

Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and Switzerland

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Question 1 - Rationale of a cooperation agreement between the EU and Switzerland

- Structure the process of cooperation
- Better and more efficient enforcement on both sides
- Avoid contradictory or uninformed outcome
- Implementation is facilitated by already existing convergence



Question 2 – Strengthening and development of cooperation

- EU Background : Cooperation agreements with US (1991), Canada (1995), Japan (2003) and Korea (2009)
 - ► Content:
 - Notification of important enforcement actions
 - Coordination of enforcement activities
 - Negative and positive comity
 - Consultations and meeting at appropriate level
 - Main limitation:

No possibility to exchange information obtained in the investigative process without waivers





Question 2 (cont'd)

■ Solution:

Conclusion of Cooperation Agreements including provisions allowing the exchange of information

► For the EU: Direct applicability and superiority of international agreement: no need to amend Art. 28 Reg. 1/2003 or Art. 18 of Merger Regulation



Question 2 (cont'd)

- Challenge: To develop a balanced system:
 - that is useful and workable for case-teams
 - that provides adequate safeguards (protection of confidential info, personal data, ...)
- Starting point: Cooperation in cases/transactions investigated by both sides
 - Info exchange only when both sides are investigating "same or related conduct or transaction"
 - Exchanges of information already in the file (No MLAT)



Question 3 – Exchange of case specific information and expectations

Scope:

- Discussion of all information in the file (subject to some limitations, see below)
- ► Transmission of information

■ The agreement provides for:

- ► Discussion and transmission of info covered by waivers
- Discussion and transmission of info not covered by waivers subject to certain conditions & limitations



- Limits on discussion and transmission of info:
 - ► No exchange of <u>leniency/settlement info</u> without waivers
 - No exchange of <u>info protected under rights and privileges</u> guaranteed under respective Parties' laws (e.g. Legal privilege)
- Transmission of info upon motivated request, which must:
 - Specify the nature of conduct or transaction concerned;
 - Specify the legal nature of case/participants
 - Identify the documents to be transmitted (no "fishing expedition")
- CA receiving the request has discretionary power in deciding whether or not to transmit info





- Limits on use of information exchanged/transmitted:
 - ▶ Info exchanged can be used only for application of competition laws by the respective CAs of the Parties to the same or related conduct/transaction
 - Info exchanged can not be used to impose sanctions on individuals!



Protection of business secrets:

- ▶ Principle: Identification and protection of business secrets by receiving authority is acceptable only to the extent that Parties' rules are similar
- Swiss and EU rules are very similar in this area



Protection of personal data:

- Info exchanged may contain personal data
- Agreement must therefore be in line with rules on the protection of personal data
- ► EU: Commission has taken "adequacy decision" declaring the Swiss system of personal data protection to "adequate"



THANK YOU!