Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy, Fifteenth Session

Geneva, 19-21 October 2016

Round Table on:

"Capacity building in competition law and policy"

Contribution

By

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The views expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNCTAD

Experience from Competition Policy Network in East Asia

Round table on "Capacity Building in Competition Law and Policy"

15th Session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts 21 October, 2016

Sadaaki Suwazono Director, International Affairs Division Japan Fair Trade Commission

1. Status of Competition Law in East Asia

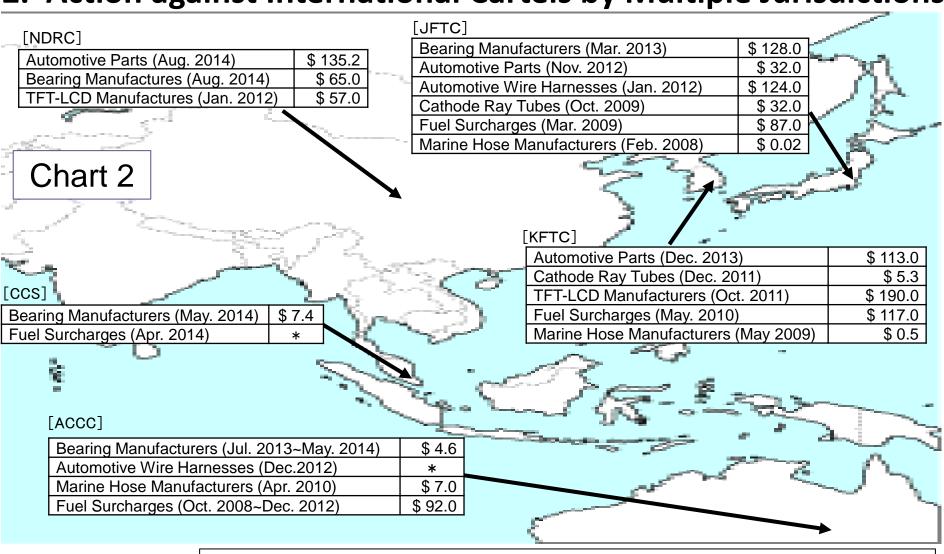
| Name of competition authority | Year in force of comprehensive competition law |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Japan FTC | 1947 |
| Australia CCC | 1965 |
| Korea FTC | 1981 |
| Chinese Taipei FTC | 1992 |
| Thailand OTCC | 1999 |
| Indonesia KPPU | 2000 |
| Mongolia AFCCP* | 2005 |
| Vietnam CA | 2005 |
| CC Singapore | 2006 |
| China MOFCOM, NDRC, and SAIC | 2008 |
| Malaysia CC | 2012 |
| Hong Kong CC | 2015 |
| Philippine CC | 2016 |

Chart 1

Start of EATOP meeting

Competition law of Mongolia was enacted in 1993 but came into operation in earnest in 2005 when the competition authority was formally established.

2. Action against International Cartels by Multiple Jurisdictions



currency unit: million US dollars (Exchange rate; as of Aug.2014)

3

means in process

3. East Asia Top level Official's Meeting

Outline

- Since 2004, leaders from competition authorities (CAs) of East Asia have got together once a year.

Purpose

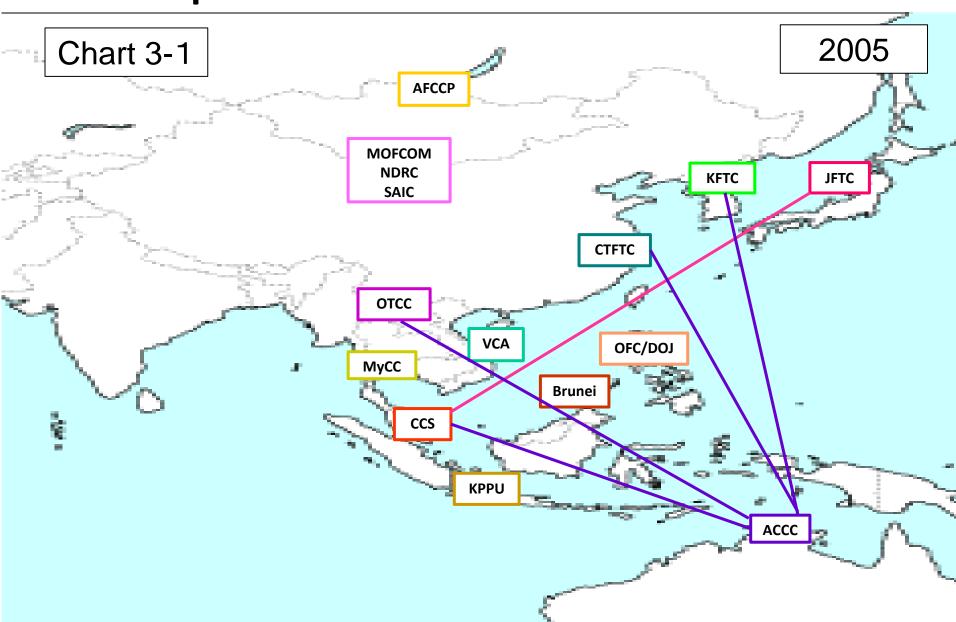
- To make discussions on challenges the CAs face when enforcing competition laws, and their future strategy of technical assistance.
- To strengthen cooperation among the CAs

