About the OECD Global Forum on Competition

Established in 2001, the OECD Global Forum on Competition brings together each year high-level officials from more than 100 competition authorities and international organisations worldwide, from both OECD and non-OECD economies. Joining with representatives of international organisations and invited experts, participants debate and discuss key topics on the global competition agenda. With a broad focus on development, the Forum promotes a wider dialogue that encompasses the linkages between competition policy and other cornerstones of economic development.

The programme includes OECD-style roundtable discussions, presentations from notable experts as well as peer reviews. Discussion topics benefit from the input of the Competition Committee whose work is at the forefront of debate on competition policy and enforcement. The Committee promotes the regular exchange of views, analysis and best practices on key competition policy issues and is supported by the Competition Division within the OECD Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs.

www.oecd.org/competition/globalforum
www.oecd.org/daf/competition

Contacts

James MANCINI  |  Competition Expert - Manager GFC
OECD Competition Division
James.MANCINI@oecd.org  |  Tel. +33 (0)1 45 24 74 45

Angélique SERVIN  |  Event Co-ordinator
OECD Competition Division
Angelique.SERVIN@oecd.org  |  Tel. +33 (0)1 45 24 15 15

www.oecd.org/competition/globalforum
DAY 1 – 6 DECEMBER 2021

Opening session 🕒 12:00 - 13:00 CET

Opening remarks 🎤
Mathias Cormann  
Secretary-General, OECD

Introductory remarks 🎤
Frédéric Jenny  
Chair, OECD Competition Committee

Keynote address 🎤
Kristalina Georgieva  
Managing Director, IMF

Special remarks 🎤
Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala  
Director General, WTO

Special remarks 🎤
Rebeca Grynspan  
Secretary-General, UNCTAD

Session 1. Trade, development and competition 🕒 13:00 - 15:00 CET

Competition can be a powerful force for economic development, growth and productivity. Both competition policy and trade policy can play a role in harnessing competition for these purposes, but the interaction between the two is not often considered. This may change in the years ahead, as policymakers consider how to promote development through competition in a world characterised by different economic and trading systems, as well as growing recognition of the need for a level international playing field.

This 20th edition of the Global Forum on Competition will make the link between these policy areas, and explore where there are tensions and common ground. Some key questions that will be covered include:

- How can competition and trade policy be used together to maintain a level playing field?
- Are there areas of conflict between trade and competition policy? How should they be managed?
- Should competition policy take into account differences in economic systems or policies such as subsidies that can create distortions in trade? If so, how?
- Should trade policy be used to promote greater harmonisation of competition policy across jurisdictions?

The session will be led by a panel of experts to debate these questions, and discuss with delegates in an interactive Q&A format.

All related documentation is available at oe.cd/trade.dev

Speakers

Chair
Frédéric Jenny  
Chair, OECD Competition Committee

Joseph E. Stiglitz  
Professor  
Columbia University

Precious N. Ndlovu  
Senior Lecturer  
University of the Western Cape

Beata Javorcik  
Chief Economist, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Simon Evenett  
Professor  
University of St. Gallen

Peer Review of Tunisia 🕒 15:10 - 16:00 CET
The enforcement of laws against the abuse of dominance or monopolisation by firms with substantial market power can involve significant challenges. The theories of harm, rooted in economic concepts, depend significantly on the conditions in a particular market—conduct that is harmful in one case may be procompetitive in another. Thus, there is a need to conduct a careful economic assessment of the conduct in question. A range of economic tools and evidence will be needed in this process. This roundtable discussion will seek to provide practical advice on a range of topics associated with analysis in abuse (or monopolisation) cases, including:

- What theories of harm may apply, and what is the economic basis for these theories?
- What analytical techniques can be used to assess these theories, and what types of evidence are needed to use them?
- How should authorities proceed in gathering evidence in abuse cases, and what strategies can authorities use when quantitative evidence is limited?
- What other practical issues should authorities consider when undertaking analysis abuse cases, for instance with respect to having the right expertise?

