1. Forward development of market reforms, structural reforms, including demonopolization of the economy, liberalisation of the tariff policy contribute to the formation of competitive economic environment. At the same time some industries are becoming more concentrated, specifically, this take place via creation of large financial and industrial corporations, vertically integrated companies and etc. Attempts by big and superbig companies to exert influence upon legislative and executive bodies, which is aimed at realisation of corporate interests and strengthening of market power, are detected. At present, a radical turn in reduction of administration and unlawful intervention into the entrepreneurial activities by bodies of state power at all levels, which results in persisting administrative barriers to business (primarily to SME), has just started.

2. MAP Russia is one of the key executive bodies among those responsible for economic-legal sector, whose activity in 2001 has been directed towards prevention of monopolistic practices, encouraging competition and entrepreneurship, control of economic concentration in the goods and financial markets, preventing the economy monopolisation, preservation of single economic space, realisation of structural reforms in railway transport and electric power industry, regulation of natural monopolies activities in the domains of communications and transport, consumer rights protection. In 2001 the sphere of natural monopolies regulation was subject to the qualitative changes: regulating functions concerning subjects of natural monopolies on transport were passed on to the Federal Commission on Energy (FCE) of the Russian Federation (the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 04.09.01 № 1091 «On amendment of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 29.11.95 № 1194 «On the Federal Commission on Energy of the Russian Federation »). At present, there are 71 Regional Offices within the structure of MAP Russia, which exercise their activities in 86 Subjects of the Russian Federation.

3. The report contains an overview of the basic changes of the current competition law in Russia, data on the scope of the antimonopoly law enforcement, samples of cases examined by the antimonopoly bodies on the most typical and prevailing infringements of the antimonopoly law; and, additionally, description of prospects of antimonopoly bodies activities is set forth.

1. Competition policy change

1.1 Change of the competition legislation

4. The significant amount of work on perfection of the legislation and on methodological provision of antimonopoly bodies activities was carried out. The basic aims of this work included: development of the draft laws related to the system of the competition law, improvement of the current legislation, inter alia, for the purpose of bringing it into conformity with the economic realities and the international standards, and, furthermore, elimination of possible breaches and contradictions in the legislation. In July 2001 in the course of the session of the Government of the Russian Federation, a subject «On the basic aims of antimonopoly regulation for intermediate term prospect» was considered; amendments and the changes that are to be introduced into the Law of the Russian Federation "On Competition and Limitation of the Monopolistic Activity in the Goods Markets" (hereinafter referred to as Law On Competition) were approved.
5. The Draft Federal Law “On amendments and additions to the Law of the Russian Federation "On Competition and Limitation of the Monopolistic Activity in the Goods Markets” (hereinafter referred to as Draft) was adopted, after approval of it by the Government of the Russian Federation, in November of 2001 in the first reading by the State Duma of Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation. The Draft was developed with a view of creating conditions for preservation of unity of economic space on the territory of the Russian Federation, bringing the Law On Competition in compliance with provisions and rules of Civil and Tax codes of the Russian Federation and other federal laws, perfection of the mechanism of the state control over observance by economic entities of the antimonopoly law, and also tightening up the liability of participants of the goods market for infringement of the antimonopoly law. Amendments and the additions to be introduced to the Law on Competition, provide for the following:

- introduction of the preliminary state control by antimonopoly bodies over the conclusion of agreements between economic entities. Introduction of voluntary notification system will allow to enhance the preventive work of the antimonopoly bodies, having reduced, correspondingly, administrative-suppressive activity concerned with detection of anticompetitive agreements between economic entities. The most dangerous horizontal agreements are unequivocally prohibited, which corresponds to world practice of the antimonopoly law enforcement;

- increase of total assets notification thresholds when carrying out antimonopoly control of economic concentration. It is proposed to double the assets notification threshold from which the control of economic concentration begins. It reflects the real economic processes connected with the increase of the enterprises assets. As a result the quantity of nominally controlled (on the basis only of the assets size) economic entities will be substantially decreased, more attention will be paid to detection of the economic entities occupying dominant position in the market, and to the control over transactions by them;

- specification of monopolistically high price definition. The Draft defines monopolistically high price as the price of the goods fixed by an economic entity enjoying dominant position, at which the given economic entity recovers (can recover) unreasonable expenses and (or) gains (can gain) profits substantially higher than it is possible in conditions of competition or other comparable conditions;

- development of provisions of the Law on Competition, intended for prevention of the unfair competition when introducing means of legal persons individualisation, the goods, works and services in economic circulation. The practice has shown, that not only "traditional" intellectual property objects (author's and adjacent rights, trade marks, names of place of goods origin, patents), but also company names of the enterprises require protection by the State. In new version of the Law On competition, it is envisaged to provide for provisions on alteration or limitation of company name utilisation with the purpose of elimination of existence of legal persons with similar company names. With a view of prevention of the unfair competition related to registration of trade marks (service marks), the provisions are introduced, which allow to deem actions of the owner of the trade mark, connected with its registration and/or its use, as an act of a unfair competition; and on this basis to send decisions to the federal patent department for consideration of legality of registration of means of an individualisation of production, performance of works, rendering services;

- the important novel of the Draft is establishment of antimonopoly requirements for carrying out tenders on accommodation of orders for deliveries of the goods, performance of works, rendering of services for the state needs that are not provided for in the Law On Competition;
• clarification of the issue of applicability of statutory rules of the Law currently in force to the legal relations related to activities of natural monopolies, in cases when these activities result or can result in restriction of competition and other negative consequences to the goods markets.

6. MAP Russia has accepted active participation in development and adoption in 2001г. of set of federal laws on debureaucratization of the economy. These are the Federal Laws « On Protection of the Rights of Legal Persons and Individual Businessmen When Carrying out the State Control (Supervision) ”, « On the State Registration of Legal Persons ”, « On Licensing Separate Kinds of Activities ”. The abovementioned laws are intended to lower a level administrative pressure on entry by new enterprises to a market, they are also aimed at maintenance of transparency of the registration and license requirements, and regulate procedure of the administrative control of the economic entities activity.

