

## **Co Operation Between National Competition Agencies In The Enforcement Of EC Competition Law**

The EU antitrust enforcement system for several decades has been one of the most mature antitrust enforcement systems in the world. The European Commission has been recognised as a leading antitrust agency internationally, and a role model for enforcers. This would not have been possible without effective procedural rules. This volume provides a comprehensive and practically-oriented account of EU antitrust procedure. After setting out the institutional design and legal framework of the EU antitrust enforcement system, it explores the EU Commission's investigative powers, the possible outcomes of its investigations, the types of decisions it adopts and the remedies and fines it imposes. This volume looks closely at the rights of defences enjoyed by the investigated parties, and how the EU Commission strike a balance between their full observance on the one hand and the effectiveness of its enforcement on the other. Particular attention is given to the judicial review of the EU Commission's acts and the role of the EU Courts in providing judicial protection and ensuring compliance with fundamental rights and principles. Recognising cooperation as a key feature of the EU antitrust enforcement system, the volume explores the mechanisms for cooperation between national antitrust enforcers and the EU Commission, between national courts and the EU Court of Justice as well as the mechanisms for international cooperation. It also provides an in-depth review of the ECN+ Directive and explains how it contributes to making national competition authorities more effective enforcers. Written primarily with enforcers and practitioners in mind, it is essential reading for anyone with an interest in EU antitrust procedure. EU Antitrust Procedure: Digital Pack includes a digital app with enhanced user functionalities that ensure that you have access to the text and all your accompanying notes wherever you are. The app is available on PC, Mac, Android devices, iPad or iPhone. Since the failure of the Havana Charter in 1947 till the success of the combined efforts of leading antitrust authorities against mighty Microsoft, the antitrust regime has witnessed several ups and downs. Auf jeden Fall the journey was not an easy one. Moreover now antitrust regime is standing at international crossroads and is wondering about its future direction. Today, at this crucial juncture the antitrust world is confronted with several dilemmas simultaneously. Choices are to be made between national welfare or global welfare, national autonomy or global regulations, the efficiency factor or the fairness view, national champions or global champions, collective efficiency or collective inefficiency, WTO or ICN, the US model or the EU model and so on. It is widely believed among experts that to overcome these dilemmas, the world needs some truly unified international antitrust framework, which would enable the international community to achieve optimal product mix incorporating the best from all options and through such optimal product mix the global community can enjoy to a large extent advantages that competition policy has to offer. In this direction I have examined the feasibility and viability of

unifying international competition policy in this work. Additionally, as the title suggests I have listed out advantages and disadvantages of such moves. Efforts for harmonization of competition laws began as early as in 1948. Till date there are several binding and non-binding arrangements made in the direction of harmonization. The WTO and the EU for effective coordination in antitrust area have launched recently new initiatives. International Competition Network, a forum for active interaction among antitrust officials, even though non-binding in nature is doing considerably good work. I believe such confidence building initiatives among nations would help in arriving at some amicable solutions, agreeable to all nations. Chapter 8 focuses on various such initiatives. This fascinating book offers up a window on one of today's key areas relating to globalization. The matter in question is to what extent national competition policy has to be regarded as a factor of international competitiveness. Should national antitrust policy be given priority over international antitrust rules? The major problem associated with the regulation of transnational mergers, which affect several national markets, is the allocation of jurisdiction. Each country concerned may wish to exert jurisdiction and apply its national competition law to regulate the anti-competitive effects a merger may have in its territory. However, this approach may lead to risks of inconsistent decisions regarding the legality of mergers. Indeed, the national competition laws applied by the regulating authorities may diverge in several aspects, which raise the likelihood of inconsistency. Therefore it is desirable to opt for regulatory approaches which are more sensitive to the transnational nature of mergers and which allow cooperation between competition authorities. A possible solution may be bilateral cooperation agreements through which two countries coordinate the enforcement activities of their national competition authorities. However, the benefits of these agreements are enjoyed only by the signatory parties. The sole reliance upon bilateral agreements does not appear to be the optimal regulatory approach towards transnational mergers.