All related documentation is available at [oe.cd/analysis](http://oe.cd/analysis)

### Speakers

- **Claudio Calcagno**
  Director, GMT Economics

- **Helen Jenkins**
  Managing Partner, Oxera

- **Simon Roberts**
  Professor, University of Johannesburg

- **Elizabeth Xiao-Ru Wang**
  Executive Vice President, Compass Lexecon

### Break-out sessions

In addition to the expert panel discussion, this session will be divided into break-out sessions, organised in two time periods (morning and afternoon) to enable as many delegates to participate as possible. For each time period, there will be three break-out groups focusing on:

- **Topic 1**: Techniques and evidence for assessing market power
- **Topic 2**: Techniques and evidence for assessing exclusive dealing and bundling
- **Topic 3**: Techniques and evidence for assessing predatory pricing, margin squeeze and exploitative abuses
Session 3. The promotion of competitive neutrality by competition authorities  

Significant market distortions may arise when some enterprises benefit from undue competitive advantages conferred by state actions, for example on the basis of their ownership, nationality or their activity in the market. These distortions can prevent competition from reaching its potential for economic growth, productivity and innovation. In particular, they may discourage investment, create regulatory uncertainty, and encourage other jurisdictions to adopt similar distortions that undermine a global level playing field. Competition authorities have a role to play in promoting the application of competitive neutrality principles, including addressing distortions through their enforcement tools, and advocating for neutrality in state actions ranging from subsidies to procurement.

This session will introduce the concept of competitive neutrality, explore how authorities around the world have promoted competitive neutrality, and highlight the recently-adopted OECD Recommendation of the Council on Competitive Neutrality.

All related documentation is available at oe.cd/compneutrality.

Chair

Frédéric Jenny
Chair,
OECD Competition Committee

Speakers

Eleanor M. Fox
Walter J. Derenberg Professor of Trade Regulation
New York University School of Law

Jose Luis Buendía
Partner
Garrigues

Deborah Jane Healey
Professor
UNSW Sydney

Peer Review of Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)

The market definition clinic is an opportunity for competition authorities to ask the Secretariat questions regarding tools, techniques and challenges associated with market definition. While the Secretariat cannot provide advice on specific cases, they are in a position to discuss background papers, contributions, and key findings of past OECD roundtables, and to point participants to other resources that may be helpful. Further details are available in the invitation letter distributed to delegates.

This year’s clinic will take place virtually, via Zoom, and thus can be scheduled at a mutually convenient time between 8-17 December 2021.
OECD Competition & Global Relations

Using its vast storehouse of expertise accumulated over the past 50 years, the OECD has created a range of mechanisms to engage with authorities around the world to help reinforce their competition framework.

Two annual fora disseminate the work of the OECD Competition Committee and bring over 100 jurisdictions into the OECD family: Global Forum on Competition and the OECD-IDB Latin American and Caribbean Competition Forum.

www.oecd.org/competition/globalforum
www.oecd.org/competition/latinamerica

The three regional centres for competition provide regular training seminars for the countries and economies within their regions: the OECD/Korea Policy Centre Competition Programme in Seoul, Korea, the OECD-GvH Regional Centre for Competition in Budapest, Hungary and the Regional Centre for Competition in Latin America in Lima, Peru.

www.oecd.org/competition/seoulrcc
www.oecd.org/competition/budapestrcc
oe.cd/lima-rcc

Capacity building

Capacity building remains a cornerstone of the OECD’s competition global relations activities. Through bilateral or regional workshops, training, and advice, the OECD targets the specific needs of the participating authorities on topics ranging from cartel prosecution, merger analysis, competition economics for both specialists and non-specialists, abuse of dominance, legislative drafting, studies in sector specific regulation. Fighting bid rigging in public procurement and competition assessment of laws and regulations are the OECD’s flagship training programmes.

Competition Assessment

Laws, regulations or other government-imposed barriers can unduly restrain market activities. One important step to eliminate these restraints is “competition assessment”, that is, the evaluation of policies to find those unnecessarily restricting competition in order to develop alternative policies which still achieve governments objectives.

The OECD has developed a Competition Assessment Toolkit which can be used by competition specialists and non-specialists alike. The OECD has led projects on competition assessment of specific sectors in Greece, Mexico, Portugal, Romania, Tunisia and is currently working with Iceland and 10 ASEAN member countries.

The toolkit is available for download in several languages at oe.cd/cat.

Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement

Bid rigging happens when groups of firms conspire to raise prices or lower the quality of goods, works or services offered in public tenders. OECD countries spend approximately 12% of their GDP in public procurement and this percentage can be higher in developing countries. Efficient and competitive procurement processes are thus key to obtaining goods and services at the best value for money.

The OECD Guidelines for Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement help public officials reduce the risks of bid rigging, through the careful design of public procurement tenders, and to detect bid rigging conspiracies during procurement processes. The OECD can help governments assess their procurement process and provide policy recommendations for improvement. After working with several institutions in Mexico and Argentina, the OECD is now working with Brazil, Peru, and Ukraine.

The Guidelines are available for download in several languages at oe.cd/gfbr.