic Partnership Agreement Negotiations: Cotonou Undermined (CUTS-LRC: No. 1/2005)
2. Are ACP Civil Society Organisations Genuine Partners in the EPA negotiation process?: The ESA Region as a Case Study (CUTS-LRC: No. 2/2005)

Each Briefing paper is available at Rs. 20/US\$5

Bill Blowups

A Bill Blow Up lists out all the highlights and the lowlights of a proposed law. It is like a briefing paper, but done in simple and bullet forms to help the busy MPs to understand the issue. We intend to publish Bill Blow Ups for various socio-economic legislations that come up before the Parliament from time to time.

1. Competition Bill of India, 2001 – A Right Step in the Right Direction

(#1/2001) (English)

*Bhartiya Pratispardha Vidheyak, 2001 –
Sahi Disha Mein Uchit Kadam (Vidheyak
Manthan) – (Hindi)*

CUTS has been involved in the drafting of the new Competition Law for India from the very beginning. In this process CUTS has also published a 'Bill Blow Up', which has the highlights, the lowlights and the action-points on the New Bill. The suggestions in the Blow-Up emphasise the need for a separate chapter on IPRs, different penalties for different kinds of cartels and the need to bring down the age of retirement for the members of the Competition Commission provided for in the Bill, so that the Commission does not become another sinecure for retired judges and bureaucrats.



2. Communications Convergence Bill 2001

The proposed Communications Convergence Bill 2001 aims to deal with regulatory issues arising from 'convergence' in the communications sector. The Bill proposes the establishment of the Communications Commission of India to replace the existing separate regulators in telecommunications, broadcasting and multimedia.

In some ways the Bill is a step in the right direction but vital changes are needed in order for it to achieve all of its objectives. This paper is a brief for Parliamentarians to promote understanding on the new legislation and enhance the quality of the debate.

3. Biological Diversity Bill, 2000

The Biological Diversity Bill, 2000 is meant to secure the conservation, sustainable use of and equitable share in benefits arising out of the use of biological resources and the associated knowledge. However, it does not fully measure up to this declared purpose and India's international obligations. Moreover, traditional knowledge, an integral resource in biodiversity is not covered by it.

Overall, there is a need to have more substance that would enhance biodiversity conservation, inculcate its sustainability and benefit the local communities. This paper carries some of the highlights and the lowlights of the Bill and also suggests some action points. This paper is a brief for Parliamentarians to promote understanding on the new legislation and enhance the quality of the debate.

4. The 98th Constitutional Amendment Bill

The independence of the Judiciary is not up to the desirable limits, and in view of the mounting pressure to have a statutory body to look into the affairs of higher judiciary, including appointments and transfers of judges, parliamentarians decided to introduce the 98th Constitutional Amendment Bill. The Bill seeks to create a National Judicial Commission.

However, the proposed Bill reveals the drawbacks in its recommendations, which once again give a more-than-desired say to the Executive in the matters of Judiciary. Besides, the suggested composition of the Commission also has its inherent shortcomings, which is bound to reflect in its decisions. The *Bill Blow-up* weighs the pros and cons of the proposed Amendment Bill, apart from suggesting the measures needed for ensuring a smooth and impartial Judiciary.

5. Small Enterprises Development Bill

A Step in the Right Direction

In India, a plethora of laws exists for the small-scale sector, which often overlaps, leading to complexities. Thus, the demand to have a comprehensive legislation for the small sector is gaining pace. Keeping this in mind, the Government has introduced a Bill in the Parliament, which is known as the Small Enterprises Development Bill. This parliamentary brief takes a close look at some of the pros and cons of the bill.

This paper, produced by CUTS, is a brief for Parliamentarians in understanding new legislation and enhancing the quality of the debates so that better laws are enacted.

6. Patent (Amendment) Ordinance, 2004

The Patent Amendment Ordinance of 2004 is the third and final step to make the patent regime of India fully compliant with the Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). India is a member of the WTO, and therefore, is under an obligation to make all its laws compliant with WTO Agreements. Viewed from this perspective, the Patent Amendment Ordinance is a necessary evil.

The Ordinance, which came into effect from January 1, 2005, also makes a number of changes in the Indian Patents Act. Once these new medicines start entering the market, the prices would tend to escalate, as the generic versions would not be available. Although there would be an immediate impact of product patents, gradually it would affect the availability of affordable medicines in the market. Apart from these, it is likely to affect the farm sector, as it extends the product patent regime to agro-chemicals, food and biotechnology products. In this paper, we look at some of the important provisions of the Ordinance.

7. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill 2004

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill 2004 was tabled in Parliament on December 21, 2004. Now the people could claim from the state a basic aspect of their constitutional right to work once the Act comes into effect. Someone ready to work manually can go to the court if the government does not provide him a job.

Providing guaranteed employment would also have a good impact on health, education and other determinants of social welfare, by breaking the cycle of rural poverty. The benefits would be even greater if women are also given due primacy to work. Moreover, by opening the doors to rural employment, there would certainly be a reduction in migration to urban centres. It certainly does have the potential to significantly improve the livelihood of millions of rural poor in India.

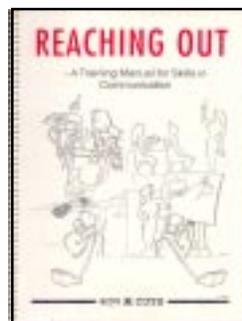
Unfortunately, the tabled Bill violates each one of these requirements. The Bill is neither national, nor a guarantee, nor one that assures minimum wages. It is even worse than an ordinary poverty alleviation programme where at least minimum wages are protected, in principle if not in fact.

Training Manuals

1. Reaching Out

This is a comprehensive training manual for skills in communication, covering a gamut of skills required by activists in reaching out to people and the press.

*pp 109, #9604, Rs.100/US\$50,
ISBN: 81-87222-06-9*



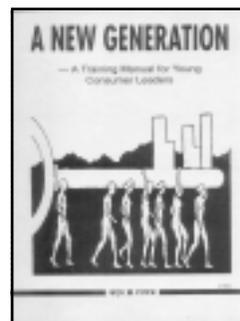
2. Reaching Justice – Consumer Law for Activists

This is a compilation of consumer and other legislations, including case-studies placed through the framework of consumer rights.

pp 84, #9703, Rs.100/US\$50, ISBN: 81-87222-07-7

3. A New Generation

This is a documentation of the Young Consumer Leaders Training Programme conducted in 1994/95, containing the report and supporting resource papers. *pp 107, #9606 Rs.100/US\$25,
ISBN: 81-87222-08-5*



Miscellaneous

EVENT REPORTS

1. National Workshop on Consumer & Environmental Laws

This contains the proceedings of the workshop held at New Delhi on April 14- 15, 1990.

pp 17, #9005, Rs.10

2. Wanted: Social Audit (English & Hindi)

This is a report of the National Workshop on Entitlements for Rural Consumers held at Senti, Chittorgarh, on 1-5 December 1993.

pp 37, #9401, Rs.30

DOCUMENTATION

1. Rin Mukti Andolan – Debt Relief Movement (English & Hindi)

This is a document of the campaign for getting relief for over 800 indigent farmers, women and widows from an oppressive state financial recovery programme.

pp 16, #9201, Rs.20

2. People: The 5th Estate/Empowering the Poor

This is a paper on the directions for the consumer and the social movement in India and the third world.

pp 10, #8904, Rs.10

3. People, People and People

This paper explores the relationship between population growth and poverty.

pp 12, #8903, Rs.10

4. Right to Life and Safety on Roads

This is a paper on road accidents and what we can do to reduce the mayhem.

pp 24, #9003, Rs.10

5. How Consumer-friendly are the Water Supply Pipes?

This is the first study of a Campaign for Safe Drinking Water on the problems of water supply pipes published by Safety Watch.

pp 32, Rs.15

6. An Exercise in Documentation (English & Hindi)

This is a report of a 5-series workshop on skills in documentation with grass root networkers in Rajasthan and a report on social entrepreneurship. From this a training input is being developed by CUTS for various social movements for activists to evaluate their own work in terms of money value. The focus was on various actions undertaken by them, like advocacy, seminars, workshops, petitioning authorities, litigation and organising citizens.

pp 57, #9402, Rs.20

7. Grass Root Advocacy on Health

This is a report on the Mother & Child Health Care Project implemented by CUTS-CHD in June 1993, which includes the result of a statistical evaluation done in August 1995.

pp 11

8. About CUTS

This document provides the background of CUTS, its organisational structure, centres, resource centres and how they work. It talks about its people and periodic growth in the operational areas like consumer protection, trade, development, sustainable production and consumption, rural consumers and women's empowerment.

