



ADVOCACY WORKING GROUP
MARKET STUDIES PROJECT

MARKET STUDIES INFORMATION STORE

SECTOR:

COMPETITION POLICY

UPDATED: DECEMBER 2015

Information Store

Competition Policy

Jurisdiction:	US - FTC											
Market:	Merger remedies (all markets)	Range of Possible Outcomes										
End Date:	Ongoing	Competition Enforcement	Consumer Enforcement	Consumer Education	Business Education	Voluntary Business Compliance	Voluntary Business Action	Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law	Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure	Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy	Referral to Third Parties	No Problems Found
Duration:	Announced June 2015											
Source of idea for study:	FTC experience											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	The FTC is studying the effectiveness of the Commission's orders in merger cases where it required a divestiture or other remedy. The study will update and expand on the <u>divestiture study the FTC issued in 1999</u> . The new study, which was cleared by the Office of Management and Budget on August 12, 2015, will focus on 90 merger orders issued by the Commission between 2006 and 2012.											
Link to report:	https://www.ftc.gov/policy/studies/remedy-study											

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	Japan											
Market:	Competition Policy	Range of Possible Outcomes										
End Date:	March 2015	Competition Enforcement Consumer Enforcement Consumer Education Business Education Voluntary Business Compliance Voluntary Business Action Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy Referral to Third Parties No Problems Found	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	7 months											
Source of idea for study:	Emerging vulnerabilities of compliance regimes with foreign competition laws at Japanese companies, etc.											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):												
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recently, there are many cases where Japanese companies have been charged with violations of foreign competition laws. As a result, huge amounts of criminal fines and/or surcharges have been imposed on them and their executives and employees have been sentenced to imprisonment. Given these circumstances, the vulnerabilities of compliance regimes with foreign competition laws (hereinafter, "FCL compliance") have been pointed out at Japanese companies. - The competition laws of many major countries and the Antimonopoly Act of Japan have commonality in the conducts that constitute violations especially in cartel prohibition. Therefore, Japanese companies should basically comply with the Antimonopoly Act of Japan in order not to be charged with violation of any foreign competition laws. On the other hand, there are currently differences between the competition laws of major countries and the Antimonopoly Act in terms of the requirements for constituting violations, law enforcement procedures, and other tools for immunity and/or reduction from sanctions over violations. Considering these situations, Japanese companies doing business globally would need to develop their frameworks to comply with foreign competition laws simultaneously with promoting compliance with the Antimonopoly Act. - For this reason, the Japan Fair Trade Commission has recently conducted the questionnaire survey and interviews, with the aim of contributing to reinforcement of FCL compliance regime at Japanese companies. 											
Link to report:	(Press release and full report in Japanese) http://www.jftc.go.jp/houdou/pressrelease/h27/mar/150327_1.html (Press release and summary report in English) http://www.jftc.go.jp/en/pressreleases/yearly-2015/March/150327.html											

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	Colombia	Range of Possible Outcomes										
Market:	Functioning of the legal metrology system in Colombia											
End Date:	August 2014	Competition Enforcement Consumer Enforcement Consumer Education Business Education Voluntary Business Compliance Voluntary Business Action Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy Referral to Third Parties No Problems Found	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	4 months											
Source of idea for study:	Own initiative											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):												
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	<p>Due to recent advances in the National Metrology System, it is necessary to present a proposal for metrological control in Colombia. Additionally, a ranking using information of economic activity, distribution of commercial establishments and service stations, and population was needed to recommend a possible definition of areas that would be designated by the Superintendent of Industry and Commerce in the new approach to legal metrology.</p>											

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	Japan											
Market:	Childcare service	Range of Possible Outcomes										
End Date:	June 2014	Competition Enforcement Consumer Enforcement Consumer Education Business Education Voluntary Business Compliance Voluntary Business Action Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy Referral to Third Parties No Problems Found										
Duration:	1 year											
Source of idea for study:	Internal competition concern											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Japan, short supply of childcare facilities leads to a huge issue that a large number of children are on a waiting list. Therefore, childcare service is a sector in need of filling demands. - In addition, childcare service is also a sector that is expected to become a growth area of Japan. - The JFTC considers that competition policy enhances supply and quality of childcare service, as well as helps the sector become a driver for the Japanese economy. - Against this backdrop, the JFTC conducted a survey and analysis on the state of childcare sector, and identified key issues from the viewpoint of competition policy. 											
Link to report:	(Press release and full report in Japanese) http://www.jftc.go.jp/houdou/pressrelease/h26/jun/140625.html (Press release and full report in English) http://www.jftc.go.jp/en/pressreleases/yearly-2014/June/140625.html											

