

**Seventh United Nations Conference to review the
UN Set on Competition Policy**

Geneva, 6-10 July 2015



FEDERAL ANTIMONOPOLY SERVICE

**Ways and means to strengthen competition agencies in
order to better deliver competition policy enforcement and
advocacy**

Andrey Tsyganov,
Deputy Head of the FAS Russia

1. Goals

The Russian Competition Authority was created in 1990 in the very beginning of market reforms.

The FAS Russia was established in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation №314 of March 09, 2004.

The FAS Russia is a federal executive body that is under direct supervision of the Government of the Russian Federation.

The FAS Russia consists of the Central Office and 85 Regional Offices in each constitutional subject of the Russian Federation.

FAS Russia' staff – total 3 038
(Central Office – 602, Regional Offices – 2 436)

FAS Russia – Multifunctional Authority



- Protection of competition;
- Public procurement (state and state-owned companies);
- Activities of natural monopolies;
- Antimonopoly regulation of the electric power industry;
- Advertising;
- Foreign investments into the strategic economic sectors;
- Trading activities;
- Competitive bidding for allocating property, resources, rights.

Mission

Free competition and effective protection of entrepreneurship for the future of the Russian Federation

Values

Openness, cooperation, effectiveness

Priorities of the FAS Russia' Activity

- Strengthening of anti-cartel activities;
- Prohibition on abuse of dominant position;
- Reducing of administrative burden for business
- Control over activities of state authorities;
- Strengthening of control over activities of the subjects of natural monopolies;
- Increase of the Authority's transparency;
- Expansion of interaction with foreign competition authorities when considering the cases on violation of the antimonopoly legislation;
- Exchange of experience with foreign competition authorities.



Prevention of Violations

- Effective control over economic concentration;
- Application of the mechanisms of caution and warning;
- Changing of regulation of the certain sectors and markets;
- Improvement of regulation of activity of the subjects of natural monopolies;
- Introduction of anti-monopoly standards in the sectoral legislation;
- Exclusion of possibility of advantages creation in allocation of natural resources and public property.





