

Unclassified

DAF/COMP/AR(2015)40

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

20-Oct-2015

English - Or. English

**Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs
COMPETITION COMMITTEE**

DAF/COMP/AR(2015)40
Unclassified

ANNUAL REPORT ON COMPETITION POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA

-- 2014 --

27-28 October 2015

This report is submitted by India to the Competition Committee FOR DISCUSSION at its forthcoming meeting to be held on 27-28 October 2015.

JT03384476

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Competition Commission of India (CCI) was established in March, 2009 to prevent practices having adverse effect on competition, to promote and sustain competition in markets, to protect the interests of consumers and to ensure freedom of trade carried on by other participants in markets, in India. It has recently completed six years of competition enforcement. In order to develop a robust system of Combination (Merger) regulation, CCI has amended the regulations thrice, first on 23rd February, 2012; second on 4th April, 2013, third on 28th March, 2014.

2. The Commission has continued to lay down its priorities for the effective disposal of the cases. Since inception, till March 31, 2015, the Commission received 586 cases based on information filed u/s 19(1) (a), cases from MRTPC / DGIR u/s 66(6), ref. from Government u/s 19(1) (b) and ref. from Statutory Authorities u/s 21. As on March 31, 2015, 299 cases have been closed at prime facie stage, 150 cases decided/disposed of after the report of Director General (DG) of Investigation, 76 cases are under consideration before Commission and 61 cases are under investigation before DG.

3. The Commission has engaged in active cooperation with other competition authorities, multilateral institutions and NGA's. In one such initiative, CCI hosted a two day ICN Merger Workshop in New Delhi during December 1-2, 2014. The theme of the Workshop was "International Cooperation and Remedies in Merger Review". A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding cooperation in the application of competition laws was also signed between (CCI) and Competition Bureau Canada (CB) on the sidelines of 2014 ICN Merger Workshop on 1st December 2014 in New Delhi. CCI also engaged itself with various multilateral agencies like OECD, UNCTAD etc.

4. The Commission has also taken several initiatives towards promoting competition advocacy in order to create a culture of competition in the economy. The Commission has organized interactive meetings, seminars, etc. with different trade organizations, consumer associations, stakeholders and the public at large to create awareness about the competition law. The CCI has initiated a new advocacy initiative "CCI Annual Day Competition Research Award (CAD-CRA) Scheme" in the year 2014. The scheme aims to encourage students to undertake in-depth research in competition law and economics at post-graduate, M.Phil. and Ph.D. level in India.

1. Changes to competition laws and policies, proposed or adopted

5. The provisions of the Act relating to the regulation of combinations as well as the Combination Regulations have been in force with effect from 1st June 2011. The Combination Regulations were amended twice on 23rd February 2012 and 4th April 2013, with a view to relax filing requirements in respect of transactions not likely to raise competition concerns, provide certainty, reduce compliance requirements and make filings simpler. In continuation of these efforts, CCI has further amended the Combination Regulations on 28th March 2014 to simplify and provide greater clarity on the application of the combination provisions of the Act and the Combination Regulations. These are summarized as follows:

- Notification requirement shall be determined with respect to the substance of the transaction and the structure of transaction(s) having the effect of avoiding notice shall be disregarded
- Deletion of item 10 of schedule I with a view to avoid ambiguity and uncertainty regarding insufficient local nexus and effect on markets in India. The item pertained to a combination under section 5 of the Competition Act taking place entirely outside India with insignificant local nexus and effects on the markets in India.

Revision of filing fee from INR 1 million to INR 1.5 million for Form I, and from INR 4 million to INR 5 million for Form II;

- Deletion of regulation 29 as it was perceived to impose an additional condition in respect of preferring appeal in matters relating to combinations.