Report on Competition Policy 2020

Cooperation Between Antitrust Agencies at the International Level

International and Comparative Competition Law

Competition Law Sanctioning in the European Union

Report on competition policy 2006

The international dimensions of competition law and policy are most often examined at the level of substantive law. In this legal area both spontaneous assimilation and harmonization trends can be recognized, which manifest themselves e.g. in comparable approaches to particularly harmful restraints (so-called "hardcore cartels"). However, the complex terrain of enforcement law has been mainly ignored. Are there common approaches in this field as well? How are the various competition laws linked with each other in respect to procedure? This book conceptualizes "International Competition Enforcement Law" against the backdrop of these issues and at the level of comparative

ciphers "cooperation" and "convergence" will serve as the two principle ideas for this book.

In the march of economic globalization it has become increasingly apparent that divergence in competition policy from one country to another is a major stumbling block. More than any other factor, an international consensus of competition laws is sure to facilitate the clear working of markets among trade, investment, intellectual property rights, and technology transfer that economic progress demands. This forward-looking book presents insightful perspectives on how this consensus may be achieved. The Future Development of Competition Framework presents speeches by well-known competition law practitioners versed in competition law and policy, including representatives of national competition authorities. They came from a variety of countries ? including France, Germany, Canada, Mexico, Indonesia, Malaysia, Russia, Japan, Australia, Taiwan, Korea and the United States ? to attend a 2003 conference sponsored by the Taiwan Fair Trade Commission. The book reproduces various contributions to the conference, including a roundtable discussion. Among the topics addressed are the following: mergers and political interests; enforcement policies and sanctions; national cultures and traditions; international cartels; regional cooperation; concentration indexes and dominance indexes; patent pools; financial deregulation; confidentiality measures; technical assistance; striking the right balance between competition and regulation; reconciling competition policy and development policies. Although they are especially valuable for their concentration on the Asia Pacific countries, these discussions will be of incalculable value to practitioners and academics everywhere who are involved in the interconnected branches of economic law or policy covered here.

Using detailed case studies with statistical analysis In Search of Economic Success assesses comparatively the 'market liberal' belief in limited government and the trade-off between economic efficiency and social justice. Kenworthy argues that the key to economic success is combining competition with cooperation. Among advanced industrialized nations, the countries achieving the best economic performance in the past three decades have been the most committed to combining competition and cooperation. Those faring worst rely predominantly on individualistic competition. In the end, the comparative record strongly supports a focus on cooperation-inducing institutions.

Since 1971 the European Commission has produced an annual report on competition policy developments in the European Union. The 2003 report describes: - how the instruments of competition policy (antitrust, merger and state aid rules) were further developed and applied in general; of these and other instruments were used in selected priority economic sectors such as energy, financial services, telecommunications; cooperation with national competition authorities and courts within the European Union, with international organisations and external countries; cooperation with other EU institutions in the field of competition.

A comparative analysis of EU and US transnational mergers regulation

Promoting Competition in Global Markets

Competition & Cooperation

A Multi-national Approach

Conflict and Cooperation in National Competition for High-Technology Industry

*This unique volume contains a powerful set of recommendations on issues at the center of international discussions on investment, trade, and technology policy. They take into account the globalization of industrial activity and the special characteristics of high-technology industries while recognizing the continued policy role of national governments. The book identifies the rationale for promotional measures for high-technology industries, delineates sources of friction among the*

leading industrial countries, and proposes policies to enhance international cooperation and strengthen the multilateral trading regime. This volume also examines the factors driving collaboration among otherwise competing firms and national programs, highlights the need to develop principles of equitable public and private international cooperation, and emphasizes the linkage between investment, government procurement, and other trade policies and prospects for enhanced international cooperation. This book explores how the EU's enforcement of competition law has moved from centralisation to decentralisation over the years, with the National Competition Authorities embracing more enforcement powers. At the same time, harmonisation has been employed as a solution to ensure that the enforcement of EU competition rules is not weakened and the internal market remains a level playing field. While employing a comparative law argument, the book, accordingly, analyses the need for harmonisation throughout the different stages of development of the EU's competition law enforcement (save Merger control and State Aid), the underlying rationale, and the extent to which comparative studies have been undertaken to facilitate the harmonisation process from an historical perspective. It also covers the Directives, such as the Antitrust Damages Directive and the ECN+ Directive. Investigating both public and private enforcement, it also examines the travaux préparatoires for the enforcement legislation in order to discover the drafters' intent. The book addresses the European and the Member States' perspectives, namely, the Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries, as harmonisation proceeds through dialogue and cooperation between the two levels. Lastly, it explores the extent to which harmonisation of the competition law enforcement framework has been accepted and implemented in the Member States' legal systems, or has led to the fragmentation of the national systems of the CEE countries.

