

The ECN Model Leniency Programme

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What is the ECN?

- The European Competition Network (ECN) comprises the 27 Competition Authorities of the European Union and the European Commission.
- ECN's objective is to build an effective legal framework to enforce EC competition law against companies who engage in cross-border business practices which restrict competition and are therefore harmful to consumers.
- It aims to ensure that EU competition law is applied consistently across all Member States.



ECN

ECN is a forum for discussion and cooperation. Member States cooperate through the ECN by:

- Informing each other of new cases and envisaged enforcement decisions
- Coordinating investigations, where necessary
- Helping each other with investigations
- Exchanging evidence and other information
- Discussing various issues of common interest



ECN

- The ECN puts this cooperation into effect in several ways:-
- Sector specific sub-groups of experts from national authorities e.g. banking, energy, food, mergers, pharmaceuticals, healthcare, motor vehicles, etc.
- Working Groups of national experts to work on specific projects
- Formal channels of communication among Member States
- ECN Newsletter Internal document produced 4 or 5 times per year
- ECN Brief Public document produced 2 or 3 times per year



Leniency Working Group

2005 – ECN Leniency Working Group commenced the development of a Model Leniency Programme.

Group had already analysed defects and problems with the application of leniency across the ECN. It concluded that:

- a one stop shop solution needed to be explored
- alignment of the 19 existing leniency programmes was needed
- guidance necessary for proposed new leniency programmes within the ECN



Leniency in the ECN

Some commonalities among the 20 programmes

- Full immunity from fines for whistleblowers usually the first to come forward before an inspection/search
- Reduction in fines for others who cooperate usually after they've found out about the investigation
- Coercers/leaders/instigators/recidivists need not apply
- Administrative enforcement systems
- Full application to every Member State in which the infringement took place



Leniency in the ECN

Some differences

- Some operated a criminal system
- Some had criminal and administrative
- Some could set fines themselves
- Some allowed full immunity to the first applicant regardless of when they applied
- Some operated a queuing system
- Some provided for hypothetical applications



In September 2006 the Heads of the ECN approved a new Model Leniency Programme

- The Programme took account of divergences among the various member programmes and enforcement systems
- It set out to improve the handling of parallel applications
- It set out the main procedural and substantive rules which should be common to all programmes
- It committed members to convergence where possible



Two types of Full Immunity from Fines

Type 1A

- Where the applicant is the first to come forward with evidence before the Authority has conducted a targeted inspection, and
- Where the Authority did not have sufficient evidence itself to launch an inspection, and
- The applicant is not otherwise excluded from availing of the benefits of the programme



Full Immunity - Type 1B

- Where the applicant is the first to come forward with evidence which enables the Authority to find an infringement, and
- At the time, the Authority had insufficient evidence of its own to find an infringement, and
- The applicant is not otherwise excluded from availing of the benefits of the programme



Excluded Persons

"An undertaking which took steps to coerce another undertaking to participate in the cartel will not be eligible for immunity from fines under the programme".

Some ECN Members' Leniency Programmes also exclude sole ringleaders, instigators and recidivists.



Type 2 - Reduction of Fines

An applicant that does not qualify for full immunity may however qualify for a reduction in a fine if:

 The applicant brings evidence of significant added value to the Authority's case relative to the evidence that it previously had.

The reduction in the fine will generally not exceed 50% of the fine that otherwise would have been imposed



Qualification Criteria for Leniency under the Programme:

- Applicant must end its involvement in the cartel
- Applicant must cooperate fully until the conclusion of the case
- Applicant must not have destroyed any evidence in advance of the application or disclosed to anyone its intention to apply for leniency



The Application Process

- May make an initial anonymous approach for guidance e.g. is full immunity available, does it qualify for leniency
- May apply for a 'marker' so as to protect its position in the queue while it gathers the necessary evidence
- May make an 'oral' application
- CA grants 'conditional' leniency
- CA grants final leniency on conclusion of the case



Information necessary for a 'marker'

- The name and address of the applicant
- The basis for the applicant's approach
- The parties to the cartel
- The affected product and territory
- The duration of the cartel
- The nature of the conduct
- Past or future leniency applications to other CAs



Summary Applications

Where the Commission is 'well placed' to deal with a case involving 3 or more countries

- The applicant makes a 'full' application to the Commission
- It makes 'summary' applications to the other countries affected by the cartel which act as an extended marker
- The other countries to not grant leniency unless the case is reallocated from the Commission



Convergence Project

ECN Members committed to using best efforts to align their programmes with the model programme

- Some Member States have amended, or are in the process of amending, their respective programmes
- New programmes are based on the Model
- There are now 27 Leniency Programmes
- The Cartels/Leniency Working Group is currently examining convergence to date and obstacles to further convergence



Issues on Convergence

- Common Definition of 'Secret Cartels'
- Excluded Applicants
- Threshold for Immunity
- Threshold for Reduction of Fines
- Leniency Conditions
- Markers
- Summary Applications
- Disclosure of Leniency Documents
- Leniency in reallocated cases



Thank You

