

2011/SOM1/CPLG/012b Agenda Item: 7(1)

Institutions, Objectives and Priorities of the Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation

Purpose: Information Submitted by: Russia



Competition Policy and Law Group Meeting Washington, D.C., United States 7-8 March 2011



Government Institutions Engaged in Competition Advocacy

FAS:

Raising cartel awareness

Seeking voluntary compliance

Competition advocacy with lawmakers: "the third antitrust package"

Media liaison

Monitoring public procurement

Explanations and guidelines of application of competition related legislation

Market studies and analytical materials

Facilitating competition climate sector and/or region wide

Promoting equal access to essential facilities

MED:

Setting high level competition policy goals

Informing government and business on competition policy goals and measures

Media liaison

Receiving feed back

 Consulting scientific community

Advice on regional competition policy programs

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Resources

FAS:

#Participation in industry regulatory boards and tariffs commissions (railroads, energy etc.)

Competition advocacy department (media liaison, public liaison, site maintenance)

Analytical department (advocacy with lawmakers, market studies)

#Assistant to the Chairman (business liaison)

Anti-cartel department (raising cartel awareness, implementation of leniency program)

FAS web-site: www.fas.gov.ru (comprehensive information on cases, market studies, legal initiatives, meetings with stakeholders etc.)

#Other departments' involvement, if needed.

MED:

Department of competition development (including information Policy and Communications Unit)

Choice, Quality, Possibilities" web-site: www.competition.gov.ru

Competition Policy" bulletin

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	Competition Advocacy Objectives
55	Development of competition legislation (e.g. the "third antitrust package").
	 Competition advocacy with other government bodies and industry regulators. Achieving public policy goals by pro-competitive means (e.g. public procurement). Weighting competition against other public policy priorities; assessment of cost of regulation and minimization of anti-competitive effects of regulation. Seeking "quasi-competitive" effects where possibilities of competition are absent or limited (advocacy for application of public procurement rules to procurement of natural monopolies and regulated industries).
	Creation of favorable environment for development of competition in the markets, including liberalization, structural and regulatory reforms (e.g. railroads, electricity, etc.). Developing competition based "rules of the game" in the markets with all government and business stakeholders involved.
58	Raising awareness of businesses rights when they are subjected to monopolistic practices. Agency – business cooperation in revealing and ceasing antitrust violations (e.g. cooperation with business associations like "Opora Rossii" – "The Pillar of Russia").
5	Dialog with ultimate and intermediate consumers - the FAS "Public Council."
	Cartel awareness and leniency program.

