

Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

21-May-2012

English - Or. English

Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs COMPETITION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT ON COMPETITION POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

-- 2011 --

This report is submitted by Poland to the Competition Committee FOR INFORMATION at its forthcoming meeting to be held on 13-14 June 2012.

JT03321972

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1. Changes to competition laws and policies, proposed or adopted/ Government proposals for new legislation

1. In 2011 the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection has begun legislative work on the amendment of the Act of 16 February 2007 on Competition and Consumer Protection. The newly developed solutions will permit the President of the Office to perform his duties in relation to the protection of competition and consumers in a more effective way. The proceedings initiated by the Office will be conducted with more efficiency, the definitions of legal terms will be more precise and any ambiguity of provisions will be clarified. There will be a generally new approach to the reading of the legislative Act with a friendlier wording of the provisions, especially for undertakings. The proposition of the Office provides for the introduction of new institutions, such as a two stage procedure in merger control and the possibility of imposing behavioral remedies and settlements by the President of UOKiK in decisions when an infringement has been found. The scope of work on the new legislation also includes the modification of the leniency procedure and of the provisions on the inspections and search in the premises of undertakings during an investigation. The proposal also acknowledges the possibility of imposing sanctions on natural persons especially on members of the management board.

1.1 Summary of new legal provisions of competition law and related legislation

2. On June 1st 2011, the new Regulation on the exemption of certain categories of vertical agreements from the prohibition of competition restricting agreements entered into force. This new act is based on the EU legislation but also takes into account the specificity of the Polish market. The Regulation provides for a more precise definition of what constitutes a system of selective distribution; introduces provisions which apply to vertical agreements concluded within associations of undertakings and contains complementary provisions regarding the method of calculation of the market share of the seller and of the buyer.

1.2 Other relevant measures, including new guidelines

3. In the year 2011, the President of UOKiK did not issue any new guidelines. However, the Office initiated drafting the document dealing with substantial aspects of merger proceedings.

2. Enforcement of competition laws and policies

2.1 Action against anticompetitive practices, including agreements and abuses of dominant positions

- 2.1.1 Summary of activities of competition authorities and courts
- 4. In 2011 UOKIK received 409 notifications, launched 177 explanatory proceedings and 18 antitrust proceedings.
- 5. The table represents the structure of the proceedings in detail:

	Total	Closed in 2011
Antitrust proceedings:	128	102
Antitrust proceedings concerning horizontal agreements,	17	14
 Including: conducted pursuant to Article 101 TFEU 	1	1
Antitrust proceedings concerning vertical agreements	20	15
 Including: conducted pursuant to Article 101 TFEU 	0	0
Antitrust proceedings concerning abuses of a dominant position	92	73
 Including: conducted pursuant to Article 102 TFEU 	1	0
Explanatory proceedings:	509	324

Structure of the decisions issued by the President of UOKIK in 2011

	Horizontal agreements	Vertical agreements	Abuse of a dominant position
Decisions finding the practice to be competition-restricting	7	4	26
and ordering its discontinuation			
Decisions finding the practice to be competition-restricting	5	8	17
and recognising that it has been discontinued			
Other decisions	1	3	29
Proceedings discontinued in total,	3	1	8
including due to:			
a. finding no competition-restricting practice	2	1	7
b. other reasons	1	0	1

6. Court decisions in antitrust matters:

7. Enterprises may lodge appeals against the decisions of the President of UOKiK and complaints about the President's resolutions to the Court of Competition and Consumer Protection (Regional Court in Warsaw). Appeals against decisions of the Court of Competition and Consumer Protection may be heard by the Court of Appeals in Warsaw. It is also possible to file a cassation complaint to the Supreme Court.

8. The statistics of judgements in antitrust proceedings are the following:

	Court of Competition and Consumer Protection	Court of Appeals	Supreme Court
Number of judgements issued in 2011 in antitrust cases including:	58	30	3
 concerning vertical agreements 	17	3	1
 concerning horizontal agreements 	8	7	0
 concerning abuses of a dominant position 	30	18	2
 concerning merger control 	3	2	0

Conclusions of the judgements of the Court of Competition and Consumer Protection in antitrust cases	Number
Overruling the decision of the President of UOKiK	3
Changing the decision of the President of UOKiK	11
Dismissing the enterprise's appeal	44