1.2 Other relevant measures

7. Pursuant to the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, of 13.05.2000 №849 «On the Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the Federal Okrugs» MAP Russia and its Regional Offices took measures on support of activity of Plenipotentiary Representatives of the President of the Russian Federation in the Federal Okrugs (hereinafter referred to as Plenipotentiary Representative). According to the officially approved Procedures of Co-operation MAP Russia submits to Plenipotentiary Representatives information on activity of Regional Antimonopoly Offices for securing single legal space, detection of legal acts and actions of executive bodies of Subjects of the Russian Federation and the Local Governments restricting competition; the information is presented on the results of first half-year and of the year on each Federal Okrug. In addition, operative information co-operation on each Okrug is co-ordinated by the Regional Antimonopoly Offices located in the center of the Okrug, to which these functions were assigned by orders of MAP Russia.

8. With a view of consolidation of co-operation of the Regional Offices with Plenipotentiary Representatives on matters related to realisation of the antimonopoly policy, a series of seminars on these issues were held in Central, Northwest, Volga, Ural and Siberian Federal Okrugs in 2001. Heads of MAP Russia Regional Offices, Plenipotentiary Representatives and their executive officers, Principal Federal Inspector have taken part in the seminars. Following the results of the seminars the fundamental lines of co-operation, including information exchange are determined. Three seminars on issues of realisation of policy of the state reforming natural monopolies in fuel and energy complex and amplification of the antimonopoly control when carrying out this process, at which Heads of Regional Offices, Plenipotentiary Representatives and the officials of executive bodies of Subjects of the Russian Federation participated, were organised (in Nizhni Novgorod, Saint Petersburg and Novosibirsk). MAP Russia regularly sends to Plenipotentiary Representatives work plans of MAP Russia Board, and officials representing them take part in work of the majority of the Ministry Board’s sessions.

1.3 Proposals of the Government of the Russian Federation concerning amendments to the legislation

9. With a view of improving legal base of the antimonopoly policy, state regulation of natural monopolies, state support of entrepreneurship, control over advertising activities, MAP Russia jointly with relevant federal executive bodies carries out development of a number of drafts laws. In particular, the following draft laws are prepared for consideration by the Government of the Russian Federation (or are already brought in the State Duma of the Russian Federation):
• the Draft Federal Law «On State Aid» (it is intended for establishment of antimonopoly rules governing granting state aid to separate enterprises, industries and regions). Issues related to legal regulation of state aid allotment are especially topical in the context of the Agreement on Partnership and Co-operation between Russia and the European Union (EU) and accession of Russia to the World Trading Organisation (WTO), which requires adequate harmonisation of the Russian legislation and practice of granting state aid with the international legal norms and practice;


• the Draft Federal Law « On Amendments and Additions to the Federal law « On narcotics and psychotropic substances » that lays down competence and powers of the antimonopoly bodies. The analysis of observance of the current legal prohibitions related to propagation of narcotics advertising and propaganda has shown that the antimonopoly control over this sphere was insufficiently effective as there are no mechanisms of prosecution and other means of administrative influence towards the persons breaking legislative interdictions on advertising and propaganda of narcotics, psychotropic substances and their precursors;

MAP Russia has taken part in preparation of the Draft Federal Law « On Credit Co-operation » destined for solving problems of small entrepreneurship crediting both on the whole and in an agricultural production in particular; and the Draft Federal Law « On a Mutual Insurance », including a set of measures on creation of favourable legal environment, partial maintenance of system of small entrepreneurship insurance by the state guarantees, and also creation and promotion of the mutual insurance societies.

10. MAP Russia:

• has developed Draft Federal Laws « On Amendments and Additions to the Federal law « On Natural Monopolies » regarding giving more precise definition of the spheres of activities to be included to the category of natural monopolies within the electric power industry and in the railway transport;

• has taken part in preparation of the Draft Federal Law « On Electric Power Industry », and also draft federal laws on introduction of amendments and additions into the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, which presupposes application of competitive relations to the electric power industry, and in the Federal law « On State Regulation of Tariffs on Electric and Thermal Energy in the Russian Federation » regarding improvement of pricing mechanisms and tariffs regulation in conditions of transition to the competitive market;

• has taken part in development of new version of the Federal Laws « On Telecommunications», «The Concept for the Development of Postal Communications».

11. Furthermore, amendments to the Law on Competition regarding ensuring non-discriminatory access to services of natural monopolies and the economic entities occupying dominant position in the separate goods markets were developed.

12. MAP Russia has taken part in development of the Draft Administrative Code of the Russian Federation in respect of definition of organs of an administrative jurisdiction, bodies of offences within the scope of the antimonopoly law. The Ministry has developed the Draft federal Law «On Amendments and Additions to the Federal Law «On Natural Monopolies» with respect to specification of the fields of activity pertinent to natural monopolies in electric power industry.

2. Realisation of the competition policy

2.1 The actions aimed at prevention of anticompetitive practices, including abuses of dominant position and anticompetitive collusions

13. Abuse of dominant position by economic entities continue to remain the most widespread infringement of the antimonopoly law, which is witnessed by annual growth of applications on these issues on the part of economic entities. In 2001 the number of applications on abuse of dominant position by economic entities has increased by 27% and has made up 53.4% of all submitted to the antimonopoly bodies (in 2000г. - 49%). The antimonopoly bodies enhance work on detection and suppression of abuses of dominant position. Quantity of the cases on this kind of violation has increased by 19% for 2001 as compared with the year 2000. In 2001 MAP Russia and its Regional Offices investigated over 3129 facts (applications together with the own initiative of an anti-monopoly body) on signs of violation of Article 5 of the Law on Competition (abuse of dominant position in a goods market by an economic entity). Violations were proved to exist in 1573 cases. 44% of violations were eliminated voluntarily without institution of legal proceedings and a legal action was brought in 864 cases. One fourth of the decisions issued by the anti-monopoly bodies was appealed in the court. It is necessary to note, that the share of decisions of the antimonopoly bodies that were declared invalid by the court has decreased more than twice (in 2000 this share amounted to 28%, and in 2001 - 16%), although the number of court appeals has grown twice, which testifies to increase of proficiency level of the antimonopoly bodies.

14. The main part of applications concerning abuses of dominant position falls at sectors of the fuel and energy complex, the transport and the telecommunications that are strategic by their nature, and whose effective functioning conditions stable work of all industries of the economy. The amount of applications concerning abuses of dominant position in these sectors grows from year to year. Their share in the total amount of applications under Article 5 has made up 61% and 67% in 2000г. and in 2001 respectively. It appears to be the evidence of non-decreasing level of monopolistic activity of the economic entities in the Russian goods markets, especially, in the natural monopolies markets. The following infringements remain the most widespread: imposing of disadvantageous terms of contract, unjustified refuse to conclude contract, violation of the order of the price-setting stipulated by the respective regulations, as well as monopolistic pricing.