Document from the year 2017 in the subject Law - Civil / Private / Trade / Anti Trust Law / Business Law, grade: A, , language: English, abstract: The major problem associated with the regulation of transnational mergers, which affect several national markets, is the allocation of jurisdiction. Each country concerned may wish to exert jurisdiction and apply its national competition law to regulate the anti-competitive effects a merger may have in its territory. However, this approach may lead to risks of inconsistent decisions regarding the legality of mergers. Indeed, the national competition laws applied by the regulating authorities may diverge in several aspects, which raise the likelihood of inconsistency. The authors advocates the creation of an international merger control framework (IMCF) for the regulation of transnational mergers. This framework will rest on an informal and a formal pillar. The former includes non-legally binding competition principles. Consistency of these principles with the concepts of legitimacy and efficiency, as well as the presence of peer reviews and assistance programmes, should lower the risk of non-implementation. The formal pillar includes bilateral cooperation agreements which apply to merger affecting the countries which have concluded the agreements. As essential pre-condition for the application of bilateral agreements, the level of cooperation achieved by such agreements should be at least equal to that ensured by the informal pillar. The last part of the study addresses and examines the long and complex processes in merger and acquisition (M&A) transactions. M&A arbitration faces certain difficulties during the transaction. Such difficulties the author seeks to underline.

*Two main problems of arbitration in M&A transactions, particularly, have been covered. Firstly, the problem of consent in consolidation of parallel proceedings during M&A transactions, and, secondly parties' consent that validate arbitration agreements/clauses in "assignment" or "succession" after M&A transactions have been completed. The author also tries to clarify the content of consent of parties to a transaction. Finally, a criticism of parallel proceedings is enhanced.*

*"This work illustrates how domestic competition law policies intersect with the realities of international business. The first part of the book provides country reports explaining the extraterritorial reach of national laws; the countries covered are: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the EC, Israel, Japan, Singapore, and the United States. The second part of the book offers several proposals for effectively managing these overlapping competition policy regimes--by the publisher."*

*Competition Law in the WTO*

*Report on Competition Policy 2010*

*Report on Competition Policy 2009*

*Language and Law*

*The Emergence of a National Trade Association*

**This book, written by an academic-cum-practitioner with substantial experience in the field of antitrust enforcement, presents the rise of private enforcement of competition law in Europe, especially in the context of the recent modernisation and decentralisation of EC competition law enforcement. In particular, the study examines the role of courts in the application of the EC competition rules and views that role in the broader system of antitrust enforcement. The author starts from the premise of private enforcement's independence of public enforcement and after examining the new institutional position of national courts and their relationship with the Court of Justice, the Commission, and public enforcement in general, proceeds to deal with the detailed substantive and procedural law framework of private antitrust actions in Europe. The author describes the current post-decentralisation state of affairs but also refers to the latest proposals to enhance private antitrust enforcement in Europe both at the Community level, where reference is made to the December 2005 Commission Green Paper on Damages Actions and its aftermath, and at the national level, where reference is made to recent and forthcoming relevant initiatives.**

**This report is the first account of the competition policy developments under the Commission led by President von der Leyen. Covering the developments in EU competition policy in 2020, it also is the 50th report addressed by the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. The Annual Report on Competition Policy explains how the Commission implements competition policy and how it contributes to the European economy and to improving the welfare of EU citizens. The Report is a non-exhaustive overview of the most important policy and legislative initiatives, and of the decisions adopted by the Commission in application of EU competition**

law. It describes how the instruments of competition policy (antitrust, merger and State aid rules) were applied and developed further during the year, and how the Commission cooperated with EU national competition authorities and third country competition authorities, as well as international organisations. A special section on interinstitutional relations reports on cooperation with other EU institutions in the field of competition. This volume contains the Report adopted by the Commission and also includes a more detailed Commission Staff Working Document.