Note: The Competition Commission of India has further amended the Combination Regulations in year 2015. Gazette Notification for these amendments to the Regulations is available at <http://www.cci.gov.in/May2011/Home/regulation/25.pdf>

2. Enforcement of competition law and policies

2.1 Action against anticompetitive practices, including agreements and abuse of dominant positions:-

6. Section 3 of the Competition Act, 2002 prohibits any agreement with respect to production, supply, distribution, storage, and acquisition or control of goods or services, which causes or is likely to cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition within India. Section 4 of Act prohibits abuse of dominant position by an enterprise or a group of enterprises. The Act defines dominant position in terms of a position of strength enjoyed by an enterprise, in the relevant market in India, which enables it to: (i) operate independently of the competitive forces prevailing in the relevant market; or (ii) affect its competitors or consumers or the relevant market in its favour.

7. CCI lays high priority on effective case disposal. From the date of commencement of enforcement i.e. May 20, 2009 till March 31, 2015, 586 cases were brought before the Commission relating to enforcement of Section 3 (anticompetitive agreements) and Section 4 (abuse of dominance) of which majority of cases have been disposed off.

8. The status update on competition enforcement in India till March 31, 2015 is presented below:

Total Cases received since beginning till 31st March, 2015	586
Cases closed at prima facie stage u/s 26(2)	299
Cases decided or closed after DG's report	150
Cases pending before Commission (as on 31.03.2015)	76
Cases pending before DG (as on 31.03.2015)	61

9. The detail of antitrust cases received during the financial 2014-15 is as follows:

Particular	2014 - 15
No. of alleged anti-competitive conduct noticed	128
No. of prime facie orders passed in respect of alleged anti- competitive conduct	114
No. of investigation completed by DG	34
No. of orders [under section 26(2), 26(6) and 27] passed in respect of anti-competitive conduct	95

10. In last financial year, CCI received 128 cases. Out of which 128 cases received, maximum numbers of cases were from Real Estate sector. Other sectors with relatively larger number of cases are Automobile, Financial Sector, Health & Pharmaceutical, Petroleum & Gas and Power.

The important decisions given by commission under section 3 and 4 during the year 2014 - 15

i) The Commission imposed penalty on All India Motor Transport Congress for its anti-competitive activities

11. In Case No. 61 of 2012, the Competition Commission of India imposed a penalty of INR 1.42 million (@10% of the average of the turnover for the last 3 financial years) on All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) for contravening the provisions of section 3 of the Competition Act, 2002. The final order was passed by CCI on 16.02.2015 on an information filed by Indian Foundation of Transport Research and Training (IFTRT) alleging that AIMTC uniformly increased the truck freight by 15% across the country on account of diesel price hike of Rs. 5/- per litre w.e.f. 14.09.2012. The Commission found the impugned acts/conduct of AIMTC to be in contravention of the provisions of section 3(3) (a) read with section 3(1) of the Act. The Commission directed AIMTC to cease and desist from indulging in the act/conduct which have been found to be in contravention of the provisions of the Act and directed it to refrain from issuing any announcements/ directions/ circulars etc. to its members which may contravene the provisions of the Act. The Commission found that AIMTC through its press releases/ media briefings/ telephone calls was instrumental in persuading its member associations to fix freight rates. Such collusive and concerted practices distorted the market dynamics and led the truckers to increase the prices based on collusion instead of market forces. The Commission held that any unfair and anti-competitive increase in price of freight rates has a cascading and inflationary impact upon the goods and services consumed by common man.

(ii) Himachal Pradesh Society of Chemists and Druggists Alliance & Others penalised for their anti-competitive conduct

12. In Case No. 78/2012, the Competition Commission of India found Himachal Pradesh Society of Chemists and Druggists Alliance (HPSCDA) to be in contravention of the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002. M/s Rohit Medical Stores approached the Commission alleging that various pharmaceutical companies, under the aegis of HPSCDA, are engaged in anti-competitive practices of imposing the condition of obtaining 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) prior to the appointment of stockists in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The Commission, prima facie, found merit in the allegations and directed the Director General (DG) to carry out investigation in the matter.