15. MAP Russia has brought an action against Russian Open Society "UES of Russia" resting upon the request from the State Office of Public Prosecutor of the Russian Federation on discrepancy to the antimonopoly law of the order of the Chairman of Board of Russian Open Society "UES of Russia". The Commission of MAP Russia has found the infringements which have manifested themselves in creation of
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barriers to entry to the market of thermal energy and infringement of interests of other economic entities or natural persons by Russian Open Society "UES of Russia ", and has issued an injunction on elimination of antimonopoly law infringement via exception of the provisions breaking the antimonopoly law from the order of Russian Open Society "UES of Russia ". With the object of the prevention of infringements of the antimonopoly law the Commission of MAP Russia also has obliged Russian Open Society "UES of Russia " to submit in MAP Russia administrative acts of Russian Open Society "UES of Russia " touching questions of payments to consumers of thermal energy when preparing to the maximum power system load for the period of 2002-2003, the documents were to be submitted within fortnight term from the moment from issuing of those acts. The injunction was fulfilled.

16. MAP Russia and its Regional Office for the Tyumen and Kurgan Oblasts have instituted legal proceedings, under the application of group of the oil companies, against firms "Sibneftegazpererabotka ", « Nizhnevartovsk Gas Processing Plant », « Belozerny Gas Processing Plant», « Surgut Gas Processing Plant» and « Lokosovsky Gas Processing Plant». The essence of the infringement consists in compulsion of the oil companies to conclude with gas processing factories contracts for sale and purchase on disadvantageous to the oil companies conditions (it was an offer to buy passing oil gas for exclusively low price below its actual prime cost). The Commission found that the gas processing factories had violated paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Law on Competition, which prohibits imposing upon parties to contract disadvantageous terms, and violation of pricing-setting order established by the legislation. The injunction, requiring to conclude contracts for sale and purchase of passing oil gas (on the volumes offered by named companies for purchase at the price of the offer confirmed by the calculations, but no more than authorised by the order of Ministry of Economics of Russia of 01.11.99г. № 471 wholesale price of 150 roubles for cubic meter) with oil-extracting enterprises " White nights ","Varyeganneftegaz", «Lukoil-Western Siberia » and other aggrieved economic entities, was given to the respective companies. The injunction was fulfilled by the violators after long litigation.

17. Practice of revealing and putting an end to agreements (the concerted practices) of economic entities restricting competition (Article 6 of the Law On Competition) remained at the same level, as compared with the year 2000. In 2001 45 facts were investigated as regards this sort of infringement of the given Article, from them infringements have proved to be true in 22 cases, in 15 cases the proceedings were initiated on the violations discovered, in 23 events of submitting applications legal proceedings were discontinued following the results of the examination. It is necessary to note, that most part of applications, as it was during the last years, contained complaints to anticompetitive agreements between economic entities aimed at setting (fixing) the prices, tariffs, discounts, overcharges (surcharges), markups in natural monopoly sectors. Complicacy of the proof of the anticompetitive agreement (arrangement) of the economic entities, vagueness of legal definition of the concerted practices, insufficiently close co-operation with the law enforcement agencies prevent the antimonopoly bodies from perfecting practice of detection and suppression of agreements and concerted practices of economic entities that distort competition, at level adequate to the real situation in the goods markets.

18. Primorsk Regional Office instituted administrative proceedings in connection with violation by the state unitary enterprise «Water Supply Services of the South of Primorsk Territory » and municipal unitary enterprise «Plumbing-Sewering Facilities» of Vladivostok City that have entered into the agreement with the purpose of dividing the market of water supply services in Vladivostok by categories of consumers. The Commission has issued the injunction to the economic entities binding to terminate antimonopoly law violation by means of cancellation of the agreement. The injunction was executed.
2.2 The state antimonopoly control [over reorganisation of profit-making organizations and their associations, observance of the antimonopoly law when acquiring shares in the authorised capital of the profit-making organizations] of economic concentration

19. In the economy of Russia, the processes of repartition of market space between the enterprises with significant or determinant shares of private property are accruing. It is witnessed by data on examination by antimonopoly bodies of petitions and notifications concerning reorganisation, liquidation of the enterprises, the unions and associations of manufacturers, purchase of shares in authorised capitals of the enterprises and so forth (Articles 17 and 18 of the Law On competition). In these conditions state regulation of processes of economic concentration appears to be one of the major tools of ensuring competition, stability of economy and economic safety. In 2001 the antimonopoly bodies considered almost by 21 thousand or on 31 % more, than in 2000 of such petitions and notifications. As regards Article 17 of the Law on Competition, the number of the considered petitions and notifications has increased by 22 % as compared with 2000 and has totalled 4735. Quantity of the processed petitions and notifications on purchase shares and on other cases (Article 18 of the Law On Competition) in 2001 has increased by 34 % as compared with 2000 and has made up 16165 petitions and notifications. Considering that in 2000 the number of petitions and notifications on Article 18 has grown by 65 % and in 1999 on 66 %, it is possible to draw a conclusion about some reduction of economic entities activity. The amount of petitions and notifications on transfer of the property rights with participation of foreign investors remained at the level of 2000.