The book presents a careful mathematical study of Economic Cooperation and Competition among Nations. It appropriates the principles of Supply and Demand and of Rational Expectations to build the dynamic model of the Gross Domestic Products of two groups of nations which are linked up together. The first group consists of Nigeria, the US, the UK and China. The second group is made up of Egypt, the US, Jordan and Israel. The link connecting the four nations of each group is mirrored in the net export function which is broadened to include trade, debts and the inflow or the outflow of wealth from the competing and cooperating nations. This realistic models of the four interacting GDP's, a hereditary differential game of pursuit are validated with historical data from International Financial Statistic Year Book. The Mathematical model is then studied for controllability: from a current initial GDPs a better state can be attained using government and private strategies which are carefully identified. We use regression and differential equation methods to test whether the four countries are competing or cooperating. The consequences of competition or cooperation are explored. Cooperation can be realized and the growth of wealth assured because the system is controllable and we can increase the growth of GDP and then increase the coefficient of cooperation. The outcome may be unbounded growth of wealth for all concerned – the triumph of cooperation. With analogous simple examples the book shows that sufficiently cooperating systems grow unbounded and competing ones are either bounded at best, or become extinct in finite time. If competition is small, i.e., limited, or regulated the GDP's need not be extinct even after a long time. This results are in contrast with popular opinion which advocate competition over cooperation. The detailed policy implication of the cooperation analysis at one time or the other were advocated by Pope John Paul II, President Clinton and President Bush. The mathematical message is clear: the strategy of cooperation is the best way in an Interconnected World: Cooperation triumphs over competition. The same type of analysis allows the book to argue through modeling that prosperity, internal peace and harmony can flourish in Nigeria among the old three regions and the newer six geopolitical regions. The same is true for the four powerful states in the Middle East. Thus the author's refreshing approach is the "scientific" treatment of cooperation and competition models of the gross-domestic product of two groups of nations – Nigeria, the USA, the UK, and China, and the USA, Egypt, Jordan and Israel. Attempts are made to provide "scientific" answers to broad national policies. It allows predictions of growth to be made with some degree of accuracy for up to 4 years. MATLAB and Maple programs in accompanied CD are provided. The author's individual nations economic

models are cited. The dynamics are ordinary and hereditary games of pursuit also cited from the original earlier writings of the author are models of the economic state of each nation – a vector of six things – the gross domestic product (GDP) ( $y$ ), interest rate  $R$ ; employment (or unemployment) ( $L$ ), value of capital stock ( $k$ ), prices  $p(t)$ , and therefore inflation and cumulative balance of payment ( $E$ ). Each economic state is isolated except the impact of export function on aggregate demand. The main difference between this earlier contributions and this book is the link and its apparent policy implications and consequences. Key features:

The issue of international antitrust enforcement is high on the agenda for both developed and developing countries. Bilateral cooperation between antitrust agencies, in particular the European Commission and US agencies, is the focus of this new work. It first shows how bilateral cooperation was developed as a response to the limits of the unilateral and extraterritorial application of national competition laws, and how it has evolved from an instrument initially designed to avoid conflicts into a tool aimed at coordinating joint investigations of international competition cases. It then considers how bilateral cooperation could be used optimally, by analysing two forms of advanced cooperation: the exchange of confidential information, and positive comity, which is the only satisfactory answer competition law can provide to market access cases. It shows that the use of such instruments is limited by significant legal and political obstacles, even in the context of the exemplary EC US relationship. The book therefore argues that the efficient use of bilateral cooperation will be limited to a small number of well-established competition agencies. If international anticompetitive practices are to be efficiently addressed by an increasingly large and heterogeneous group of competition agencies, horizontal cooperation between antitrust agencies must be complemented by a multilateral and supranational solution going beyond proposals currently put forward. The book concludes that only the WTO and its dispute settlement system could provide the basis for such a system.

**The Influence of National Competition Policy on the International Competitiveness of Nations**

**Including Commission Staff Working Document**

**Remaining Peculiarities Under German Competition Law After Its Europeanisation**

**Globalization and EU Competition Policy**

**The Governance of Overlapping Jurisdictions**

*Since 1971 the European Commission has produced an annual report on competition policy developments in the European Union. The report provides detailed information on the most important policy and legislative initiatives, as well as on decisions adopted by the European Commission in application of EC competition law (Articles 81,82 and 86 to 89 EC, and the merger regulation). The 2006 report describes: how the instruments of competition policy (antitrust, merger and State aid rules) were further developed and applied in general; how a mix of these and other instruments was used in selected priority economic sectors such as energy,*