13. Subsequent to detailed investigation, the Commission found that HPSCDA was indulging in anti-competitive practice of mandatory requirement of NOC prior to the appointment of stockists. Further, the Product Information Services (PIS) charge, that was required to be made to HPSCDA before every launch of a new product by the pharmaceutical companies under the garb of dissemination of product information, was also found to be anti-competitive by the Commission. It was held that HPSCDA contravened the provisions of section 3(3) (b) read with section 3(1) of the Act for limiting and controlling the supplies or provision of services. Accordingly, the Commission directed the HPSCDA to cease and desist from indulging in anticompetitive practices and imposed a penalty of INR 0.26 million at the rate of 10% of the average receipts of HPSCDA for three financial years. An office bearer of HPSCDA was also penalized.

(iii) CCI imposed Penalty of INR 25.44 billion on 14 Car Companies

14. In Case No. 03 of 2011 (Shamsher Kataria v. Honda Siel & Others), the Commission found 14 Car Companies in contravention of the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 and imposed penalty @ 2% of the average turnover of the car companies amounting to INR 25.44 billion in aggregate.

15. Ensuing detailed investigation by the DG, the Commission found that the conduct of the 14 car companies was in violation of the provisions of section 3(4) of the Act with respect to their agreements with local Original Equipment Suppliers (OESs) and agreements with authorized dealers whereby such companies imposed absolute restrictive covenants and completely foreclosed the 'aftermarket' for supply of spare parts and other diagnostic tools. Further, it was found that the car companies, who were found to be dominant in the 'aftermarkets' for their respective brands, abused their dominant position under section 4 of the Act and affected around 20 million car consumers. The car companies were also found to be indulging in practices resulting in denial of market access to independent repairers as the latter were not provided access to branded spare parts and diagnostic tools which hampered their ability to provide services in the 'aftermarket' for repair and maintenance of cars. Having a monopolistic control over the spare parts and diagnostic tools of their respective brands, the car companies charged arbitrary and high prices for their spare parts.

16. Besides imposing aggregate penalty of INR 25.44 billion, the Commission directed the car companies to cease and desist from indulging in conduct which was found to be in contravention of the provisions of the Act. The car companies were also directed to adopt appropriate policies which shall allow them to put in place an effective system to make the spare parts and diagnostic tools easily available in the open market to customers and independent repairers. They were also directed not to put any restrictions or impediments on the operation of independent repairers/garages.

(iv) Adani Gas Limited (AGL) penalised for abuse of dominance

17. In Case No.71/2012 - Faridabad Industries Association (FIA) against M/s Adani Gas Limited, the Commission found Adani Gas Limited (AGL) guilty of contravention of the provisions of section 4(2)(a)(i) of the Act by imposing unfair conditions upon the buyers under Gas Supply Agreement (GSA). The Commission observed that AGL was in dominant position in the relevant market and some of the clauses of Gas Supply Agreement (GSA) were abusive under the section 4 of the Act. Accordingly CCI imposed a penalty @ 4 per cent of average turnover against AGL i.e. INR 256.728 (approx.) million.

(v) M/s Coal India Limited found to Abuse its Dominant Position

18. In Case Nos. 05, 07, 37 & 44 of 2013 - M/s Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited v. M/s South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL) and M/s Coal India Ltd.(CIL), CCI found similar issues and passed a common order disposing the cases. In these cases, the informant alleged that M/s South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.(SECL) and M/s Coal India Ltd.(CIL) are involved in contravention of the provisions of section 4 of the Act, which relates to the abuse of dominant position.

19. After investigation, the Commission found that CIL through its subsidiaries operates independently of market forces and enjoys undisputed dominance in the relevant markets of supply of non-coking coal to the thermal power producers and sponge iron manufacturers in India. The Commission also held the opposite parties to be in contravention of the provisions of section 4(2)(a)(i) of the Act for imposing unfair/ discriminatory conditions and indulging in unfair/ discriminatory conduct in the matter of supply of non-coking coal.

20. In its order, CCI directed opposite parties to cease and desist from indulging in the conduct which has been found to be in contravention of the provisions of the Act, and directed modifications in the fuel supply agreements. However, the Commission did not impose any penalty upon the opposite parties as a

penalty of INR. 17730.5, million was already imposed upon them in the previous batch of information with respect to substantially similar conduct.