2.1.2 Description of significant cases

• Decision DOK - 8/2011: The cartel of mobile operators

In 2009 the Office of Electronic Communications determined the bid result concerning the reservation of frequency which would enable inter alia the TV digital video broadcasting via a mobile phone (DVB-H). There were two entities participating in the procedure - Info-TV-FM (ITF) and consortum Mobile TV, intentionally formed for this occasion by four mobile network operators (Polkomtel, Polska Telefonia Cyfrowa, PTK Centertel and P4). The reservation of frequency was granted to Info-TV-FM. Rendering services to individual consumers at a large scale entailed signing agreements with mobile telephony operators. The Office observed disturbing signals of market behaviours among operators who failed to win the tender and this raised its concern. Consequently, the President of UOKiK instituted the antimonopoly proceedings concerning the alleged unlawful agreement concluded between the four mobile operators.

In November 2011, the President of UOKiK decided that Polkomtel, Polska Telefonia Cyfrowa, PTK Centertel and P4 in fact concluded an unlawful and competition-restricting agreement. The operators agreed on their conduct towards Info-TV-FM. As a result, the Office ordered to discontinue the practice and imposed on all cartel participants' fines exceeding PLN 113 mln (approximately 35 mln USD).

The operators applied specific measures to coordinate their behaviour. After publishing the wholesale offer by Info-TV-FM none of the participants of the cartel entered into an agreement with this company. Instead, the operators determined in cooperation, the financial and business conditions included in the selected offer. They exchanged information on strategic data concerning the positive and negative aspects of ITF's offer, weakening their motivation to compete. The operators also agreed on PR actions aiming at questioning in public the validity and reliability of the Info-TV-FM bid. As a result, ITF could not launch the application because none of the mobile operators gave him access to their network. The participants of the agreement had knowledge of the fact that their conduct was unlawful – when exchanging their internal e-correspondence, the workers of one of these operators informed one another that other parties of the collusion were fully aware of the antimonopoly risk they exposed themselves to.

This cartel had greatly affected the market of mobile applications. It prevented the introduction and the development of a new DVB-H technology on the wholesale market of mobile TV. The end users lost the opportunity to enjoy mobile TV services on their phones. The DVB-H technology could not be expanded and further explored by the consumers.

• Decision DOK - 13/2011: Supplier imposed restraints on e-commerce

On December 29 2011, the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection issued a significant decision concerning competition restraints related to e-commerce. UOKiK proved that the undertaking Roland Polska Sp. z o.o. had concluded with its distributors a vertical agreement restricting competition in the domestic market of wholesale of music equipment and accessories, by setting up minimum fixed retail prices for the products sold via the internet.

Roland made arrangements with its distributors concerning the sale of its products on the internet. The undertaking was submitting to its distributors price lists containing resale prices of Roland's products for retail clients, defined as, "the suggested internet price" or "the dealer price". The price lists were sent to distributors by Roland's employees via e-mail. Even though, the prices in the lists appeared under the official name "retail price" or, "suggested price"—they constituted in fact minimum sale prices.

The President of UOKiK imposed a fine on Roland amounting to 216,380 PLN (67.88 USD). The arrangements concluded by Roland with his distributors were interfering with the proper functioning of the mechanism of competition. Normal competition mechanisms have been replaced by a system, in which distributors were forced to apply a fixed minimum price level, eliminating thus competition between distributors of the products.

Decision RBG-28/2011: Collusion on the insurance market: PZU & Maximus Broker

On December 30, 2011 the President of the Office issued a decision against the undertakings Powszechny Zakład Ubezpieczeń (PZU) and Maximus Broker for concluding a competition-restricting agreement and imposed a fine amounting to PLN 56 mln (approximately 17 mln USD). Their unlawful cooperation concerned group insurance for children and youth as well as workers of education centers in Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodeship.

The notification of the conclusion of agreement consisting in market division between PZU and Maximus Broker (a company from Toruń) was submitted to UOKiK by a journalist in 2009. The

information collected by the Office demonstrated inter alia that the collusion was entered in 2009 and it regarded the sale of group personal accident insurances (pl.NNW) to education centres in Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodeship. These are insurances concluded on behalf of students and school personnel, and however not compulsory, they gained popularity thanks to their low premium. Insurance agreements are usually entered into by the founding body of the centre, e.g. village-mayor, city-mayor or the chief of district. The insured party may directly use the offer of the insurer or the intermediary – agent or broker. In Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodeship over half of communes (gminas) i.e. 85 out of 144 entitled Maximus Broker company to conclude such insurance agreements on their behalf.