**financial services, telecommunications and IT; cooperation with national competition authorities and courts within the European Union, and with international organisations and external countries; cooperation with other EU institutions in the field of competition. This volume contains the report adopted by the Commission on 25 June 2007 and a more detailed Commission staff working document. It is available for sale in English, French and German from EU Bookshop and agreed sales agents. The report adopted by the Commission is also available as a separate free publication in 20 languages and can be ordered from EU Bookshop, Europe Direct centres and representations and delegations of the Commission. Both publications can be downloaded from the competition website and EU Bookshop. Links to EU Bookshop and your nearest contact point for free and priced publications can be found at: [http://publications.europa.eu/howto/index\\_en.htm](http://publications.europa.eu/howto/index_en.htm) The European Commission competition website contains other publications, further information and case documents: [http://ec.europa.eu/competition/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/competition/index_en.html).**

**This book focuses bilateral cooperation between antitrust agencies, in particular the EC and the US agencies. This book comprises a set of papers that were prepared for and delivered at the Global Competition Law Centre's Annual Conference "Modernisation and Enlargement: Two Major Challenges for EC Competition Law". The book presents an analysis of the new Regulation 1/2003 on the implementation of the competition rules laid down in Article 81 and 82 of the Treaty. This new Regulation represents a cultural revolution for EC competition lawyers, who were accustomed to notifying agreements in order to obtain some legal certainty for their clients. Modernisation opens up a brand new world where corporations and their lawyers will be asked to self-assess the validity of their agreements under EC competition law. The direct effect given to Article 81(3) will also stimulate implementation at the national level, including actions in national courts, although several procedural issues may impede private actions in courts. Amongst its other features, Regulation 1/2003 also creates a European Competition Network (ECN), which provides an institutional focus for cooperation between the NCAs and the Commission, as well as among the NCAs themselves. Enlargement of the European Union was one of the factors, which contributed to the adoption of Regulation 1/2003. Enlargement will expand the geographical scope of application of EC competition rules, but it will also create many important challenges. The NCAs of the new Member States are relatively new organisations, which in some cases lack the expertise and resources to pursue a credible enforcement agenda. These Member States are, however, willing to take on those challenges and, though a period of adaptation will be needed, there are no reasons why they should be unable to progressively develop a successful competition policy. Already, some agencies (e.g., in Hungary or Poland) have developed a credible enforcement record. This book is invaluable for all EU competition lawyers. As of May 2004, national competition authorities in EU Member States are empowered to enforce sanctions on infringement of the competition rules laid down in Articles 81 and 82 EC Treaty. This book offers thorough reports by local practitioners or academics on twelve national competition law systems within the EU and focuses on sanctioning law. It includes detailed information on sanctioning under both criminal and**

*administrative law at the national as well as the EC level, with expert analysis of the criminal law and administrative law principles to be applied. It also features contributions on themes such as fining policy, leniency, investigatory powers, mutual assistance in administrative and criminal matters in relation to the cooperation between national competition authorities, and Swiss competition law.*

*In Search of National Economic Success*

*EC Private Antitrust Enforcement*

*Report on Competition Policy 2006*

*The Notice on Cooperation Between National Courts and the Commission in Applying Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty and the Commission Notice on Cooperation Between National Competition Authorities and the Commission in Handling Cases Falling Within the Scope of Articles 85 Or 86 EC Treaty*

*Harmonisation of EU Competition Law Enforcement*

The European Commission has produced an annual report on competition policy developments in the European Union since 1971. The report provides detailed information on the most important policy and legislative initiatives, as well as on decisions adopted by the European Commission in application of EC competition law. The 2010 report describes: - how the instruments of competition policy (anti-trust, merger and State aid rules) were further developed and applied in general; - how a mix of these and other instruments was used in selected priority economic sectors such as energy, financial services, telecommunications and IT; - cooperation with national competition authorities and courts within the European Union, and with international organisations and external countries; - cooperation with other EU institutions in the field of competition. This volume contains the report adopted by the Commission on 10 June 2010 and a more detailed Commission staff working document. It is available for sale in English, French and German from EU Bookshop and agreed sales agents.

The European Commission has produced an annual report on competition policy developments in the European Union since 1971. The report provides detailed information on the most important policy and legislative initiatives, as well as on decisions adopted by the European Commission in application of EC competition law. The 2009 report describes: - how the instruments of competition policy (anti-trust, merger and State aid rules) were further developed and applied in general; - how a mix of these and other instruments was

used in selected priority economic sectors such as energy, financial services, telecommunications and IT; - cooperation with national competition authorities and courts within the European Union, and with international organisations and external countries; - cooperation with other EU institutions in the field of competition. This volume contains the report adopted by the Commission on 3 July 2010 and a more detailed Commission staff working document. It is available for sale in English, French and German from EU Bookshop and agreed sales agents.