2.2 Enforcement against mergers and acquisitions

21. With the enforcement of the combination provisions, all mergers, amalgamations and/or acquisitions falling within the thresholds indicated in section 5 of the Competition Act require prior approval of the CCI. Total 250 notices were filed in CCI till 31st March 2015. Out of 250 combination notices 236 were disposed of and 14 were pending as on 31st March 2015. In the financial year 2014-15, 92 combination notices have been filed, of which 85 were disposed of during the financial year.

22. The important orders under section 5 and 6 given by commission during the year 2014 are:

(i) Competition Commission of India approved merger of Sun Pharma and Ranbaxy subject to modification

23. In December, 2014, the Competition Commission of India approved the merger of Sun Pharma and Ranbaxy subject to modifications. This was the first merger review that went to Phase 2. Sun Pharma is an integrated specialty pharmaceutical company. It manufactures and markets a large basket of pharmaceutical formulations as branded generics in India, USA and several other markets across the world. Ranbaxy is a vertically integrated company that inter alia develops manufacturer and markets generic, branded generic, over-the-counter (OTC) products, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) and intermediates.

24. The Commission observed that both the Parties are engaged in the manufacture, sale and marketing of various pharmaceutical products including formulations/medicines and APIs. Both the Parties are primarily generics manufacturers (i.e., producers of generic copies of originator drugs) with a small number of licensed molecules. The Commission noted that various generic brands of a given molecule are chemical equivalents and are considered to be substitutable. Therefore, the molecule level would be most appropriate for defining relevant markets on the basis of substitutability.

25. On the basis of its assessment, the Commission decided that the proposed combination is likely to result in appreciable adverse effect on the competition in India in relevant markets for seven formulations. However, such adverse effect could have been eliminated by suitable modification under the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002. Therefore, the Commission proposed certain modifications to the proposed combination to the Parties. The Parties proposed amendments to the modifications suggested by the Commission. The Commission considered the amendments proposed by the Parties and accepted one of the amendments. The Commission finally approved the proposed merger between Sun Pharma and Ranbaxy subject to the Parties inter alia carrying out the divestiture of their products relating to seven relevant markets for formulations. Further, the Commission also directed that the proposed merger shall not take effect before the Parties have carried out the divestiture of the products as specified in the order of the Commission.

(ii) CCI approves the Combination between Bombay Stock Exchange and United Stock Exchange of India Limited

26. Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE) and United Stock Exchange of India Limited (USE) filed a notice for the merger of USE with BSE pursuant to scheme of amalgamation under Sections 391 to 394 of the Companies Act, 1956 and the provisions of the Competition Act, 2013 respectively.

27. BSE is engaged in the business of providing stock exchange services in product segments of equities, debt instruments, equity derivatives, currency derivatives (CD), etc. and also provides service like

clearing, settlement, market data services, index services and depository services etc. through its subsidiaries, associates and joint venture companies. USE is engaged in the business of providing stock exchange services in the CD segment.

28. The Commission observed that the dynamics of competition in the stock exchanges relate to wider participation, liquidity diversified revenue streams, volumes, technology and innovation; which are considered to be critical for the health of an exchange. Stock exchanges in general may also be seen to have the characteristics of a networking industry with focus on innovation and technology.

29. Moreover, as the transaction volumes increase, per unit cost of transaction gets substantially lowered. Accordingly, the strategic choices of stock exchanges include attainment of critical mass of market participants. Given these characteristics, stock markets across the globe have, therefore, witnessed a large number of combinations.

30. The Commission further examined the structure of stock markets in India and noted that there are four stock exchanges with nationwide terminals in CD segment viz, National Exchange of India Limited (“NSE”), BSE, MCX Stock Exchange Limited (“MCX-SX”) and USE. NSE and BSE are multi-product exchanges operating in different product segments including equity, derivatives, debt instruments etc. USE is the only exchange which operates in a single product segment of CD. Further, the stock exchanges in India are mostly vertically integrated except USE which has outsourced its operation and maintenance services and clearing and settlement functions to BSE and its subsidiaries. The Commission also considered market shares of the competitors in CD segment and noted that the merged entity would be constrained by NSE and MCX-SX.