20. In economic concentration 2000-2001 the following characteristic trends might be crystallised:

- formation of large vertically integrated companies, aiming at establishing control over enterprises that engaged in all phases of technological cycle of production, as well as the phase of subsequent sale of products;
- active purchase of the property in regions by the companies based in large industrial centers - Moscow, Saint Petersburg, etc.;
- purchase of fixed capital and buying up of shares of enterprises - bankrupts or those close to bankruptcy;
- remaining practice of consecutive creation of affiliated companies with the purpose of transfer of asset to them and leaving the accrued "hopeless" debts in the parent companies. As a result of such policy the increase in quantity of the economic entities formally working in the certain goods market, does not ensue reduction of the economic concentration because new competing participants of market relations are not created (repartition of assets really occurs inside the one group of persons);
- expansion of practice of acquisition of the primary means of production of the economic entity via conclusion of obviously enslaving loan contract. At default of the contract provisions the debtor, by way of a peace agreement or following the procedure of an novation, transfers the liquid property to the lender (which is usually connected with the debtor via vertical or horizontal economic links);
- continuing practice of purchase of control stock of large economic entities through men-of-straw (legal persons –“one day firms”, offshore companies and the natural persons who not related with each other). As a result of the concerted practices by purchasers, each of which acquires a share holding usually making up about 19 % of the shares, the latent uncontrolled economic concentration is carried out. Formally the economic entity is not supervised by
anybody of them, however the real control is carried out by the group financing purchase of the shares. It is practically impossible to prove presence of the group of persons and the concerted practices themselves, to establish the source of financing granted on acquisition of the control over the emitter and to ascertain conditions of its economic activities, as well as to establish the facts of infringement by means of the current antimonopoly law without amendment of some provisions of it with reference to the new conditions of concentration.

21. The greatest activity in the course of capital redistribution is shown by large vertically integrated companies, primarily, this takes place in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical complexes, machine-building industry, pulp-and-paper industry, etc. Examples could be the processes of concentration in aluminium-aluminous and copper-ore industry occurring by means of consolidation of shares in hands of one proprietor.

22. In the markets of the chemical and petrochemical industry the trend to creation of vertically integrated companies (the markets of mineral fertilisers, synthetic washing-up liquids, paint-and-varnish, petrochemical industry) is also found. In particular, the large companies engaged in extraction and refining of oil and gas seek to establish the control over the enterprises manufacturing rubber and tires.

2.3 The state control of legal acts and actions of the executive bodies restricting competition.

23. Provisions governing the antimonopoly control of legal acts and actions, agreements (concerted practices) of the executive bodies of the state power, are provided for in Articles 7 and 8 of the Law On competition. Results of work of antimonopoly bodies in 2001 testify that quantity of antimonopoly law infringements by federal executive bodies, executive bodies of the Subjects of the Russian Federation and of local governments does not decrease. Anticompetitive actions of the given bodies interfere with accomplishing a task of consolidation of the “vertical” of the state power, formation of single economic and legal space, ensuring economic freedom of the entrepreneurial activity. One ought to attribute non-uniformity of economic development of regions, various appeal to investments, interests of local elites to the reasons of regional barriers existence. This induces regional authorities to attempts of solving economic problems through illegal imposing prohibitions on moving production, restriction of freedom of entrepreneurial activity, creation of advantages for economic entities of the region.

24. In 2001 practice of discovering anticompetitive practices of executive bodies was being developed further. There were more than 2 thousand applications on of the antimonopoly law infringements by the regional authorities, which consisted in issuing legal acts, committing actions restricting competition. The quantity of applications concerning anticompetitive activity of executive bodies of the Subjects of the Russian Federation and the local governments has grown by 4 % as compared with 2000. The number of applications on infringing competitive principles when organising tenders and bidding has increased in 1,5 times; the quantity of the applications, concerning unfounded hampering business activities, has grown by a quarter. With a view of suppression of the discovered violations of Article 7 of the Law On Competition (legal acts and the actions of executive bodies restricting competition), 912 legal actions were commenced, which is by 14 % more, than in it was in 2000 Following the outcomes of the administrative proceedings, 694 injunctions on nullification or amendment of the accepted legal acts, on stopping the committed violations were issued; more than 75 % of the injunctions were completed, the others are in the stage of execution. Many of the revealed illegal competition restraints are related to hindering lawful activities of the enterprises that constitute infrastructure of a municipal economy.

25. MAP Russia has instituted administrative proceedings against the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation for the breach of Article 1 and Article 7 of the Law On Competition, which manifested
itself in issuing the Regulation of the Main State Sanitary Officer of the Russian Federation « On Enhancement of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Control ("Gossanepidnadzor") Over Brewing Production » (hereinafter referred to as the Decision), whose paragraph 2.4 instructs the Main State Sanitary Officers of the Subjects of the Russian Federation and the Sanitary Officers in the Regions and in Railway Transport to demand from heads of enterprises and organizations, which manufacture and sell beer, that they draw up and submit to Gossanepidnadzor’s approval plans on technical modernisation of breweries, improvement of processes of manufacturing high-quality products, conditions of their storage, transportation and turnover. The Commission of MAP Russia, upon consideration of the case, has decided as follows:

- Main State Sanitary Officer of the Russian Federation is not vested with the power of regulating production process. Introduction of the forenamed measure could negatively affect manufacturers of the products owing to the following factors: complicacy of their moving over the territory of the Russian Federation, increase in duration of a turnover, growth of distribution costs, which ultimately results in the consumer overcharges;

- paragraph 2.4 of the Regulation shall be deemed incompatible with paragraph 3 of Article 1 and Article 7 of the Law on Competition as to unfounded preventing economic entities from carrying out entrepreneurial activities.

The injunction on the discontinuance of the antimonopoly law violation was given to the Ministry of Health of Russia. The injunction was executed when due hereunder.

26. As well as in 2000, in 2001 the most typical manifestations of monopolistic activity by state authorities were unfounded hindering economic activities and unfounded granting privileges to enterprises. The examples of the administrative barriers imposed by the executive bodies, which were detected in 2001, are:

- establishment of the grounds, not provided for in the current legislation, for suspension of business activity of economic entities and cancellation of their licenses (Penza Oblast);

- requirement of presence of the original of veterinary-accompanying documents of sold production of an animal origin in each retail outlet (Chelyabinsk Oblast);

- unfounded refusal of giving authorisations for distribution of the outdoor advertising (Kursk Oblast, Rostov Oblast);

- illegal regulation of the market of extraction and realisation of fish products (Astrakhan Oblast);

- establishment of the illegal procedure of granting to applicants of some documents, not stipulated the current legislation, on the paid basis, (the Moscow Oblast), etc.

The quantity of the infringements concerned with granting privileges to separate economic entities, which causes their advantageous position in the market as compared with competitors, is not decreasing. Thanks to the actions of the Administration of Salekhard, the nonresident entrepreneurs, who are carrying out trade in the city market, has found themselves in much worse conditions than local businessmen. The Western - Siberian Regional Office of MAP Russia send the Head of the Municipal Government the injunction on elimination of the antimonopoly law violation that has been subsequently executed. The Administration of Izhevsk has approved different tariffs for services of water supply and
drainage, rendered by municipal unitary enterprise "Izhvodocanal", for the municipal institutions and for the organizations financed not from the municipal budget. The Udmurt Regional Office has initiated legal proceedings and has given out the injunction on the ceasing infringement of the Law On Competition. The injunction was executed.