Before the collusion the companies were competitors as the insurer intended to contact local governments directly, with no assistance of agents. In July 2009 the companies ceased competition and divided the market.

PZU undertook the commitment to sell group personal accident insurances to education centers exclusively with the assistance of Maximus Broker. In return, the agent recommended the offer of PZU to its customers and promoted the package as the most favourable irrespective of its real quality and conditions provided by other insurers. As a result of applying the unlawful practice, Powszechny Zakład Ubezpieczeń did not have to compete with its rivals or prepare more favourable offers. Instead, PZU could easily sell its services in schools situated in more than half of communes (gminas) of Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodeship. Consequently, Maximus Broker wouldn't run the risk of losing clients if a commune concluded the agreement directly with PZU.

The results of prohibited practice affected other insurers, entities concluding agreements with Maximus Broker and directly the insured parties. Competitors of collusion participants were taken away a significant distribution channel for selling their services in Kujawsko-Pomorskie voivodeship, schools and local governments lost an opportunity to choose the best offer, students and education staff were not provided with more favourable insurance.

2.2 Mergers and acquisitions

- 2.2.1 Statistics on number, size and type of mergers notified and/or controlled under competition laws
- 9. In 2011, 205 cases concerning merger and acquisition (M&A) control were conducted, of which 187 were closed with the following result:

Merger cases handled by UOKiK in 2011	Number 206
including:	200
- concluded in 2011	187
Types of conclusions reached in merger cases in 2011:	107
a. total consents	166
including:	100
- consents to transactions which will substantially lessen competition - waivers of merger	0
prohibition (Article 20 section 2. of the Act of 16 February 2007 on Competition and Consumer	
Protection)	
b. conditional consents	3
c. prohibitions	2
d. discontinued merger proceedings	3
e. withdrawn merger notifications	12
f. decisions imposing a fine for failure to notify a transaction	0
g. other conclusions : withdraw of the notification	1

2.2.2 Summary of significant cases.

• <u>Decision DKK-12/2011: Prohibition of the transaction between Merlin and NFI Empik on culture</u> related markets

On February 3rd 2011, the President of UOKiK did not cleared the takeover of Merlin by NFI Empik because the transaction would have impeded competition on the relevant markets. Both NFI Empik and Merlin distribute culture related products (e.g. books, CD's, DVD's). NFI Empik manages a capital group consisting of 45 companies, inter alia Empik salons, Smyk (stores offering products for children) as well as an on-line store Empik.com. The undertaking which was supposed to be taken over mainly deals with an on-line shop Merlin.

The formal notification was delivered to UOKiK in July 2010. NFI Empik asked for approval for the takeover of Merlin. It was stated in the notification that the transaction would consist in acquisition by NFI Empik of 60% of Merlin's share capital and votes at Merlin's general meeting of shareholders. After analyzing all the information gathered during proceedings, including market research, the President of the Office prohibited the takeover. According to the Office, this transaction would have led to a significant restriction of competition on the following markets: non-technical books online retail market; music discs online retail market; non-technical books purchase market.

Before issuing this decision, UOKiK carried out the biggest research among undertakings operating on the culture related products market. The market research carried out by the Office showed, that if the transaction had been performed, both NFI Empik and Merlin would have gained significant advantage over other entities operating on the same market. Their shattered competitors would obtain significantly lower shares in the market. The market research proved that a lot of non-technical books publishing houses were dependent on Empik. NFI Empik because of its market shares, wide sale network, strong brand, promotional activities had the ability to cause a book success or failure. Consequently, without pressure to compete, the concentrated entity would have been able to act independently of book suppliers, publishing houses and other online shops offering music discs or non-technical publications.

The decision is not final. NFI Empik has appealed to the Court of Competition and Consumer Protection.

• Decision DKK-1/2011: Prohibition of the takeover of Energa by PGE

On January 13 2011, the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection issued a decision prohibiting the takeover of Energa by PGE (Polska Grupa Energetyczna). The President of UOKiK decided that PGE and Energa merger would lead to significant competition restriction. The formal notification was delivered to UOKiK by PGE on the 20th of October 2010, asking for approval for the merger with Energa which is responsible for production, distribution and sale of the electricity. PGE on the other hand is the biggest electric energy producer in Poland. The Ministry of Treasury owns most of shares of both PGE and Energa, and the notification of the merger resulted of a privatization plan run by the Ministry. On September 2010, PGE and the Ministry of Treasury signed a deal to buy 84,19 percent stake in Energa – the completion of the deal depended on the President's of the UOKiK approval of the merger.

