All information for this session belongs to speaker and does not represents any organization or agency:





## CPL DEVELOPMENT -1980s -2018





**Developments of Competition** Policy and Law in ASEAN - BRUNEI DARUSSALAM -



W@CompetitionDE Talk rtel Damage Claims in Germa 19 October, 2017



C HARLE MIDERSON



"You make a good point; we both hate the cat. I'm just not sure what it is you'd bring to a partnership." Exemptions?

|                                    | Competition Law –<br>Ex post   | Competition Law –<br>Ex ante   | Sector Regulation/<br>SMP regime   |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Objective                          | Maintain competition<br>Increase competition<br>→ Market structure is broadly setisfactory                                 |  | Increase competition<br>Mimic competition<br>→ Market structure is not<br>satisfactory                         |
| Burden of<br>proof to<br>intervene | 1. Market definition<br>2. Dominant position<br>3. Anti-competitive concluct:<br>agreement or abuse of<br>dominance (high) | 1a. Notified concentration<br>1b. Market definition<br>2. Significant impediment to<br>effective Competition (low)<br>(Conduct presumed) | 1a. Market selection<br>(very high)<br>1b. Market definition<br>2. SMP=dominant position<br>(Conduct presumed) |
| Remedies                           | Mainly behavioural<br>Fines<br>Private damages   | Mainly structural  | Mainly behavioural   |

Note: The italics area is the triggering factor for each legal instrument.

And while the law of competition may be sometimes hard for the individual, it is best for the race, because it ensures the survival of the fittest in every department. Andrew Carnegie meetville.com

## **Overview of Competition Act 2010**

- 1. Making markets works efficiently
  - 2. Encouraging innovation & entrepreneurship
    - 3. Create a level playing field 4. Promotes welfare of consumers with competitive prices & consumer choice

  - The Act prohibits :-

How does it work?

WWW ANDERTOONS.COM

- 1. Anti-competitive agreements between enterprise
- 2. Abuse of dominant position
- 1. Covers enterprises (private or GLC) which engages in a commercial activity relating to goods & services.
- 2. Also applies to commercial activities outside Malaysia (which has effect in any market in Malaysia
- 1. Commercial activity regulated under the Communications & Multimedia Act 1998 & Energy Commission Act 2001
- 2. Any activity in the exercise of governmental authority
- 3. Any agreement or conduct complying with a legislative requirement
- 4. Collective bargaining activities
- 1. Penalties capped at 10% of worldwide turnover of an enterprise over the period of infringement
- 2. Invalid agreements
- 3. Exposure to private actions
- 4. Bad publicity
- 5. Intrusive investigations
- 1. Individual & block exemptions
  - 2. Leniency program provide for infringements of prohibitions on anti-competitive agreement

'smoke-filled room' will always draw attention, there has been a growing focus on looser forms of anticompetitive coordination between competitors."