pp 7

9. Water: What are Our Rights?

The right to water exists in various state legislations . However, in some legislations, this right is defeated by a general waiver of the Government's obligations, which rely on numerous phrases and clauses. This publication exposes such unwillingness on the part of states/ municipalities to ensure adequate supply of water fit for human consumption.

pp 32, #9811, Rs.15/US\$5, ISBN: 81-87222-15-8

GUIDES

1. Ten Percent Citizenship?

This is a provocation to become concerned citizens from indifferent individuals. The country is facing a crisis of 'citizenship'. If each member of the society takes the ownership, and contribute only 10 percent of his/ her valuable time in questioning and challenging one wastage or one injustice, it may end up correcting much more in terms of money value, than that of one's own contribution to the nation's coffers.

pp 12, #9302, Rs.20

2. Prescription Audit Analysis

This is a study of pharmaceutical mis-prescription practices in India and the need for a prescription audit system.

pp 35, #9601, Rs.30/US\$15

3. Parents! Prepare Your Children for the Roads!

A guide to teach the parents about the road safety rules and regulations so that they can guide their children in proper manner.

NEWSLETTER

CUTS in Action

A four page quarterly newsletter which carries news about CUTS, its programmes, people and publications for those who wish to remain in touch with CUTS.

E-NEWSLETTER

What's new at CUTS

A monthly electronic news bulletin from CUTS International, India about the new happenings and proceedings of CUTS in various spheres.

BRIEFING PAPERS

2000

Rajasthan ke Vidyut KShetra mein Sudhaar (Power Sector Reforms in Rajasthan) – (CART/2000; Hindi)

This is an effort to describe the status of regulatory reforms in the power sector in the context of the state of Rajasthan.

2001

The Californian Energy Crisis and Lessons for India (CART: No. 1/2001)

Each Briefing paper is available at Rs.20/US\$5

Note:

Our Briefing Papers provide information to the laymen and raise issues for further debate. These papers have been written by several persons, with comments from others. Re-publication, circulation, etc. are encouraged for wider education.

Forthcoming Publications

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

BRIEFING PAPERS

1. India, SAARC, ASEAN, BIMSTEC: Future Cooperation

For a country like India, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand-Economic Cooperation (BIMST-EC) are three distinct opportunities. The challenge for India is to optimise the benefits of each association. India's ultimate objective should be to use these building blocks of regional/sub-regional economic cooperation for the creation of an expanded Asian Economic Community, which alone will ultimately provide India with the economic space she needs in the long run.

2. Economic Cooperation in South Asia: *Current State and Prospects*

The events of recent years have brought South Asia into the international limelight. However, the wave of regionalism is not new. This Paper attempts to explain various issues on the current state and need for economic cooperation among South Asian countries. It will also discuss the issues relating to the prospects of SAARC, South Asia Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA) and the progress towards South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA).

3. Regionalism – A Stumbling Block for Trade Liberalisation?

Concerns over the Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) expansion played a role in the launch of the Round, and, after the failure of the Cancun ministerial, it seems to have gathered momentum. In this Paper, an attempt is being made to understand the entire gamut of issues connected with regionalism. It will try to look at the issue in the perspective of a rule-based global trading environment and whether it will bring down the curtains on multilateralism.

COMPETITION AND INVESTMENT

DISCUSSION PAPER

Telecommunication regulation in India

This discussion paper provides an overview of the evolution of regulation in the telecommunication sector in India and also elucidates the structure of the telecom sector in the country. In addition, it also highlights areas for further research and issues for discussions – given the emerging scenario of convergence in technologies and its implications for regulation in the sector.

MONOGRAPHS

1. Cross Border Predatory Pricing and Antidumping Measures

Antidumping measures are allowed under World Trade Organisation (WTO) regime to tackle cross-border predatory pricing and similar problems. However, it has often been argued that antidumping actions are used mainly as protectionist measures. The Monograph attempts to address this debate.

2. Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and Competition Policy

This Monograph addresses the interaction between IPR and competition policy and law, which has been one of the issues receiving constant enquiries recently. This has remained a complex policy issue, for both the developing and the developed countries. The paper introduces the developing countries' perspective on the topic and also debates on the relevance of the interrelation between the two policies in the context of international trade.

BRIEFING PAPER

Abuse of Dominance by Microsoft

Microsoft has been alleged to be involved in 'abuse of dominance' practices by raising prices, retarding innovation and barring entry of competitors. With the above background this paper looks at the application of competition policy in the 'new economy', an ongoing debate all over the world.

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