



COMPETITION LAW & POLICY

INTRODUCTION TO COMPETITION LAW

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Introduction



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What is competition in a market place?

- The process of rivalry between business enterprises for customers

Competition the key driver

- Consumers (choice, quality, price)
- Economy (Productivity, Growth, Wealth Creation)
- Society (Innovation, Welfare)
- Competition is not automatic
- Need for the market regulator

Competition law in India



- **The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act**
- The liberalized economy post 1991
- **The Competition Act, 2002/2007**
- Enforcement functions from May 2009
- Combination review from June 2011



Objective of the Competition Act

The Preamble

- To prevent practices having an adverse effect on Competition
- To promote and sustain Competition in markets
- To protect the interests of consumers
- To ensure freedom of trade carried on by other participants in markets in India.

Duties of the Commission (S18)



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- Prohibits anti-competitive agreements (S 3)
- Prohibits abuse of dominant position (S 4)
- Regulates combinations (S 6)
- Mandates Competition Advocacy (S 49)
- Advisory (S 21)

What is Agreement



 Defined under Section 2(b) of the Competition Act, 2002, which includes any :

- Arrangement
- Understanding or
- Action in concert
- Whether or not
 - In writing;
 - Intended to be legally enforceable



Concept of Relevant Market

Relevant Market

Relevant Geographic Market

Relevant Product Market

Enterprise



Section 2(h) defines ' Enterprise'.

Includes:

- Person or Department of Government
- Engaged in any activity relating to production, storage, supply, distribution, acquisition, or control of articles or goods or provision of services etc.

Excludes:

Sovereign Functions viz. atomic energy, currency, defence and space.



- Anti-Competitive Agreements
 - Horizontal Agreements, Section 3(3) cartel, bidrigging etc.
 - Vertical Agreements, Section 3(4) exclusive supply, tie in arrangement etc.

Exceptions to Anti-Competitive Agreements



Horizontal and Vertical Agreements imposing <u>reasonable</u> <u>restrictions</u> for protecting rights conferred under following statutes:

- Copyright Act, 1957;
- □ Patents Act, 1970;
- Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 or the Trade Marks Act, 1999;
- Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999;
- Designs Act, 2000;
- Semi-conductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000.





Dominance is not anti-competitive per se

Abuse of dominance is prohibited

Abuse of dominant position by an enterprise detailed in Section 4

Exception not available in Section 4.



Initiation of inquiry

- Suo-motu
- On receipt of an information, or
- On receipt of a reference from the Central Government/ State Government/ statutory authority.

Decision of the Commission

- Prima facie view
- Director General to investigate and report
- Final order





What is a Combination?

Acquisition (of shares, voting rights, assets or control) or merger or amalgamation, where the value of assets or turnover of combining parties exceed the thresholds detailed in the Act.

- Mandatory notification regime applicable from June 1,2011
- De minimis exemption for target enterprises.
- In three cases of phase II investigations structural remedies have been ordered.





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 - All enterprises whether public or private, Government Departments except when engaged in discharge of sovereign functions: Currency, Atomic energy, Space and Defence specifically indicated
 - Level Playing Field no discrimination between domestic and foreign, between public sector and private sector, and between small and large enterprises
 - Extra-territoriality Powers to inquire into conduct taking place outside India but having effect on competition in India -(Sec. 32)



Competition Act : Remedies

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Temporary restraint

- Cease and desist directing parties to discontinue and not to repeat anti-competitive acts
- Penalty up to 10% of 3 years average turnover; in case of cartels - penalty 10% of turnover or three times of profit of each year of continuance of conduct, whichever is higher.
- Modification order to modify agreement
- Order Division of Enterprise To ensure that a dominant enterprise does not abuse its position.
- Compensation claim Only before COMPAT, after CCI decision
- Fines and Prosecution 10 crores/25 crores/ 3 year imprisonment for non-compliance of Commissions order.

Remedies Classified



- Preventive measures (Advocacy, Advisory)
- Punitive measures (Monetary penalties, fines)
- Remedial measures (Cease and desist, modification of agreements)
- Compensatory measures (Compensation to victimonly by COMPAT)
- Any other remedy the Commission deems fit



For Greater Good

Sector-wise break-up of cases up to 31/3/2016

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Sector	No. of cases	Storec	No. of cases
Film/Entertainment/TV	52	Iron and Steel	12
Real Estate	168	Cement	-
Education (Technical and Management Studies)	-	Automobiles	28
Petroleum/Gas	36	Shipping & Transport	-
Civil aviation	23	Railways	23
Banking/Insurance/Fin. Institute/ Stock Exch.	53	Coal	15
Electricity	17	Telecommunication	-
Textile	-	Food Processing	-
Health/Medical/ Pharmaceuticals	42	Miscellaneous. (Visa/Water/Lenses/Paper/	192
Chemical & Fertilizer	16	glass/Xerox/jewelers/Games & Sports, Ceramic Tiles, Mobiles	
Information Technology	30	Phones, Public Works, RO System, etc.)	
		TOTAL	707





- Advocacy with stakeholders and central/state governments
- Publishing quarterly 'Fairplay'
- Publication of competition tracker
- Annual day lecture series

New intiatives

- Resource persons scheme
- Focused group discussion
- Competition assessment of economic legislations
- Dissemination of videos/AV spots through cinema screens





First Appeal to COMPAT

Second Appeal to Supreme Court

Direct writs before the High Courts



THANK YOU