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	US - FTC										
Market:	Pricing practices (all markets)	Range of Possible Outcomes									
End Date:	June 2014	Competition Enforcement Consumer Enforcement Consumer Education Business Education Voluntary Business Compliance Voluntary Business Action Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy Referral to Third Parties No Problems Found	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	1 day workshop										
Source of idea for study:	FTC and DOJ experience										
Outcome (tick relevant columns):											
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	Workshop: Conditional Pricing Practices. This joint FTC-DOJ workshop focused on conditional pricing arrangements – practices in which prices are explicitly or effectively contingent on commitments to purchase or sell a specified share or volume of a single product or a mix of multiple products – such as loyalty or bundled pricing. A principal goal of the workshop was to advance the economic understanding of the potential harms and benefits of conditional pricing practices and to re-examine their treatment under the antitrust laws. Participants focused primarily on economics, law, and policy issues related to conditional pricing practices.										
Link to report:	Workshop transcript, video, an agenda, and additional event-related materials are available at: https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/events-calendar/2014/06/conditional-pricing-practices-economic-analysis-legal-policy										

Jurisdiction:	Finland										
Market:	General Competition Review	Range of Possible Outcomes									
End Date:	April 2014	Competition Enforcement Consumer Enforcement Consumer Education Business Education Voluntary Business Compliance Voluntary Business Action Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy Referral to Third Parties No Problems Found	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	1 year										
Source of idea for study:	Own initiative										
Outcome (tick relevant columns):											
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	To investigate the uniformity in licensing and supervision practices on certain key sectors and how these practices affect to the ability of companies to enter and expand their operations in the market. Sectors under scrutiny include construction and zoning, social and health care services, restaurant, taxi, groceries and energy.										
Link to report:	Uniformity in licensing and supervision and promoting competition (in Finnish)										

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	Sweden											
Market:	Enforcement powers	Range of Possible Outcomes										
End Date:	December 2013											
Duration:	12 months											
Source of idea for study:	Part of government commissioned report into competition conditions in Sweden in key focus areas. Topics for study were selected by the SCA.											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):		Competition Enforcement	Consumer Enforcement	Consumer Education	Business Education	Voluntary Business Compliance	Voluntary Business Action	Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law	Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure	Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy	Referral to Third Parties	No Problems Found
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	<p>Effective competition requires an effective legislative framework. Law enforcement must be carried out efficiently, securely and promptly. It is therefore important that the Competition Authority's ability to enforce the competition law corresponds to the needs for supervision. In an international comparison of investigative and decision-making powers, it is apparent that Sweden in certain respects has less effective enforcement tools in comparison to other Nordic countries, EU and OECD Member States. Against this background, the harmonisation work in process within these institutions, and the Competition Authority's own experiences from competition law enforcement, the Competition Authority has identified certain areas where expanded investigative and decision making powers would favour better enforcement.</p>											
Link to report:	http://www.konkurrensverket.se/globalassets/publikationer/rapporter/rapport_2013-10_summary.pdf (English summary of report and recommendations).											

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	Finland	Range of Possible Outcomes										
Market:	General Competition Review											
End Date:	March 2013	Competition Enforcement	Consumer Enforcement	Consumer Education	Business Education	Voluntary Business Compliance	Voluntary Business Action	Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law	Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure	Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy	Referral to Third Parties	No Problems Found
Duration:	1 year and a half											
Source of idea for study:	Own initiative (study conducted in co-operation with the competition authorities from the Nordic Countries)											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	To study how effective competition policy and effective competition authorities can contribute to address future challenges to economic growth and welfare. Particular attention is paid to innovation and the significance of competition in promoting the efficiency, availability and quality of public services. The report focuses especially on public health services.											
Link to report:	A Vision for Competition – Competition Policy Towards 2020 (in English)											

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	Japan	Range of Possible Outcomes										
Market:	Competition Policy											
End Date:	November 2012	Competition Enforcement	Consumer Enforcement	Consumer Education	Business Education	Voluntary Business Compliance	Voluntary Business Action	Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law	Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure	Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy	Referral to Third Parties	No Problems Found
Duration:	10 months											
Source of idea for study:	A follow-up of the previous survey (conducted in 2010)											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	The JFTC conducted the survey in order to contribute to enhance the effectiveness of enterprises' compliance of Antimonopoly Act through promoting strong commitment and initiatives by the top management of enterprises toward effective their compliance.											
Link to report:	(Press release and full report in Japanese) http://www.jftc.go.jp/houdou/pressrelease/h24/nov/121128.html (Summary report in English) http://www.jftc.go.jp/en/pressreleases/yearly-2012/nov/121128AMA_Compliance.files/121128AMA_Compliance.pdf											