This paper provides an overview of remaining national peculiarities after the alignment of the German competition law rules on cooperation between businesses with EU competition law. The focus lies on Section 3 of the German Competition Act which provides firms with extended leeway for cooperation in order to improve the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises. In addition, the paper explores to what extent Section 30 of the German Competition Act exempts certain forms of cooperation that concern the distribution of newspapers and magazines from the prohibition of restrictive agreements pursuant to Section 1 of the German Competition Act and (partly even) Article 101 TFEU. Essay from the year 2019 in the subject Law - Civil / Private / Trade / Anti Trust Law / Business Law, grade: 82.00, University College Cork, course: LLB, language: English, abstract: This paper is concerned with optimising the enforcement of European Union Competition Law against cartels participants. A critique of Directive 2014/104 and its main shortcomings will begin this paper. Investigation then launched into role of national competition authorities in the Union, arguing that enhanced member state cooperation and full transposition of draft Directive 2019/1 (ECN+) will deter cartel activity. Final point concerns individual liability against the company agents behind cartels, how corporate fines imposed by European Commission fail to deter individuals against continued cartel participation.

Cooperation, Comity, and Competition Policy

A Mathematical Treatment of Economic Cooperation and Competition Among Nations, with Nigeria, USA, UK, China, and the Middle East Examples

Removing Obstacles

## **A Mutual Learning Experience Towards Good Practices in Competition Law Enforcement Competition Law in the European Communities**

*This thorough appraisal of competition law and policy from an international and comparative perspective covers the role of different international organisations active in the area, the significance of multinational enterprises and, in particular, the differences between US and EU systems. Taking examples from regions such as Africa, the Middle East and Asia, Maher M. Dabbah looks at the law and policy in developing countries and at a regional level, the internationalisation of competition law and the doctrines of extraterritoriality, bilateral cooperation and multilateral cooperation as well as the relationship between competition and trade policy. The book should prove useful to anyone who is interested in gaining an insight into the international dimension of competition law and policy. It is written in a language and style which make such a complex topic both possible to understand and enjoyable.*

*The book provides an overview of EU competition law with a focus on the main developments in Italy, Spain, Greece, Poland and Croatia and offers an in-depth analysis of the role of language, translation and multilingualism in its implementation and interpretation. The first part of the book focuses on the main developments in EU competition law in action, which includes legislation, case law and praxis. This part can be divided into two subparts: the private enforcement of EU competition law, and the cooperation among enforcers, i.e. the EU Commission, the national competition authorities and the national courts. Language is of paramount importance in the enforcement of EU competition law, and as such, the second part highlights legal linguistic skills, showcasing the advantages and the challenges of multilingualism, especially in the context of the predominant use of English as the EU drafting and vehicular language. The volume brings together contributions prepared and presented as part of the EU-funded research project "Training Action for Legal Practitioners: Linguistic Skills and Translation in EU Competition Law". Since 1971 the European Commission has produced an annual report on competition policy developments in the European Union. The 2006 report describes: - how the instruments of competition policy (antitrust, merger and state aid rules) were further developed and applied in general; - how a mix of these and other instruments were used in selected priority economic sectors such as energy, financial services, telecommunications, and IT; - the cooperation with national competition authorities and courts within the European Union, with international organisations and external countries; - the cooperation with other EU institutions in the field of competition*

*As a result of international legalization, the potential for conflicts of overlapping jurisdictions has multiplied vertically between national and international law, as well as horizontally between national and foreign law. In competition control, the latter type of horizontal overlap between US and EU jurisdictions is significant, but very few*

*conflicts actually occur. Rather than solving the underlying issue of extraterritorial jurisdiction, US and EU competition authorities have established a practice of cooperation which aims at preventing conflicts in the first place. Moreover, apart from conflict prevention, transatlantic cooperation significantly enhances the autonomy of competition authorities vis-à-vis politics, judges, and firms.*

