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Competition Law and Enforcement

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The Development of European Competition Law

- From co-operation in Coal and Steel to the Treaty of Rome:
 - Article 81 agreements between two or more firms which restrict competition are prohibited
 - Article 82 firms in a dominant position may not abuse that position
 - Article 87 general prohibition of State aid ensuring that government interventions do not distort competition and trade



Enforcement: A role for the European Commission and the European Court

- Notification and individual clearance of agreements
- Block Exemption Regulations
- Appeal to the European Court of Justice



Difficulties encountered

- Markets and contractual arrangements became more complicated within the single market
- Progressive enlargement throughout 1980s and 1990s
- Individual notification and clearance was inefficient and lacked legal certainty
- Commission's approach became more proactive in 1990s
- European Courts quashed several key decisions in 2002:
 - Airtours/First Choice
 - Schneider/Legrand
 - Tetra Laval/Sidel



Modernisation of European Competition Law

- Vertical Restraints Block Exemption Regulation 2790/1999
 - Black list of hardcore restraints
- New Procedural Regulation 1/2003
 - decentralised enforcement
- Merger Regulation 139/2004
 - effective competition significantly impeded within the EU?
- Article 82 Review
- State Aid Action Plan (COM) 2005, 107



Lessons Learnt From Modernisation

 Enforcement is good but effective enforcement is better:

- Decentralised enforcement
- Strategic approach to resources
- Prioritisation of casework



What have we been doing since 2004?

- Investigating cases with a community dimension;
- Managing flow of information within European Competition Network ('ECN');
- Applying Merger Regulation;
- Controlling State Aid;



The International Dimension of Competition Law and Enforcement

- Promoting international convergence of competition policy
 - Bilateral co-operation
 - Multilateral co-operation
- The International Competition Network ('ICN')
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ('OECD')



What's next for the EU

- Focused enforcement to ensure competitive markets, in areas such as:
 - Energy;
 - information and communication technologies ('ICT');
 - Financial services.
- Continued review of existing instruments
- Private damages actions
- Increased international presence



What's next for India?

- Capitalise on exciting opportunities
- Draw inspiration from participation in international fora
- Inspire others with your approach



Thank you for your attention