2. Communication (advocacy)

Advocacy to citizens



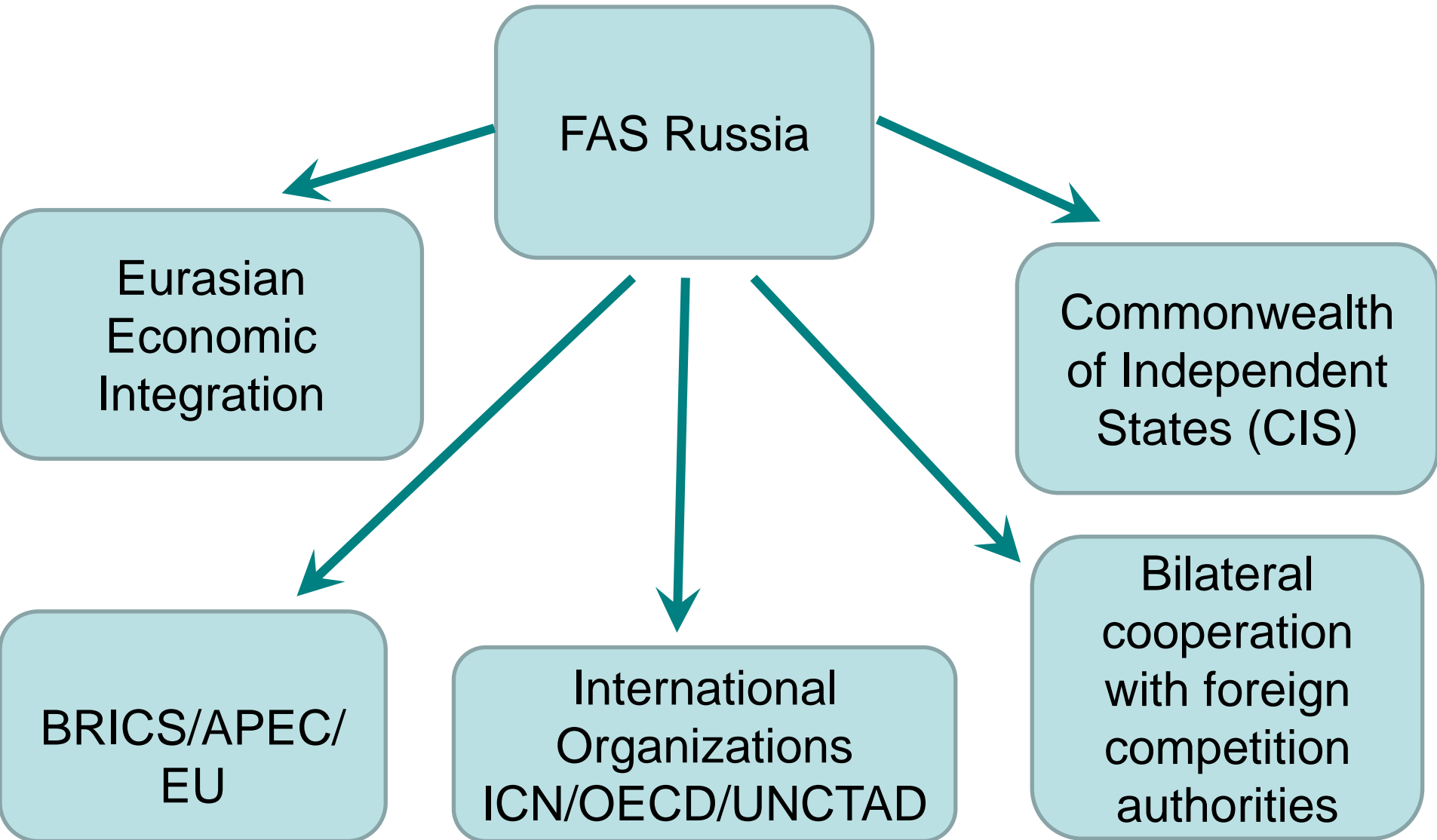
- System of public assessment;
- Counseling office;
- Administrative Regulations on information policy indicates the list of information open for access;
- Official web-site www.fas.gov.ru - news and documents are published within 2 days; up to date news and documents;
- Representation in blogs and social networks (Facebook, Twitter, Livejournal) – more than 11 000 readers;
- Annual reports of the FAS Russia;
- E-journal “Russian Competition Law and Economics”

Cooperation with business

- Council for Competition;
- Expert and Advisory Councils;
- Public hearings;
- Cooperation with Russian and CIS Bar Associations;
- Conduction of workshops and conferences to popularize and explain the necessity of observance of competition legislation;
- Annual international event “Russian Competition Day”



The main directions of international cooperation



The main tools of cooperation

Exchange of non-confidential and confidential information

Agreements and Memorandums on cooperation

Consultations

Conferences, bilateral meetings

International Working Groups

In order to effective investigation of transborder cases practical international cooperation is necessary



International Convention on Combating Cartels

**International cartel =
International crime**



**The States to combat international
crimes
join their forces and sign respective
Conventions**

For example, "The Convention against Bribery for Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions", "International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency", "United Nations Convention against Corruption"

Adoption of Convention of Combating Cartels is an effective global measure to fight against international cartels