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	US - FTC											
Market:	Contractual terms (Most-Favored Nation Clauses)	Range of Possible Outcomes										
End Date:	September 2012	Competition Enforcement Consumer Enforcement Consumer Education Business Education Voluntary Business Compliance Voluntary Business Action Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy Referral to Third Parties No Problems Found	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	1 day conference											
Source of idea for study:	FTC and DOJ experience											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	<p>Conference: Most-Favored-Nation Clauses and Antitrust Enforcement and Policy. In September 2012, the FTC hosted a joint conference with the Department of Justice's Antitrust Division on most-favored-nation clauses (MFNs), which explored the use of MFN clauses and the implications for antitrust enforcement and policy. The most commonly used MFN provisions guarantee a customer that it will receive prices that are at least as favorable as those provided to other buyers of the same seller, for the same products or services. Although most often employed for benign purposes, MFNs can under certain circumstances present competitive concerns. This is because they may raise other buyers' costs or foreclose would-be competitors from accessing the market, , especially when used by a dominant buyer of intermediate goods. Additionally, MFNs can facilitate collusion and stabilize coordinated pricing among sellers.</p>											
Link to report:	<p>An agenda, public comments, and additional event-related materials are available at: http://www.justice.gov/atr/public/workshops/mfn/index.html</p>											

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	Spain											
Market:	Guide on public procurement and competition	Range of Possible Outcomes										
End Date:	February, 2012											
Duration:	1 year											
Source of idea for study:	Importance of public procurement across all markets. Identifying the potential restrictions of the public procurement process and anticipating possible collusive conducts of bidders in those processes.	Competition Enforcement	Consumer Enforcement	Consumer Education	Business Education	Voluntary Business Compliance	Voluntary Business Action	Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law	Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure	Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy	Referral to Third Parties	No Problems Found
Outcome (tick relevant columns):		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fostering competition in public procurement procedures on two fronts: (i) guidance on how to avoid having unjustified constraints on competition in the design, development and execution of public procurement procedures, and (ii) guidelines for preventing or avoiding bid rigging. Recommendations on how to identify the most pro-competitive option included in the current public procurement laws and regulations. 											
Link to report:	http://www.cnmec.es/Portals/0/Ficheros/Promocion/Guias_y_recomendaciones/GUIA_CONTRATACION_v4.pdf											

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	Japan	Range of Possible Outcomes										
Market:	Competition policy											
End Date:	June 2010	Competition Enforcement Consumer Enforcement Consumer Education Business Education Voluntary Business Compliance Voluntary Business Action Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy Referral to Third Parties No Problems Found	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Duration:	7 months											
Source of idea for study:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To verify business situation where there is a strong demand to enhance corporate compliance systems - A follow-up of the previous survey (conducted in 2009) 											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):												
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	The JFTC conducted the survey in order to contribute to enhance the effectiveness of enterprises' compliance of Antimonopoly Act through promoting strong commitment and initiatives by the top management of enterprises toward effective their compliance.											
Link to report:	(Press release and full report in Japanese only) http://www.jftc.go.jp/houdou/pressrelease/h22/jun/10063002gaiyou.html											

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	Brazil	Range of Possible Outcomes										
Market:	Conduct: are “abusive prices” an autonomous conduct?											
End Date:	2010	Competition Enforcement	Consumer Enforcement	Consumer Education	Business Education	Voluntary Business Compliance	Voluntary Business Action	Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law	Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure	Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy	Referral to Third Parties	No Problems Found
Duration:	Not specified											
Source of idea for study:	Own initiative											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	The study analyzed whether “abusive pricing” could be investigated and condemned as an autonomous conduct. (DEE, Nota Técnica 002/2010/DEE, referente a estudo sobre questões teóricas de preço abusivo, 2010)											
Link to report:	Not available											
Link to report:	http://www.sic.gov.co/recursos_user/documentos/estudio_metrologia_2014.pdf											

Jurisdiction:	Japan	Range of Possible Outcomes										
Market:	Emissions trading											
End Date:	March 2010	Competition Enforcement	Consumer Enforcement	Consumer Education	Business Education	Voluntary Business Compliance	Voluntary Business Action	Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law	Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure	Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy	Referral to Third Parties	No Problems Found
Duration:	6 months											
Source of idea for study:	The argument at Study Group on Government Regulations and Competition Policy											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	Considering that the introduction of domestic (regional) emissions trading scheme would influence competition between the business entities, the JFTC has recognized the importance of grasping and summarizing the points of the competition policies on the scheme before its introduction.											
Link to report:	(Press release and full report in Japanese) http://www.jftc.go.jp/houdou/pressrelease/h22/mar/10033102.html (Press release and full report in English [tentative translation]) http://www.jftc.go.jp/en/pressreleases/yearly-2010/mar/individual-000026.html											