31. Considering the facts on record and the details provided in the notice, the Commission approved the combination under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Act.

(iii) CCI approved acquisition of stake in Trent Hypermarket Limited

32. Tesco Overseas Investments Limited (TOIL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Tesco Plc, UK, had filed a notice for the acquisition of 50 percent of the issued and paid-up equity share capital of Trent Hypermarket Limited (THL) pursuant to the execution of a Joint Venture Agreement and a Share Purchase Agreement between TOIL, THL and Trent Limited (Trent).

33. TOIL is the holding company for several of the Tesco Group’s overseas retail businesses in various countries, primarily engaged in the retail trading of grocery and general merchandise through various formats including hypermarkets, supermarkets, convenience stores and franchised stores. Trent is engaged in the business of retail of ready-made garments and accessories, footwear, cosmetics, accessories, gift items and household items, in India. THL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Trent, is engaged in the business of multi-format retail trading in India including hypermarkets, supermarkets and smaller convenience stores. The Commission observed that while THL is engaged in the business of multi-format retail trading in India including hypermarkets, supermarkets and smaller convenience stores, TOIL is not present in the retail market in India and therefore, there is no horizontal overlap between the business activities of THL and TOIL in the retail market in India.

34. The Commission also observed that the retail market in India comprises both organised and unorganised retailing. The organized retailing includes the hypermarkets, supermarkets, departmental stores etc. The retail market in India is dominated by a large number of unorganized retailers consisting of the local kirana shops; owner manned or self-owned general stores and shops, hawkers, pavement vendors etc. Further, due to increased internet penetration and changing lifestyles, the Indian retail market has also witnessed a surge in online retailers which has widened the choice for the consumers. Further, the total

revenue of THL was considered insignificant as compared to the size of the overall retail market as well as the organised retail market in India.

35. The Commission approved the combination under sub-section (1) of section 31 of the Act. However, the Commission imposed a penalty of INR 30 million on TOIL as the notice of the combination was not given by TOIL within the time prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Act.

(iv) CCI approved Thomas Cook and Sterling Holiday Resorts' Combination

36. Thomas Cook (India) Limited ("TCIL"), Thomas Cook Insurance Services (India) Limited ("TCISIL"), a subsidiary of TCIL, and Sterling Holiday Resorts (India) Limited ("SHRIL") filed a notice, whereby, the resorts and time share business of SHRIL was proposed to be transferred by way of a demerger from SHRIL to TCISIL and SHRIL, with its residual business, was proposed to be amalgamated into TCIL.

37. TCIL was stated to be engaged in travel and travel related services including leisure travel services, corporate travel services and foreign exchange services. TCISIL, was stated to be an Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) registered corporate agent of Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Limited, engaged in the business of selling insurance to outbound travellers as well as, though in a very small proportion, health insurance, home insurance, motor insurance, personal accident insurance, fire insurance and marine insurance. SHRIL was stated to be engaged in the business of providing premium hotel services, vacation ownership services or the timeshare services, normal hotel services like renting of rooms, restaurants, holiday activities, etc. as well as providing corporate clients with MICE (meetings, incentives, conference & events) services.

38. The combination concerned the travel and hotel related services in India. As per the details provided in the notice, the Parties were not engaged in similar business. The business of TCIL offering holiday package/other travel related services and the business of SHRIL providing resort and hotel services were related to each other at different stages/levels of the production chain. However, it was stated by the parties that the vertical arrangements between SHRIL and TCIL were insignificant.

39. The Commission observed that SHRIL is primarily engaged in the vacation ownership services where, in general, the customers are stated to directly deal with the service provider. It was further observed that the business of hotel services across India is relatively fragmented and there are different channels for availing the hotel services along with the presence of large number of big players as well as intermediaries/agents.

40. The Commission approved the combination under sub-section (1) of section 31 of the Act. However, the Commission imposed a penalty of INR 10 million under section 43A of the Act on the parties, for consummating the market purchases of equity shares of SHRIL before giving notice to the Commission for the proposed transaction.