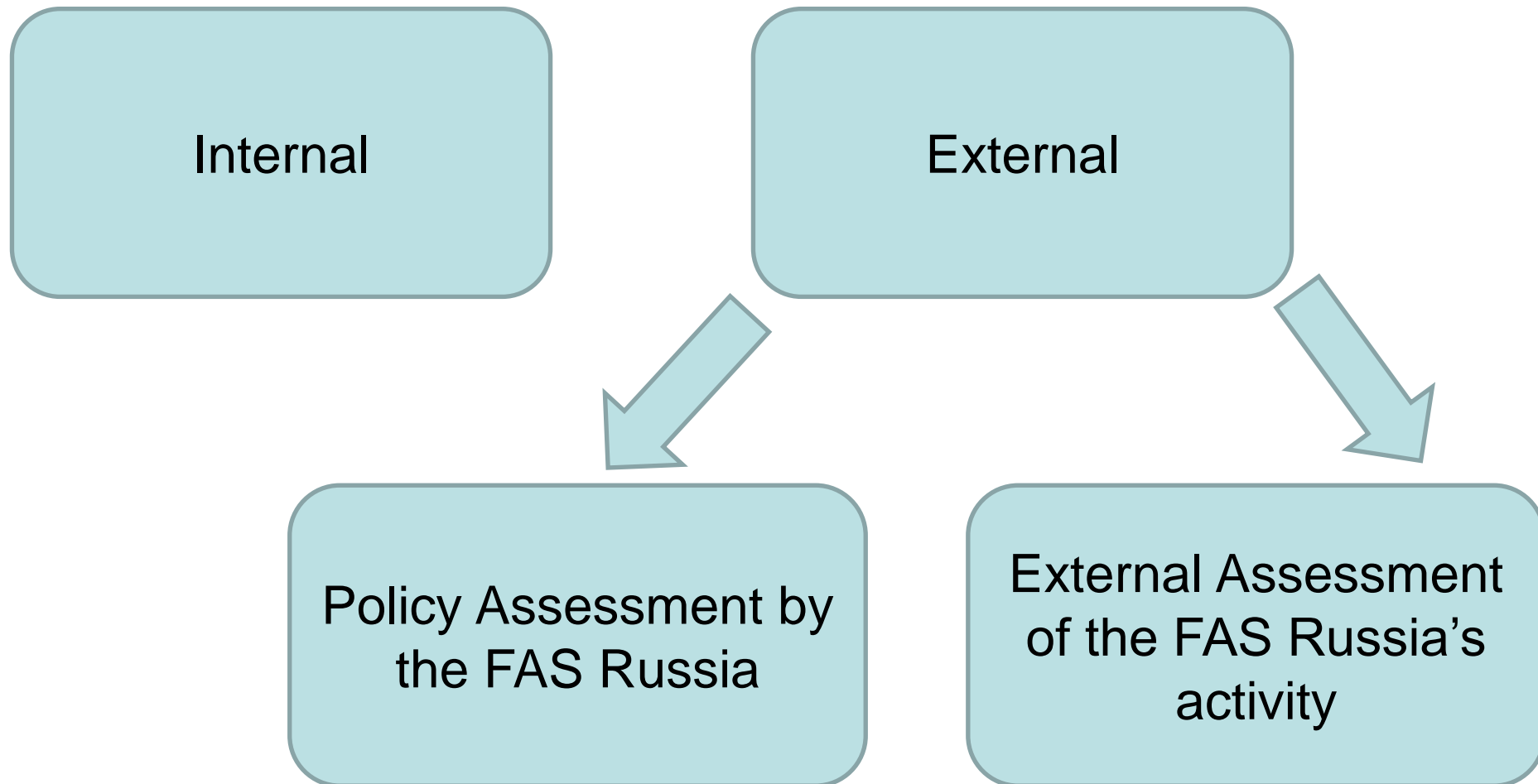


- Convention is supposed to be a basic international document that defines main principles of cooperation among competition authorities in order to prevent, identify, investigate and suppress international cartels
- The main tools:
 - Exchange of information;
 - Exchange of documents;
 - Conducting simultaneous down raids.



3. Impact Assessment

Impact assessment



Internal Assessment

- Standard of Competition Development for the subjects of the Russian Federation
- Ranking of the subjects of the Russian Federation on the state of competitive environment
- Annual rank of “the best cases of the Central Office and Regional Offices”
- ISO 9001:2008



External Assessment

- Competition assessment forms part of broader framework to assess impact of policies on areas other than competition (Regulatory Impact Assessment)
- Using of *ex ante* and *ex post* competition assessment
- FAS Russia monitors government and legislature work programmes



Competition assessment in Russia

- Action Plan ("The Road map") "Development of competition and improvement of antimonopoly policy"
- The Governmental Commission on competition and development of small and medium businesses
- Annual Report to the Government of the Russian Federation "On the state of competition in the Russian Federation"

Thank you for your attention!



fas.gov.ru



international@fas.gov.ru