27. In 2001, 116 facts of conclusion of anticompetitive agreements with participation of federal executive bodies, executive bodies of the Subjects of the Russian Federation and local governments (the violation provided for in Article 8 of the Law On competition) were uncovered. 80 applications (in 2000 - 73) were considered under this Article. Most of the discovered offences are related to restraints of access to the market (34 %) and division of the market (11 %). Northeast Regional Office has discovered the concerted practices by the Management of Architecture and Town-Planning of the City Administration of Magadan and firm "Architect" that consisted in transfer to the firm of applications on granting of the ground areas and preparation of rent contracts with tenants of the ground areas (building lots) within the borders of the city of Magadan. The said actions were directed towards division of the market by contractors and customers, sales, as well as fixation of the prices of the rendered services, restriction of access to the market or elimination from it of economic entities, and they have resulted in restriction of competition in the market of services for provision of town-planning in Magadan. The injunction on discontinuance of the concerted practices, given to Management of Architecture and Town-Planning of the City Administration of Magadan, was completed when due hereunder.

28. In 2001, the antimonopoly bodies, by way of the preliminary control, have examined more than 3 thousand draft legal acts of executive bodies (by 15 % more than in the year 2000), which allowed to avert many antimonopoly law infringements at a stage of drafting the acts.

2.4 The state control of unfair competition

29. Prevention and suppression of unfair competition promote formation of the civilised goods market and are carried out pursuant to Article 10 of the Law On competition. Outcome of work on prevention and suppression of unfair competition shows, that still the sale of the goods with illegal use of results of intellectual activity make up basic share of infringements. As compared with 2000, the quantity of the facts of unfair competition has somewhat increased. The greatest quantity of applications were concerned with sale of the goods with illegal use of a trademark (38 % from the general number of the applications), dissemination of false information (24 %), misleading consumers (15 %). As compared with 2000, the number of applications concerning dissemination of false information has increased (by 83 %), as to the amount of applications regarding sales of the goods with illegal use of a trademark, it has diminished as well (by 8 %). The number of applications concerning misleading consumers, incorrect comparison of products as well as obtainment, use, divulgement of the commercial information without consent of the owner has decreased. There is increasingly complex situation as regards protection of company names rights. With a view of detection and prevention of unfair competition, MAP Russia and its Regional Offices practice on-site inspections for the purpose of enforcement of Article 10 of the Law On Competition. Thus, the Kabardino-Balkarian Regional Office carried out four inspections with a view control over observance of requirements of Article 10 of the Law On Competition. In particular, work on detection of sale of counterfeit alcoholic products was accomplished. On the base of the findings sent to the Kabardino-Balkarian Regional Office by the Kaliningrad Regional Office, the administrative legal proceedings were initiated against Open Society "Alcohol-Vodka Distillery "Prohladnensky" that illegally used the another's patented trade mark when shipping the products to the Kaliningrad Oblast. The injunction of the Kabardino-Balkarian Office was executed; the repeated inspection at the enterprise, carried out in three months after fulfilment of the injunction, has revealed no antimonopoly law violations. The Chelyabinsk Regional Office has discovered, in the course of inspections performed, the facts of
realisation of mineral water under name "Nartsane", similar up to the mixture degree with the registered trademark of "Nartsana". On the base of these facts, two cases were opened, whose consideration resulted in issuing the injunctions on the discontinuance of realisation of the counterfeit goods and confiscation of the illegal profit.

2.5 Statistics

30. On the whole, the state of the work on detection and suppression of violations, falling within the provisions of the Law of the Russian Federation “On Competition…” in 2001 is represented by the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of articles of the Law “On Competition…”</th>
<th>Facts investigated on signs of infringements of the Law</th>
<th>Cases brought about</th>
<th>Decisions adopted on the results of the investigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In all:</td>
<td>12634</td>
<td>8540</td>
<td>6806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art.5 (abuse of the dominant position)</td>
<td>3129</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 6 (agreements that restrict competition)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 7, 8 (acts, actions, agreement of executive bodies, restricting competition)</td>
<td>2442</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>738</td>
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<tr>
<td>Art. 10 (unfair competition)</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 17 (control over establishment, mergers, reorganisation, liquidation of economic entities)</td>
<td>2676</td>
<td>2636</td>
<td>2376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 18 (control over acquisition of shares)</td>
<td>2506</td>
<td>2421</td>
<td>2216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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2.6 The state antimonopoly control over the market of financial services

31. The antimonopoly control over the market of financial services was carried out pursuant to the law « On Protection of Competition in the Market of Financial Services ». The year 2001 has taken a special place in the context of development of the Russian financial services market. After the industrial boom and growth of the "real" sector of economy, the financial market has progressed and has basically overcome consequences of the crisis of August 1998. The monitoring that was spent on the state of affairs, the analysis of letters and applications of citizens and economic entities testify that infringements of the antimonopoly law in the financial market are system by their nature. In some cases they are caused by objective factors: insufficient maturity of financial institutions and infrastructures of the market, low capitalisation of domestic financial institutions. Many infringements of the antimonopoly law are connected with unlawful legal acts and actions of bodies of the state executive authority and local governments on granting preferences to separate financial organizations, which results in restriction of competition in the market of financial services. There is wide-spread practice of the conclusion of anticompetitive agreements of the financial organizations both among themselves and with executive bodies and other legal persons, which results in division of the market territory, by kinds of rendered services, by customers and so forth. The antimonopoly regulation is one of significant tools of improvement of a situation in the market of financial services. In 2001, the antimonopoly bodies continued the state control of concentration of the capital in the market of financial services. For this purpose, 919 petitions and 574 notifications have been considered, in particular the Central Body of the Ministry has examined almost 52 % of all the submitted petitions and 40 % of the notifications. As compared with 2000, the number of petitions and notifications that have been filed to the antimonopoly bodies, has increased by 88,3 %, and as to the Central Body - by 57,7 %. The quantity of petitions and notifications of the
companies with foreign interest has considerably increased, namely - more than by a factor of 12. In 2001, the most attractive sector to foreign investors appeared to be the securities market.