During the PGE/Energa market research UOKiK asked the entrepreneurs operating on the electricity market about their opinion on the merger. In addition, electricity business and receivers associations took part in the research. The President of UOKiK also took into consideration the opinions of the President of the Energy Regulatory Office. While analyzing the merger the President of UOKiK decided that the planned transaction would have led to a

significant restriction of competition. If PGE took over Energa, the new company would have been able to act independently of the competitors and of the contracting parties, imposing sales conditions and determining prices of the electric energy.

The decision is final. The Court of Competition and Consumer Protection upheld the decision.

• Decision DKK-101/2011: Conditional Consent for the takeover of Aster by UPC

On September 5th 2011 the President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection cleared the transaction between two companies providing chargeable cable TV services. The concentration could have been implemented but under specified conditions. Most importantly, the merging entities were ordered not to restrict subscribers in their choice of the operator. Moreover, the companies had to guarantee a continuity of services for all their clients during the analyzed transaction.

On December 7th 2010, UPC applied to UOKiK for granting the clearance to take control over Aster. Both companies provide chargeable cable TV services, access to the broadband Internet and stationary telephony.

During the antimonopoly proceedings, the Office noticed that Aster and UPC Polska were visibly the two most powerful undertakings providing chargeable cable TV services in Cracow and Warsaw. The combined market share of the two companies was ranging from 50 to 60 percent in each of the cities, which had been much more than assumed in the Polish antitrust law (40 percent refers to obtaining a dominant position). According to the UOKIK President, the transaction would have resulted in a significant restriction of competition on the market of chargeable television and for the access to stationary broadband Internet in the area of the two cities, which would have definitely been harmful to the recipients. The concentration might have resulted in a situation where the acquiring entity would become a dominant entity and thus could provide less favorable offers than before (in particular by resigning from fight for attracting customers with a competitive offer). Furthermore, the entity would not run the risk of losing its own subscribers. Having conducted the market inquiry, in which the Office examined opinions of competitors and housing associations, and armed with the evidence collected in the case, the President of UOKiK issued a conditional clearance.

According to the decision, UPC Polska was allowed to take control over Aster under the condition it resold a part of network belonging to Aster in the buildings where till then the services were provided by both companies. The transaction must have been implemented within 18 months from the date of its issuance and referred to the territory of Cracow and Warsaw. The resale must have covered the undertakings out of the capital group of the acquiring entity, after having obtained the acceptance of UOKiK. Taking into consideration the technical aspects of the concentration and the consumer welfare, the President of the Office additionally committed UPC Polska to provide subscribers with services of the right quality and continuity at the time of transaction performance. Moreover, after the concentration, the customers of Aster in the building where the service was provided also by UPC Polska, were to be vested the right to choose the provider once again, regardless of the conditions of agreements concluded with Aster before.

The acquiring undertaking was obliged to provide the Office with information on the way of fulfilling the imposed commitment in the time limits specified in the decision.

3. The role of competition authorities in the formulation and implementation of other policies, e.g. regulatory reform, trade and industrial policies

- 10. UOKIK shapes competition policy not only by conducting administrative proceedings and imposing fines on dishonest businesses but also by participating in the law-making process. In 2011, the President of the Office has issued opinions on a total of 2.3 thousand draft pieces of legislation and other government documents submitted to UOKiK for consultation. When issuing the opinions, the authority mainly took into account a particular draft's impact on competition, consumers and its compliance with the rules of granting state aid to enterprises.
- 11. In 2011 UOKiK contributed in the legislative work by conducting the legislative works on :
 - the Timeshare Law,
 - the Act on Consumer Credit and
 - the Act amending the Act on Competition and Consumer Protection.
- 12. Furthermore, UOKiK took part in the legislative process on:
 - the Act amending Traffic Law
 - the Act amending Telecommunications Law
 - the Act amending Aviation Law