*Report On Competition Policy 2005*

*The Regulation of Transnational Mergers in International and European Law*

*The Rationale for a Framework Agreement*

*Eu Antitrust Procedure: Digital Pack*

*EU Competition Law. Optimum Enforcement Methods Against EU Cartel Participants*

**Inhalt: Hans Pohl: Introduction - International Markets: Wilfried Feldenkirchen: Competition and Cooperation in the German Electrical Industry in the Home and World Markets - Harm G. Schroter: Fields of Competition and of Cooperation: Cartel Structures in the International Chemical Industry Regional Markets: a) Europe: Jurij A. Petrov: Russian-German Economic Relations in the 19th - Early 20th Centuries - Zdenek Jindra: Konkurrenz und Zusammenarbeit in den Geschäftsbeziehungen der Firmen Fried. Krupp/Essen und Skodawerke/Pilsen zwischen 1890-1914 - Pierre-E. Mounier-Kuhn: La Compagnie des Machines Bull et l'industrie informatique americaine - Francesco Chiapparino: Cooperation and Competition among National and International Firms in Industrializing Italy - Walter Minchinton Y: Competition and Cooperation. The British Cider Industry since 1880 b) Latin America: Rolf Walter: Europäische Unternehmen auf sudamerika-nischen Märkten c) Asia: Hiroaki Yamazaki: Competition and Cooperation in the Japanese Textile Industries during the Inter-War Period - Aron Shai: The Closure of British and French Commercial Interests in China in the 1950s. (Franz Steiner 1997)**

**This book sheds new light on a major issue on the international trade policy agenda - the promotion and defence of competition in globalizing markets.**

**Competition policy—encompassing cartels, monopolies, mergers and state aid—is a hallmark of the European Union (EU). In recent decades, the EU's competition policy has evolved under pressures from globalization. The EU in turn has been a key actor driving the globalization of the world economy through its increasingly active competition policy. This volume identifies and explores the major transformations that EU competition policy has undergone in the last decade in response to various pressures related to globalization, in particular, economic interdependence, the proliferation of national and regional competition regimes, and the financial and economic crisis. The individual chapters, written by specialists of EU competition policy from both sides of the Atlantic and from the perspectives of political science, management and public policy, investigate how the EU has responded to these challenges in each area of competition policy, and demonstrate that it has, on balance, been quite successful in responding to them, with some exceptions in the areas of state aid and mergers. This book was published as a special issue of the Journal of European Integration.**

**The enforcement of EU competition law relies to a great extent on national courts and tribunals. They are faced with a challenging responsibility, given the dynamic nature of this area of law. Also, the interplay of EU competition law and national law, especially national procedural law, poses various challenges for these courts and tribunals. The decentralized enforcement of EU competition law is a relatively new field of law for the recently joined Member States, as well as for prospective Member States. Although courses on competition law may remedy a possible gap in academic knowledge, it is felt that what is also needed is an exchange of practical expertise: how to deal with the fast-paced developments in European competition law in practice. The exchange of solutions to competition law problems for the judiciary - set in an overarching structure of sound scholarly knowledge - is a good way to provide the judiciary of the new and prospective Member States with this practical knowledge. It is in this light that the European Commission has financed a project to set up a training program for national judges in EU competition law and to stimulate judicial cooperation between national judges. The main goal is to improve the national enforcement of EC competition law by: identifying problems and other issues related to the enforcement of EU competition law in the Member States \* distinguishing, sharing, and evaluating national good practices related thereto \* stimulating processes of mutual learning among competition law judges, both transnational and national \* disseminating knowledge through the publication of conference proceedings and conclusions \* strengthening transnational and national cooperation between judges. To reach this goal, a two day conference entitled "Removing Obstacles: A Mutual Learning Experience towards Good Practices in Competition Law Enforcement" was held at the Europa Institute of Utrecht University in October 2011. The background papers and country papers of the conference are compiled in this book in order to ensure that the project results in a long-lasting and influential product.**

**The EU-law Influence on the National Law System of Sanctions in the European Area**

**Defining the Leeway for Business Cooperation**

**Balancing Competition and Cooperation**

**Decentralised Application of EC Competition Law by National Courts**

**Competition and Cooperation of Enterprises on National and International Markets (19th-20th Century)**

*"The proliferation of merger control laws, in the absence of a mechanism to coordinate the transnational merger review, places an unnecessary burden on merging parties, and runs the risk of divergent outcomes, which at times cause friction among nation-states." --*

*Two Major Challenges for EC Competition Law*

*A Contribution to the Debate on International Competition Rules*

*Harmonization of International Competition Laws: Pros and Cons*

*Modernisation and Enlargement*

*Globalization and the Limits of National Merger Control Laws*