32. Among all the filed petitions, 67.4% have to deal with the market of banking services, 14.9% relate to the market of insurance services, 11.7% - the securities market, 3.3% - the market of leasing services and 2.7% - the market of the other financial services. As to the body of submitted notifications the following shares fall at these markets, respectively: 34%, 28.6%, 12.7%, 17.4% and 7.3%. These data are evidence of livening up processes of the financial capital redistribution in Russia. It is contemplated to give special attention to work on disclosing anticompetitive agreements of authorities with the financial organizations, and also to ensuring competitive selection of the financial organizations in the future.

33. In 2001, the antimonopoly bodies have examined 226 facts concerned with the violations of the antimonopoly law in the market of financial services. 131 cases were opened, which is 3 times as much as in 2000. On the results of consideration, 74 injunctions on elimination of infringements were issued, more than 70% of them were executed by the end of fiscal year. Each tenth investigation was initiated by the Central Body of MAP Russia, and more than 80% of the cases had to deal with issuing legal acts directed towards restriction of competition in the markets of financial services by federal executive bodies. The significant number of inspections (46% of the general number) were carried out for detection of competition restrictions in the market of financial services by executive bodies. So, bodies of antimonopoly regulation constantly observe attempts of state bodies to exert an influence upon competitiveness of private commercial banks via creation of preferences to individual credit agencies. The greatest amount of the antimonopoly law infringements is committed towards participants of the market of insurance services. The aspiration of the separate executive bodies, economic entities, financial-industrial and financial groups to create departmental, authorised, captive insurance companies results in restraining "independent" insurance organizations access to the insurance market.

3. The Anti-monopoly Bodies Role in Development and Application of the Regulatory Reform of Trade, Industry and Other Policies

3.1 Natural Monopolies Regulation

34. In 2001, as in 2000, MAP Russia pursued policy of restraining tariffs growth in telecommunications and transport considering the balance of interests of the State, consumers and natural monopolies. Rise of tariffs on natural monopolies services in transport and telecommunications was based on serious grounds. Tariff policy in telecommunications services sector was aimed at preservation of moderateness of telecommunications services tariffs as well as increasing amount of the services provided. The work on co-ordination of tariffs with the needs related to development and modernisation of telecommunications networks was continued, furthermore mutual settlement of accounts of regional telecommunications operators for telegraphy and for pass of the data traffic with OAO “Rostelecom” were regulated and stabilised. Maximum integral making up prices (fixed rates) on settlement of accounts of telecommunications providers and OAO “Rostelecom” were approved by MAP Russia Board. Consistency of actions of MAP Russia and regional authorities in pursuing single tariff policy was secured. To this end MAP Russia has concluded the agreements with executive bodies of a number of the subjects of the Russian Federation on informational co-operation. Realisation of tariff policy has permitted that the income totalling 123.7 billion rubles was attained in the industry in 2001, given the accretion of the amount of services provided. At that, practically 90% of the profits additionally gained via tariff increase were allocated to the funding development of telecommunications facilities. The tax proceeds from the industry to the consolidated budget of the State amounted to 49.5 billion rubles.
35. In 2001, tariff policy was directed towards reduction of cross-subsidisation both between specific sub-industries and as to categories of consumers. At that, tariffs level secured recoupment of the current costs and the profits needed for improvement of telecommunications facilities. Taking into account the large gap between tariffs and prime cost of the services provided the optimisation of tariffs was being carried out stage-by-stage, beginning at 1999. As a result of this tariffs on local fixed-wire telephone services grew up, on average, by a factor of 2.8, that is to say, virtually, tariffs increased accordingly to the price growth in the consumers market. The tariffs for the city of Moscow were increased the most. On the whole, as a result of indexation in 2001, tariffs on telecommunication services for the population (on the average at cost of a basket of consumer services) have increased by 12 %, including a subscriber’s payment - by 27.5 %, tariffs on the international telephone services (ITS) - by 4 %. The tariffs for the budgetary organizations has undergone the most considerable increase: as to the subscriber’s payment - by 26.9 %, as regards ITS - by 44 %. In a number of regions, the subscriber’s payment for non-budgetary organizations were raised as well. However, at that, the share of charges on telecommunication services in a consumer’s basket is not growing (or is growing insignificantly).

36. In 2001, with a view of co-ordination of activity of federal executive bodies with regard to perfection of tariff regulation and provision of effective realisation of the state tariff policy in the federal railway transport, the Commission of the Government of the Russian Federation on Questions of Tariff Regulation in the Federal Railway Transport was established. Some indexations of tariffs were carried out in 2001 (as from 01.07.01 by 17.5 %, as from 01.08.01 by 18 %). At that, MAP Russia did not agree with many proposals of the Ministry of Railways of Russia, otherwise the general increase of tariffs for the inland cargo transportation (freights) would amount much more. At the same time for the majority of socially significant cargoes (coal, mineral and building cargoes, the foodstuffs), the increase of the tariff has made up no more than 5 %. A serious problem was a unification of tariffs for railroad freight activity inside Russia and in the international communication. Judging by the results of implementation of the first stage of unification of cargo railroad tariffs, there was no substantial decrease of receipts of the industry; furthermore, the indexes of a goods turnover have not changed substantially as well. The balanced tariff policy ensured successful activity in the cargo transportation sector.

37. With a view of accomplishment of the Program of Structural Reform in the Railway Transport and the decision of the Commission of the Government of the Russian Federation on Questions of Tariff Regulation in the Federal Railway Transport on the phased discontinuance of cross subsidisation of the public conveyance at the cost of the cargo transportation (freight), the tariffs on long-distance passengers conveyance, tariffs on rail luggage conveyance, baggage-and-cargo, rates of fàres for haulage of the luggage, passenger, cargo and isothermal cars that are bound for in structure of passenger, mail-luggage and passenger-freight trains. Ministry of Railways of Russia is empowered to establish, at its own discretion, tariffs on conveyance of passengers in railway carriages such as sleeping cars of all categories of trains, high-speed trains “ER-200”, in compartment cars of firm trains. The establishment of tariffs on passenger railroad transportation was carried out at partial preservation of unprofitability of the given services that is caused by significant “social load” (the large number of preferential categories of citizens). But for all that, there is no indemnification of the deficient incomes from the budgets of all levels, which results in cross-subsidising passenger conveyance at the cost of freight transportation. MAP Russia took active part in development of provisions of the Program of Structural Reform in the Railway Transport ratified by the Government of the Russian Federation.