4. Resources of competition authorities

4.1 Resources overall (current numbers and change over previous year) and Annual budget (in your currency and USD)

	2010		201	1
	PLN	USD*	PLN	USD*
Total annual budget:	49.91 mln	15.37 mln	54. 54 mln	17,22 mln
Expenditure structure:				
(a) UOKiK	47.81mln	14. 74 mln	52.226 mln	16,486 mln
(b) funding for non-governmental	1. 735 mln	8.1 mln	1.700 mln	536.266.41
associations carrying out governmental				
consumer protection tasks				
(c) Tasks connected to national security	4.000	1. 262	4.000	1.262
(d) Preparation and maintenance of the	361.000	113.240.69	611.000	192.662.22
EU Presidency				

^{*}USD = 3,3 PLN (18/04/2012)

4.1.1 Number of employees (person-years)

Persons	Posts
457	442.5
468	454.8
465.19	451.04
	457 468

Staff turnover in 2011

	Persons	Posts
Employed	35	32.75
Terminated employment	26	22.5

Age of Employees	Lawyers	Economists	Others	Total
Up to 30	57	14	68	139
30-40	83	27	82	192
40-55	16	19	58	93
56 and above	3	13	27	44

5. Summaries of or references to new reports and studies on competition policy issues

5.1 Market Studies

13. Examining the state of competition on the Polish market has two major objectives: to collect evidence for the investigations conducted by the competition authority and to review the concentration processes taking place in the economy to detect any possible infringements or the risk of their occurrence. The results of the largest and - from an economic standpoint - most important market analyses are presented to the public during debates organized by the Office and involve the participation of experts. In 2011, UOKiK conducted a total of 49 inquiries, including 34 concerning the national market and 15 concerning local markets.

14. Selected market research carried out by UOKiK in 2011:

• Study of pay television market in Poland

In October 2011 UOKiK prepared a report on the market of pay television in Poland, in which it analyzed the number of TV operators and the degree of competition between them. The analysis of the Office covered over 185 undertakings both at nationwide level and local markets. The results of the study showed that services of pay TV are provided by satellite digital platforms, cable operators and IPTV. The largest number of subscribers belongs to the operators of digital satellite platforms. The least widespread way of receiving pay TV is IPTV. The reason for the low popularity of these services include high costs of building the necessary infrastructure and the strong saturation of the market by other means of broadcasting and also issues with program content security. Moreover, the study also demonstrated that cable television has slightly fewer subscribers than digital satellite platforms. The reason remains the same - high costs of building the network necessary to receive cable television. Competition between operators takes place in particular local markets, not nationwide. In many areas competition between digital platforms and cable TV stations is totally ruled out - for example in rural or poorly urbanized areas it is unprofitable to build the infrastructure for cable TV, while in the cities, it happens that the administrators of buildings for aesthetic reasons prohibit the installation of satellite antennas. Furthermore, the use of different price lists by the cable networks is applied, depending on the place of the service provision.

The conclusions gathered by the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection contributed to issuing the abovementioned conditional consent to taking over Aster by UPC Polska. UOKiK's research showed that the concentration would have resulted in a significant restriction of competition in Warsaw and in Krakow.

• Study on the market of culture related products

In the years 2010-2011, the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection conducted a study on the market of culture related products. The review covered four markets: books, music, films and computer games. The results of the study showed that the sale of books over the Internet had greatly increased and that there are two main participants on this relevant market.

Furthermore, the Office analyzed the degree of competition between undertakings which are the first to place the products on the markets: the publishing houses, the label record companies, the producers and the distributors of films and computer games. Another very important element of this study was the relationship between the entrepreneurs who place the goods on the market (the publishing houses and the label companies) and the most important retailers.

5.2 Information and educational activities

5.2.1 Relations with media

15. Advocacy and educational campaigns are vital elements of UOKIK's activity. The Office is regularly present in the media and actively cooperates with journalists. In 2011, UOKiK published 234 press releases; the decisions and verdicts of UOKIK President were the subject of 8809 press articles, 33027 internet publications. Moreover, the Office's activity was discussed in 3370 radio and TV emissions.

