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Presentation

The Priority-Setting Project:

Developing Countries

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THE PRIORITY-SETTING PROJECT: DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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The importance of priority setting



The legal competence and *de facto* ability of CAs to choose which cases to pursue and which to disregard

Effective allocation of scarce (human/financial) resources

Concretization of legal norms;
Administrative discretion



The priority
setting *Paradox*
in developing
countries



Paradox

(very) Scarce (human/financial)
resources
Increased need to set priorities

Often no *de iure* competence
to prioritize

What are the historical, and socio-
economic factors that influence local
competition law enforcement?

THE PRIORITY SETTING PROJECT


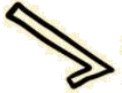



- ✓ **Theoretical framework**
- ✓ **Questionnaires + Interviews**
- ✓ **First stage: EU/UK (2019-2022)**
- ✓ **Second stage: developing countries (2023-4); UNCTAD partnership**

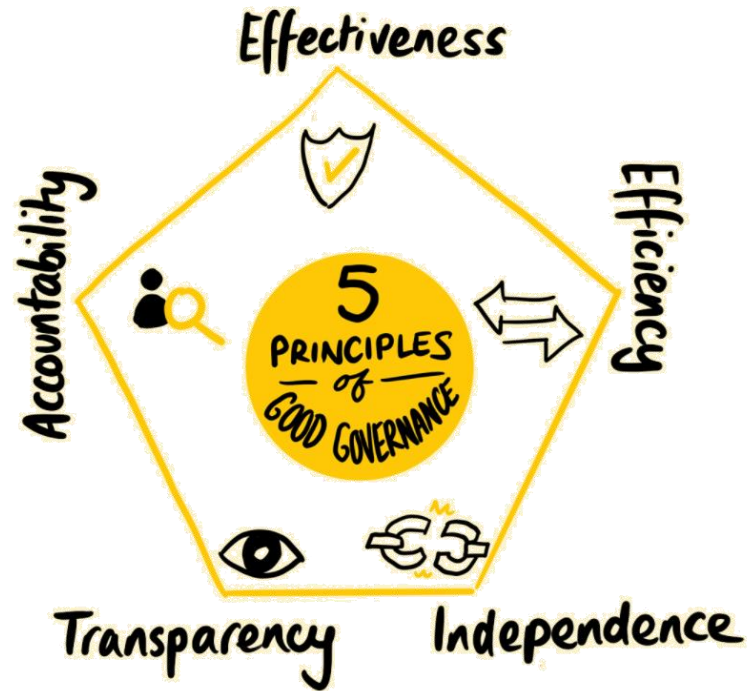


TYPOLOGY OF PRIORITY SETTING: 7 ASPECTS OF PRIORITISATION



Stage	Aspects of priority setting	External	Internal
 PRE- DECISION	Agenda setting Competence to prioritise (de jure) Ability to prioritise (de facto)	X X X	X
 DECISION	Procedure to prioritise Substantive criteria Alternative mechanisms	X X X	X X X
 POST DECISION	Impact assessment	X	X

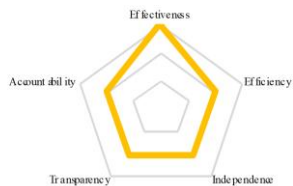
Balance
between
procedural
efficiency and
transparency/
accountability



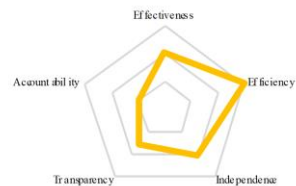
EMPIRICAL FINDINGS: FOUR REPRESENTATIVE MODELS



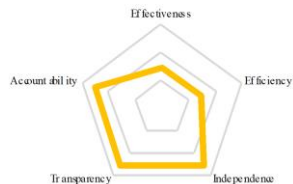
(I)
high degree of prioritisation,
external or internal
constraints



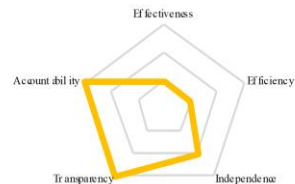
(II)
high degree of prioritisation,
limited external or internal
constraints

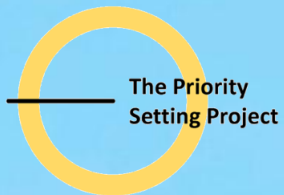


(III)
medium degree of
prioritisation,
limited internal constraints

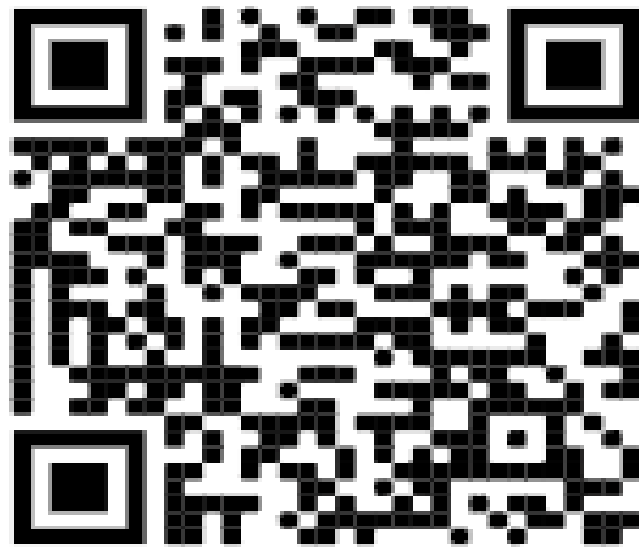


(IV)
low degree of prioritisation,
high degree of transparency





POLICY REPORT



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