38. MAP Russia kept the registers of natural monopolies in transport and in the sector of telecommunication, which are subject to state regulation and the control. As of 01.01.2002, there were 628 economic entities in the Register of natural monopolies in the sphere of telecommunication, 84 of them are engaged in public mail service and 544 render services of public telecommunication. In the Register of Natural Monopolies in Transport, 376 economic entities (in the end 2000 - 260) were registered, including: 18 - in sphere of rail transport; 106 –as to airport services; 248 – river- and seaports; 4 - services of
transport terminals. In 2001, the inclusion of alternative telephony operators into the Register of Natural Monopolies in Telecommunication was continued on the base of the materials received from the Regional Offices.

39. In 2001, tariffs for cargo handling works, docking services were approved, for the first time, in 16 (and partially revised in 24) seaports and terminals of the Russian Federation. By now, tariffs for all largest sea trading and fish ports were considered and authorised by the MAP Russia’s Board. Decisions of the Board, as a rule, did not provide for significant change of tariffs on transhipment of the foreign-trade cargoes, and with respect to cargoes cabotage, they destined for the minimal change of a passenger-fare level. In addition to decisions on revision of tariffs for cargo handling works in ports and terminals, the Board of MAP Russia reached decisions on rates of seaports charges that are collected by administrations of ports. Decisions were aimed at increase of attractiveness of the Russian ports for shipowners and safety of navigation in ports. In 2001, MAP Russia carried on the work on a system setting tariffs for services of river ports. The average level of tariff growth as regards river ports did not exceed 10-15 % in 2001.

40. The Board of MAP Russia has considered a tariff situation with respect to 41 airport of the Russian Federation. Rates of airport charges and tariffs were raised by, on the average, 30 %. When preparing the respective decisions the Board of MAP Russia proceeded not only from validity of expenses at formation of a cost basis of adjustable airport charges and tariffs, but also from necessity of securing break-even activity of the airports of the Russian Federation.

3.2 Competitive aspects of foreign trade activities

41. With a view of enforcement of the antimonopoly policy rules on introduction of measures of tariff and non-tariff regulation and control of maintenance of the normal competitive environment over domestic goods markets, MAP Russia constantly participates in work of the Commission of the Government of the Russian Federation On Protective Measures in Foreign Trade and Customs-Tariff Policy (hereinafter referred to as the Commission on Foreign Trade) by examining applications of the Russian manufacturers on introduction of protective measures on import and adjustment of the import duties. In 2001, MAP Russia has considered 75 applications on adjustment of rates of the import duties, including 40 applications that were considered pursuant to the instructions of the Government of the Russian Federation. MAP Russia also has considered 12 applications of Russian goods producers for introduction of measures of home market protection with respect to import of the goods. Thus, the activity of the Ministry has been aimed at prevention of both unfounded protectionism and use of protective measures for consolidation of monopoly position of the Russian enterprises, and also it was directed at ensuring protection of consumers interests in respect of introduction of these or other measures of import limitation. When preparing the official opinions concerning introduction of protective measures on import, MAP Russia takes into account factor of concentration of the market, a probability of enhancement of the dominant position of the companies in the market and abuse of that, and furthermore the Ministry encourages development of new Russian high technologies. On the questions considered by the Commission on Foreign Trade with participation of MAP Russia, 10 decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation, including those on reduction import duties on the manufacturing equipment, on establishment of seasonal duties on raw sugar and white sugar and etc, were accepted. MAP Russia took active part in drafting the Regulation of the Government of the Russian Federation « On the Commodity Classification Used on Carrying out Foreign Trade Activities, and On the Customs Tariff of the Russian Federation - The Compiled Rates of the Import Duties » (as adopted on 30.11.01 № 830).

42. International activity of MAP Russia in 2001 has been directed towards furthering: integration of Russia’s economy into world economic community, complete recognition of the market status of economy of the Russian Federation, accession of Russia to WTO, creation of non-discriminatory conditions of
access of the Russian exporters to the foreign markets, formation of the common economic space in the
case the CIS, implementation of the international obligations of the Russian Federation within the terms
of reference of MAP Russia, introduction of the advanced foreign expertise in the field of competition
policy and support of entrepreneurship.

43. Another important direction of international co-operation MAP Russia is co-operation with the
European Union (EU), based on the Agreement on Partnership and Co-operation between Russia and EU.
At present the primary goals of the given co-operation are: participation of MAP Russia in the process of
formation of the concept of the common European economic space which includes, as one of priorities,
competition-related issues, continuation of work on the Law « On the State Aid », ensuring non-
discrimination of the Russian companies with relation to trading and competitive regulation in EU.

44. MAP Russia participates in work on accession to the World Trading Organisation (WTO) within
the framework of the Commission of the Government of the Russian Federation on WTO. Given the
increasingly intensifying international competition of Russia to WTO, the role of antimonopoly bodies in
securing fair conditions of competition in foreign trade activities grows. Tasks of MAP Russia in this area
will consist in encouraging increase of competitiveness of the Russian goods in parallel with prevention of
unfounded protectionism, elimination of discrimination of the Russian suppliers in the foreign markets. In
2001, MAP Russia repeatedly sent, to The Ministry for Economic Development of Russia, replies to the
questions of delegations of WTO Member Countries, with which Russia negotiates on the accession to this
organisation, along with the information on legal acts requiring amendment for bringing them into
conformity with the rules of WTO.

45. With a view of encouraging creation of the common economic space in territory of the
Commonwealth of Independent States, MAP Russia continued to strengthen co-operation with the States
of Commonwealth on issues related to the antimonopoly control, prevention of unfair competition,
consumer rights protection, support of entrepreneurship, regulation of natural monopolies activity. The
work of MAP Russia within the framework of Interstate Council on Antimonopoly Policy was being
continued. The primary goal of MAP Russia, with respect to carrying out co-operation with States - Parties
to the CIS, is furthering economic integration of these countries via harmonisation of national laws and
methodologies of the States participating in the CIS in the field of competition policy as well as co-
operation in cases when competition infringements having transnational effect are being investigated.