3. Human Resources

41. The Commission comprises of Chairperson and Six Members. Administrative functions of the Commission are coordinated by the Secretariat, which is headed by the Secretary. The office of Director General (DG) investigates contravention of the provisions of the Act and is headed by Director General.

42. In addition, there are functional divisions namely, Advocacy, Anti-trust, Capacity Building, Combination, Economic, Investigation and Legal. Each division is steered by a senior professional officer of the level of Adviser and has a team of professional officers from the field of economics, law and

finance. The divisions assist the Commission in fulfillment of its legal mandate. Presently, about 129 staff members are in position.

4. International cooperation

43. Over the years, CCI has developed close linkages and networks with relevant multilateral agencies and competition jurisdictions for effective international cooperation including capacity building, enforcement cooperation and experience sharing. The Commission has continued its participation in various international events and has also been organizing training workshops with the other competition authorities, as well as relevant multilateral institutions.

4.1 Organization of ICN Merger Workshop at New Delhi

44. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) hosted a two days ICN Merger Workshop in New Delhi during December 1-2, 2014. The theme of the Workshop was “International Cooperation and Remedies in Merger Review”. The objective of the Workshop was to discuss and share experiences on various issues and challenges faced by the competition authorities world over in the area of international cooperation in case of multi jurisdictional merger notifications and designing the non-conflicting remedies.

4.2 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

45. The Competition Commission of India has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), after taking approval from the Government of India, with five competition authorities: (i) Federal Trade Commission (FTC) / Department of Justice (DOJ), USA, (ii) Director General Competition, European Union (EU), (iii) Federal Antimonopoly Service (FAS), Russia, (iv) Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), and (v) Competition Bureau (CB) Canada.

46. MOU with CB Canada was signed on 1st December 2014 in New Delhi on the sidelines of 2014 ICN Merger Workshop. The MOU was signed by Mr. Ashok Chawla, Chairperson, CCI and Mr. John Pecman, Commissioner, CB. The MoU will facilitate cooperation between the CCI and the Bureau in all the competition related matters including cooperation and coordination in their enforcement activities when investigating the same or related competition matters. The cooperation as envisaged in the MoU is expected to benefit business entities in both the countries.

47. CCI is also in the process of finalizing MOU with Japan and BRICS.

4.3 Details of international delegations received by the Commission from Foreign Governments, Foreign Competition Authorities Multilateral Institutions and Bilateral Meetings

a) Mr. Daniel Ducore and Mr. Paul O Brien from US Federal Trade Commission and Ms. Patty Brink & Ms. Michelle Rindone from US Department of Justice shared their experiences on US agencies' procedures and structures for negotiating effective relief and assuring compliance with their orders with the Commission and officers of CCI on 3rd December 2014.

b) In pursuance of MoU signed between CCI & Competition Bureau, Canada, Canadian Officials visited CCI for developing roadmap for future cooperation in consultation with Capacity Building Division during 28th March – 1st April 2015. Workshop on merger issues was also organized during this period.

4.4 Participation in International Workshops/Conferences:

48. Chairperson, Members and Senior officers regularly participates and contributes at various roundtables/ workshops of OECD, ICN, UNCTAD etc

5. Advocacy initiatives

49. Section 49 of the Competition Act, 2002 mandates the CCI to undertake advocacy for promoting competition. Under the Act, the Commission is required to proactively interact with the Government Departments / Ministries, media and all other stakeholders, such as, the business community and organizations, academia, consumer organizations and professional bodies, as an advocate of competition, and, foster conditions to create a more competitive policy regime, market structure and business behaviour.

50. In the last five years, the Commission has organised large number of workshops, conferences, seminars, used electronic media and undertaken studies in pursuance of advocacy mandate. As government policies may be important source of market distortions, CCI is also engaging with the government to review economic policies and make them competition compliant.