5.2.2 Biggest media campaigns

- 16. In 2011, the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection organised a very important educational campaign dedicated to the issue of mergers and acquisitions entitled: "Mergers under control". The main goal of this initiative was to reach as many entrepreneurs as possible by providing them with information on merger procedures. The campaign was inaugurated by a debate which included the participation of lawyers and entrepreneurs. In addition, the Office prepared a series of radio, TV programs and articles in the national press, which explained to the general public the question of mergers and acquisitions.
- 17. Moreover, the Office continued its very successful Leniency Programme media campaign initiated in 2009. Its objective is to inform the public about the harmful effects of price fixing agreements and to encourage cartel participants to cooperate with the Office in order to avoid fines or receive more lenient sanctions. The campaign included broadcasting an advertising entitled "Żart" ("A Joke") in over 45 business and information TV radio channels and internet sites.
- 18. The year 2011 was also the year when UOKiK held a debate on "Competition in local markets". The participants of the debate included the representatives of communes and undertakings which are engaged in providing municipal services. UOKiK's report on "The perspectives of competition and consumer protection in the water supply and sewage system's sector" constituted the basis for this discussion.

5.2.3 *Organizing the competitions*

• Libertas et Auxillium Awards

In 2011 UOKiK organized, in cooperation with the Adam Smith Centre, the Association of Polish Journalists and the Institute of Journalism at Warsaw University, the 6th edition of journalists' competition – *Libertas et Auxilim* Awards. The aim of the initiative is to honor

journalists who have had a significant contribution to the education of market participants. Awards were granted for the best articles and broadcasts issued in 2010 in two categories: competition and consumer protection. In both categories the winners were journalists from the daily newspaper "Gazeta Wyborcza". Moreover, the jury decided to honour one journalist from the newspaper "Rzeczpospolita" with a special award. This event was accompanied by a debate on the multimedia market in Poland.

• Best Master's thesis competition

In 2011 UOKIK together with Competition Law Association organized the 3rd edition of the contest for the Best Master's thesis devoted to competition and consumer protection issues. The goal of the initiative is to popularize competition law among students and encourage them to focus their research interest on related matters. Theses were evaluated by the jury composed of lawyers and economists specialized in competition law. The authors of the best theses were rewarded with financial prizes.

5.2.4 Conferences

- 19. As part of UOKiK's educational activity, the Office organizes academic conferences with the participation of public authorities, business organizations, Polish and foreign academics and foreign antimonopoly authorities' representatives. In 2011, UOKiK was the host of:
 - The yearly meeting of the representatives of the European Competition Authorities (ECA) (Warsaw, July 2011)
 - The International Seminar on Multijurisdictional Mergers (Warsaw, July 2011)
 - The European Competition and Consumer Day (Poznań, 24-25 November 2011)

5.2.5 The Polish Presidency in the European Union

- 20. In the second half of the year 2011, Poland took over the Presidency in the Council of the European Union. The Office of Competition and Consumer Protection was very intensely engaged in this process.
- 21. In July, UOKiK hosted the yearly meeting of the representatives of the European Competition Authorities (ECA). This annual meeting is an event of high importance and it is of significant concern to all dealing with competition issues. It provides an opportunity to exchange experience of EU Member States with the EFTA countries. Together with the ECA meeting, UOKiK organised an accompanying seminar devoted to the practical aspects of the application of the EU Merger Regulation. The seminar tackled the problem of multijurisdictional mergers in Europe and addressed the issues of referral mechanisms and multijurisdictional notifications.
- 22. In November, UOKiK organized the European Competition and Consumer Day in Poznań, an event hosted by the National Competition Authority within each Presidency of the EU. The title "Competition-what's in it for consumers?" indicated that the subject of discussion was the role of consumer welfare within competition policy. The conference provided an excellent opportunity for experts to share their experience of antitrust enforcement and advocacy, as well as interaction between competition and consumer protection. In sum, the event contributed to raising awareness around the issues of distortions of competition, which have been causing serious harm to consumers and the economy.

5.2.6 Publications and bulletins

- 23. The information and educational activity of the Office also includes extensive publishing work. In 2011 UOKiK introduced a new series of publications entitled: "UOKiK's Library" which gathers the papers prepared by UOKiK's employees. Below there are the themes of some of the materials published in 2011:
 - "The European Competition Network: the Cooperative Structure and the Competence of its members"
 - "The exchange of information as an anti-competitive practice: the directions for the development of the legal and economic analysis"
 - "Antimonopoly Courts in Poland: history and structure"
- 24. The titles are released and distributed free of charge to all interested institutions (schools, local authorities, enterprises and consumers) and are also available on the website of our Office at: http://www.uokik.gov.pl (In Polish).