46. The constructive contacts of MAP Russia both bilateral and multilateral by their contractual
nature as well as work with international organizations have expanded. Co-operation with the Organisation
for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) continued amplifying. The status of the Observer in
the OECD Committee for Competition Law and Policy, granted to Russia in 1995, allows MAP Russia
experts to take part in sessions of the OECD Competition Committee and its working groups. The primary
goals of co-operation of MAP Russia with OECD are: effective utilisation of expertise of this organisation
of authority in legislative, methodological and practical activities of the Ministry; maintenance of active
participation of MAP Russia representatives in corresponding international events. Continuation of active
participation of MAP Russia representatives in sessions of the JUNKTAD\WTO Working Group On
Relation of Trade and Competition, where discussion of basic principles of competition policy in the
context of WTO (transparency, non-discrimination) is carried out, is certainly helpful as well.

3.3 Encouraging the small entrepreneurship

47. In 2001, MAP Russia together with Federal Fund for Support of Small Entrepreneurship was
realising the Federal Program for the State Support of Small Entrepreneurship in the Russian Federation
for 2000-2001. The measures providing for the following aspects of support were taken: legal support to
small entrepreneurship; development of progressive financial technologies; realisation of priority tasks of promotion of small entrepreneurship; enhancing the efficiency of use of an infrastructure of small entrepreneurship support, in particular information systems; scientific - methodical and personnel provision of the small entrepreneurship, co-operation with the mass media and advocacy of an entrepreneurial activity; the international Cupertino in the sphere of the small entrepreneurship.

48. The measures on development of system of financing and crediting of small enterprises. The basic directions of credit-financial and investment support of small entrepreneurship, which MAP Russia realised conjointly with Federal Fund for Support of Small Entrepreneurship, were: development of bank crediting, financial leasing, insurance activity, creation of mutual crediting societies. A special group, consisting of banks, financial companies, investment funds, including ones with the state interest, oriented at work with subjects of small entrepreneurship, creation of conditions for reduction in price of the credit resources employed for small entrepreneurship crediting, involving of private investments in fostering small enterprises, was being created. Programs of small enterprises microfinancing were generated. Methodical recommendations on microcrediting, mutual financing and insurance of small enterprises were developed. The set of methodical recommendations on microcrediting subjects of small entrepreneurship by funds for support of the small entrepreneurship along with the specialised software for the accounting and management of microcrediting processes was created. Mechanisms of microcrediting are already being used in practice by many small enterprises at present.

49. At the same time, a mechanism of venture investment of the small innovative enterprises is poorly advanced in Russia now; the majority of banks patterns their behaviour on servicing financial streams of the large enterprises, instead of working with small enterprises, furthermore there is no legislation, which is to stimulate crediting and investment of sphere of small entrepreneurship. This results in unequal conditions of access to resources. With the purpose of solving these problems and also in pursuance of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation On Development of Institutional and Other Measures On Widening of Small Enterprises Access to the Markets of the Capitals, MAP Russia together with the Ministry of Finance of Russia, The Ministry for Economic Development of Russia, the Ministry of Property of Russia, Federal Fund for Support of Small Entrepreneurship and the Bank of Russia has developed a set of measures directed at promotion of insurance, credit and other relevant institutions that provide access of small enterprises to financial resources in the Russian Federation. Conjointly with the interested bodies of federal executive authority, MAP Russia has developed and presented to the Government of the Russian Federation the list of measures on increase of efficiency of use of the state financial funds, allotted to support of small entrepreneurship, along with the proposal on the procedure and terms of granting state property to subjects of small entrepreneurship.

50. The issues of detection and elimination of administrative barriers and anticompetitive practices of executive bodies at all levels, primarily those of the regional authorities directed at infringement of interests of small entrepreneurship and restriction of its development are pivotal to MAP Russia and the Regional Antimonopoly Offices as before. With a view of co-ordination of activity of federal executive bodies on elimination of excessive and inefficient administrative regulation of entrepreneurial activity, the Commission of the Government of the Russian Federation On Reduction of Administrative restraints to the Entrepreneurship and Optimisation of Charges of the Federal Budget on the Public Administration was established in 2001. Minister of the Russian Federation for Antimonopoly Policy and Support of Entrepreneurship is a Vice-President of this Commission. On initiative of MAP Russia, commissions on elimination of administrative barriers were set up in 40 regions of the Russian Federation.
4. Resources of the Competition Authority

4.1 Annual budget

51. In 2000 the annual budget of the Competition Authority (MAP Russia) amounted to 127,430.2 thousand rubles (USD 4.5 million). In 2001 – 240,627.4 thousand rubles (USD 8.2 million) (the converting was made on the base of Ruble currency rate, fixed by the Bank of Russia, in mid-annual calculation).

4.2 Human Resources

52. As of 01.01.2002, 1810 persons were in the employ of the Ministry (368 people – in the Ministry’s Central Body, 1442 – Regional Offices), among them – 574 were economists, 440 – lawyers.

53. In 2000 about 800 persons were engaged in Central Body of MAP Russia body and its Regional Offices in antimonopoly law enforcement in the goods and financial markets, over 130 – in advertising, 330 – in consumer rights protection.

5. References to new reports and works on competition policy

54. New scientific reports, reviews and works on competition and economic policy, in particular:

Three studies on competitive policy, edited by A.E. Shasticko, Bureau of economic analysis, Moscow, TEIS, 2002;


Competition in the markets of non-banking financial services, edited by Avdasheva S.B., Shastitko A.E., Bureau of the economic analysis, Moscow, TEIS, 2002;

Challenges of price control and tariffs for natural monopolies’ services (by the example of the airports of federal dimension), edited by A.E. Shasticko, Bureau of economic analysis, Moscow, TEIS, 2002;

Competition in banking sector of Russia, edited by Tavasieva A.M. (Doctor of Economics), Professor, Moscow, UNITY, 2001;


6. **New words to the list of key-words**

- barriers to entry to the market;
- transportation services;
- agreements;
- aluminum;
- competition policy;
- foreign-economic activity;
- small entrepreneurship;
- the budget;
- state of the economy;
- content of the report;
- administrative barriers;
- statistics;
- restructuring;
- cooperation with the law enforcement agencies;
- cooperation with the Plenipotentiary Representatives of the President of the Russian Federation;
- heat supply;
- monopolistically low prices;
- prices and profits.