Technical Assistance

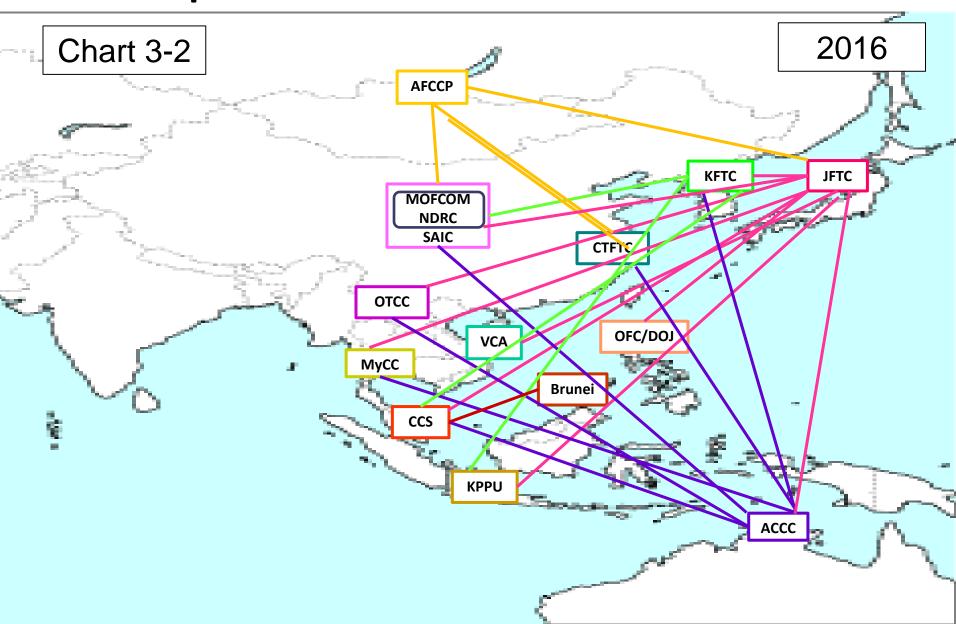
- JFTC has updated technical assistance calendar to coordinate assistance activities, and list of contact points of the CAs, to distribute them in the Meeting annually.

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4. Cooperation Frameworks in East Asia



4. Cooperation Frameworks in East Asia



5. Main Points discussed in 12th Meeting in Seoul

How to organize technical assistance activities effectively

- Overlapping
 - It might be efficent for recipient authorities to organize training sessions provided by various authorities.
- Sharing experience
 - Former recipient authorities can be good donors based on their recent experiences
- Information exchange
 - It might be appropriate for donor and recipient authorities to exchange information.

5. Training Program to Assist ASEAN Competition Authorities for the **Enforcement of Competition Law**

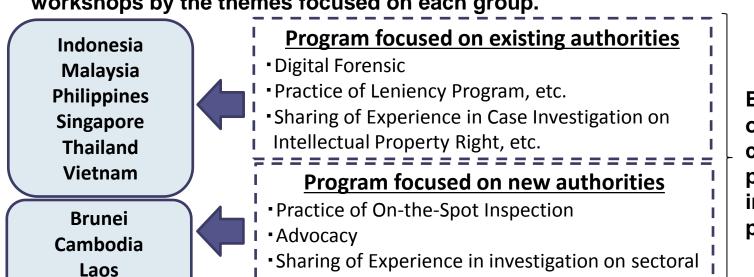
:Sep. 2016~Aug. 2018(2 years) Period

: All ASEAN Member States (Part A project) **Target**

Activities: Divide AMSs into (A) Group who already have competition authorities, and (B) Group who will establish new competition authorities in future, and carry out

workshops by the themes focused on each group.

cases, etc.



But, the other group can also participate in each program

*In case of GIZ, common theme for all AMSs

Feedback based on Discussion in East Asia Top Level Officials' Meeting, etc.

Details of Activities:

Myanmar

Training Courses in Japan; 3-10days, lectures by JFTC staff and Academic Expert (t.l.1-2/year)

In-country Seminars; 1-3 days, lectures by JFTC staff and Academic Expert (t.l.1-3/year)

Work-sharing and cost-sharing of existing workshops and ACC held by the AEGC

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

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