

I. Status of Disposal of Antimonopoly Law Violation Cases

(1) Status of disposal in FY2007 (8 cease and desist order cases)

Type of violation	Number of cases	Main case	Outline of the case
Bid rigging	3	Case of bid rigging for public works and construction ordered by the Defense Facilities Administration Agency (cease and desist order in June 2007)	Regarding public works and construction ordered by the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, bidders obtained information on the results of the Agency's planning through their liaisons and jointly selected a successful bidder and made it possible for the bidder to contract the works and construction.
Price cartel	3	Price cartel case by companies manufacturing and selling polyethylene gas pipes and couplers (cease and desist order in June 2007)	Regarding polyethylene gas pipes and couplers for demanders, they agreed to raise the demander's prices for them to higher than the existing prices.
Joint refusal of transaction	1	Case of taxi companies' exclusion of a rival (cease and desist order in June 2007)	The taxi companies jointly forced the common ticket service provider to refuse to contract with a taxi company that charged lower taxi rates.
Association's restraint of members' functions or activities	1	Case of a pharmaceutical association's restraint of the members' price indication (cease and desist order in June 2007)	The association forced the sellers of specific drugs not to indicate the selling prices of OTC drugs on newspaper inserts.

(2) Status of disposal in FY2006 (12 cease and desist order cases; 1 surcharge payment order case (see Note))

Type of violation	Number of cases	Main case	Outline of the case
Bid rigging	6	Case of bid rigging for water gate construction ordered by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and others (cease and desist order in March 2007)	Bidders jointly selected a successful bidder and made it possible for the bidder to contract water gate construction ordered through general competitive bidding by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, the Japan Water Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
Price cartel	3	Case of a price cartel by polyvinyl chloride flooring and tile carpet manufacturing/sales companies (issued cease and desist orders in May 2006)	The manufacture/sales companies set the minimum selling prices of commodity-type polyvinyl chloride flooring, 2.8 millimeter thick composite polyvinyl chloride flooring, and commodity-type tile carpet, and agreed to maintain the prices already offered in response to inquiries.
Unjust low price sales	1	Case of unjust low price sales of oil products by an oil products retail distributor (issued a cease and desist order in May 2006)	The oil products retail distributor continually sold regular gasoline at filling stations located in the Tanabe Area in Wakayama Prefecture at a lower price than the purchase price or the price including the purchase price and sales charges, and created the possibility of difficulties for retail distributors of other oil products who had filling stations in the same area in conducting their business activities.
Resale price restrictions	1	Case of retail price restrictions on herbicides by a herbicide manufacturer/sales company (issued a cease and desist order in May 2006)	The herbicide manufacturer/sales company requested the retail distributors to sell its herbicide at the manufacturer's suggested retail price by implying that otherwise there would be a disruption in supply. The company stopped or reduced supplies to retail distributors who did not accept their request and forced them to sell at the suggested retail price.
Abuse of a dominant bargaining position	2	Case of the abuse of a dominant bargaining position in relation to suppliers by a large-scale retail distributor (issued a cease and desist order in October 2006)	The large-scale retail distributor imposed on its suppliers forceful sales activities such as giving gifts, dispatching of employees to the opening of its new stores, and financial contributions.

(Note) No cease and desist order was issued.

II. Criminal Accusation

- (1) The Participants and other persons concerned in bidding for the geologic research and research/measurement/design for the construction of a forest trunk road ordered by the Japan Green Resources Agency (filed a criminal accusation on May 24, 2007, and filed a criminal accusation additionally on June 13, 2007)

In relation to conduct that virtually restrained competition in the field of trade concerning the receipt of the order for the geologic research and research/measurement/design for the construction of a forest trunk road ordered by the Japan Green Resources Agency, the JFTC considered that four companies engaged in geologic research and research/measurement/design, five employees engaged in the affairs concerning the receipt of the order and a former director and a former section chief of the Japan Green Resources Agency had committed a crime violating the Antimonopoly Law, and filed an accusation with the Public Prosecutors General.

- (2) The participants in bidding for public works related to the Nagoya City Subway (filed a criminal accusation on February 28, 2007, and filed a criminal accusation additionally on March 20, 2007)

In relation to conduct that virtually restrained competition in the field of trade concerning the receipt of the order for the public works for the extension of the Nonami-Tokushige section of the High-Speed Line No. 6 ordered by the Transportation Bureau of Nagoya City, the JFTC considered that five construction companies and five employees engaged in the affairs concerning the receipt of the order had committed a crime violating the Antimonopoly Law, and filed an accusation with the Public Prosecutors General.

- (3) The participants in a bid for the construction of excreta disposal facilities (filed a criminal accusation on May 23, 2006, and filed a criminal accusation additionally on June 12, 2006)

In relation to conduct that virtually restrained competition in the field of trade concerning the receipt of an order for new construction and renewal construction of excreta disposal facilities, the JFTC considered that the eleven construction companies and eleven staff engaged in receiving orders for this construction in these companies committed crimes violating the Antimonopoly Law, and filed an accusation with the Public Prosecutors General.