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	India											
Market:	Competition Law by Enterprises	Range of Possible Outcomes										
End Date:		Competition Enforcement	Consumer Enforcement	Consumer Education	Business Education	Voluntary Business Compliance	Voluntary Business Action	Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law	Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure	Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy	Referral to Third Parties	No Problems Found
Duration:	8 months											
Source of idea for study:	CCI Advisory Committee on Market Studies											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	The main objective of the study was to examine and analyze the importance of Compliance of Competition Act, 2002 and based on the study of compliance programme prevalent in other jurisdictions particularly UK, USA and EU, to formulate Guidelines for Compliance under the Competition Act, 2002 and Checklist on Compliance.											
Link to report:												

Jurisdiction:	Denmark											
Market:	All sectors	Range of Possible Outcomes										
End Date:	April 2009	Competition Enforcement	Consumer Enforcement	Consumer Education	Business Education	Voluntary Business Compliance	Voluntary Business Action	Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law	Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure	Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy	Referral to Third Parties	No Problems Found
Duration:	3 months											
Source of idea for study:	To raise awareness of and explain the positive effect of competition for growth and prosperity.											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	To elucidate which parts of the food supply chain that have contributed to the higher consumer prices in the period August 2007 - March 2009.											
Link to report:	The study was carried out as part of the DCA's advocacy work. The DCA found, that there was a need to be explicit about the positive effects of competition and to communicate the message to policy makers, the greater public, etc. Furthermore there was a need to explain the mechanism behind the positive effects of competition - that is an efficient use of the resources in society, gains from entry and exit and more innovation and R&D. The arguments in the report were based on both empirical and theoretical evidence.											

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	Spain	Range of Possible Outcomes										
Market:	Competition Policy and Consumer Protection											
End Date:	February 2009	Competition Enforcement	Consumer Enforcement	Consumer Education	Business Education	Voluntary Business Compliance	Voluntary Business Action	Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law	Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure	Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy	Referral to Third Parties	No Problems Found
Duration:	10 days											
Source of idea for study:	Ministry of Health and Consumers (Technical Secretariat)											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	<p>Ensure the compliance of Spanish laws and regulations with Directive 2005/CE, which establishes legal provisions for the Member States regarding acts of unfair competition.</p> <p><u>Study:</u> Report on the Draft Bill amending the Unfair Competition Legal Regime in order to improve Consumer Protection.</p>											
Link to report:	http://cnmc.es/es-es/promoci%C3%B3n/informessobrenormativa.aspx?num=IPN%20002/08&ambito=Informes%20de%20Propuestas%20Normativas&b=&p=148&ambitos=Informes%20de%20Propuestas%20Normativas&estado=0&sector=0&av=0											

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	India	Range of Possible Outcomes										
Market:	Cartel Case Laws in Select Jurisdictions											
End Date:	April 2008	Competition Enforcement	Consumer Enforcement	Consumer Education	Business Education	Voluntary Business Compliance	Voluntary Business Action	Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law	Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure	Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy	Referral to Third Parties	No Problems Found
Duration:	18 months											
Source of idea for study:	CCI Advisory Committee on Market Studies											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	The overall objective of the study was to analyse cartel case laws in select jurisdictions – learning for the Competition Commission of India.											
Link to report:	http://www.cci.gov.in/images/media/completed/cartel_report1_2008_0812115152.pdf											

Jurisdiction:	India	Range of Possible Outcomes										
Market:	Interface between Competition Authority and Sectoral Regulators											
End Date:	April 2008	Competition Enforcement	Consumer Enforcement	Consumer Education	Business Education	Voluntary Business Compliance	Voluntary Business Action	Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law	Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure	Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy	Referral to Third Parties	No Problems Found
Duration:	15 months											
Source of idea for study:	CCI Advisory Committee on Market Studies											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	The overall objective of the study was to analyze the relationship between sector specific regulators and competition authority in India. The other objectives were to analyse need for regulators in certain sectors, need for co-existence of sector specific regulator and the competition authority, etc.											
Link to report:												

Information Store

Jurisdiction:	India											
Market:	Bilateral Treaties	Range of Possible Outcomes										
End Date:	January 2008											
Duration:	15 months											
Source of idea for study:	The Government of India needs a detailed position paper analyzing the issues in detail including country-wise and industry-wise analysis on the impact of inclusion of competition provisions in trade agreements											
Outcome (tick relevant columns):		Competition Enforcement	Consumer Enforcement	Consumer Education	Business Education	Voluntary Business Compliance	Voluntary Business Action	Recommendations to Government for Changes in the Law	Recommendations to Government to Change Market Structure	Recommendations for Changes to Government Policy	Referral to Third Parties	No Problems Found
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reason for study (what were the problems)?	To assess the benefits of incorporating competition clauses in bilateral/regional/multilateral trade agreements with focus on the impact of having competition law cooperation on the trade of major sectors of the Indian economy and the experience of countries party to such trade agreements with competition provisions.											
Link to report:												