51. CCI has also formed a core advisory group called Eminent Persons Advisory Group (EPAG) consisting of corporate, academics, regulators and civil society to guide CCI in undertaking efforts to make market competition compliant. In order to create wider awareness amongst various stakeholders in the economy, CCI has been commemorating May 20th as its Annual Day by bringing together various stakeholders and creating a call for competition compliance in the economy. CCI also publishes quarterly newsletter "Fair Play" as an advocacy tool.

52. The important advocacy events organized in year 2014 are discussed below:

5.1 Advocacy with Central Government

53. CCI organized eight workshops/meetings with various Government Departments and sectoral regulators. Apart from these meetings, CCI also organized a session on Competition Act with Income Tax officers, Indian Administrative Service Probationers, participated in the National Conference for newly elevated High Court Judges and organized a workshop on Public Procurement in which senior officials of Union, State Government & PSUs participated.

5.2 Advocacy with Business Associations

54. CCI conducted workshops/seminar/conference for the four business associations viz. The Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry(FICCI). Apart from these activities, CCI also had meetings with officers of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), World Bank, etc.

5.3 Advocacy with States

55. As State Governments implement not only their own policies but also Central Government policies, CCI attaches great importance to sensitising the States about importance of competition compliant policies. Interactive meetings were held by the CCI with senior officers of State Governments of West Bengal Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. A meeting of Competition Core Group of Government of Uttar Pradesh was also organized wherein road map for implementation of competition regulation in the state was chalked out. In total 10 meetings/workshop/ sessions were organized in year 2014-15 with the officials of State Government.

5.4 Advocacy meetings with Educational Institutes

56. The Competition Law being a relatively new law, advocacy programmes are being conducted in various institutions including judicial academies to create awareness about the Competition Act. This year, CCI has taken up 24 competition advocacy initiatives with academic institutions.

5.5 Internship

57. As a part of Advocacy with students who are important stakeholders, CCI provided internship to students from the streams of Law, Economics etc. During the period 80 students interned with CCI on various subjects and topics of Competition Law.

6. Other initiatives

6.1 Distinguished Visitor Knowledge Sharing Series

58. Distinguished Visitor Knowledge Sharing Series (DVKS) was started in year 2011 to tap knowledge of eminent persons from various fields to play an important role in capacity building of CCI officials. Following two DVKS lectures have been organized in CCI during the year 2014-15:

59. i. Eleventh DVKS Lecture was delivered in CCI by Mr. Gurcharan Das, an author, commentator and former CEO of Procter & Gamble India on "A fine balance- Regulators and the market" on 4th August 2014.

60. Twelfth DVKS Lecture was delivered in CCI by Mr. Gajendra Haldea, Ex Adviser to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission of India, Director of Publications, on "Competition Issues in Electricity Sector" on 17th September 2014.

6.2 Important Events Organized

- i. 5th Annual Day: - CCI celebrated its 5th Annual Day (the day of commencement of the Act) on 20th May 2014. Dr. Raghuram Rajan, the Governor of Reserve Bank graced the occasion as the Chief Guest, delivered a lecture on "Competition in the Banking Sector: Opportunities and Challenges" and released seven Advocacy Booklets brought out by the Commission.
- ii. ICN Merger Workshop 2014: The Competition Commission of India (CCI) hosted a two day ICN Merger Workshop in New Delhi during December 1-2, 2014. The theme of the Workshop was "International Cooperation and Remedies in Merger Review". The objective of the Workshop was to discuss and share experiences on various issues and challenges faced by the competition authorities world over in the area of international cooperation in case of multijurisdictional merger notifications and designing the non-conflicting remedies.

61. The Workshop was inaugurated by Mr Arun Jaitley, the Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance, Corporate affairs and Information and Broadcasting. The Workshop was attended by around 90 foreign delegates from various competition jurisdictions including the United States, EU, Canada, Brazil, South Africa and Australia amongst others, competition lawyers and economists, and academia. A large number of delegates including representatives from top law firms of India, regulatory bodies and the officials of CCI also attended the Workshop.

62. On this occasion, Mr. Jaitley also released the "Competition Tracker", a compilation of the orders issued by the CCI.