FTC Office of International Affairs
FY2013 Technical Assistance Report

Federal Trade Commission
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FTC OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS FY2013 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

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The FTC shares its experience in maintaining competition and protecting consumers to assist countries that are developing new competition and consumer protection laws, agencies, and enforcement systems. Through its Office of International Affairs ("OIA"), the FTC conducts a wide range of technical assistance programs, including bilateral training missions, regional workshops, international roundtables, and resident advisor placements, to help its foreign counterparts enhance their enforcement capacity, build sound regulatory frameworks, and improve agency effectiveness.[1] The FTC also provides advice on drafts of laws and regulations and hosts foreign officials through its International Fellows Program.[2]

In fiscal year 2013 ("FY2013"), the FTC conducted and/or participated in 45 technical assistance programs involving 60 jurisdictions, mainly in developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The FTC's programs helped countries address new and emerging consumer protection and competition issues brought about by rapidly spreading technologies, changing economic and demographic trends, and significant advances in legal frameworks and institutions for consumer protection and competition. Funding for the programs came from many sources, including FTC appropriated funds, the U.S. Agency for International Development ("USAID"), the U.S. Trade and Development Agency ("USTDA"), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD"), the U.S. Commerce Department's Commercial Law and Development Program ("DOC-CLDP"), and recipient agencies, among others. In many cases, the FTC worked closely with other United States agencies and international organizations to deliver its technical assistance programming.[3]

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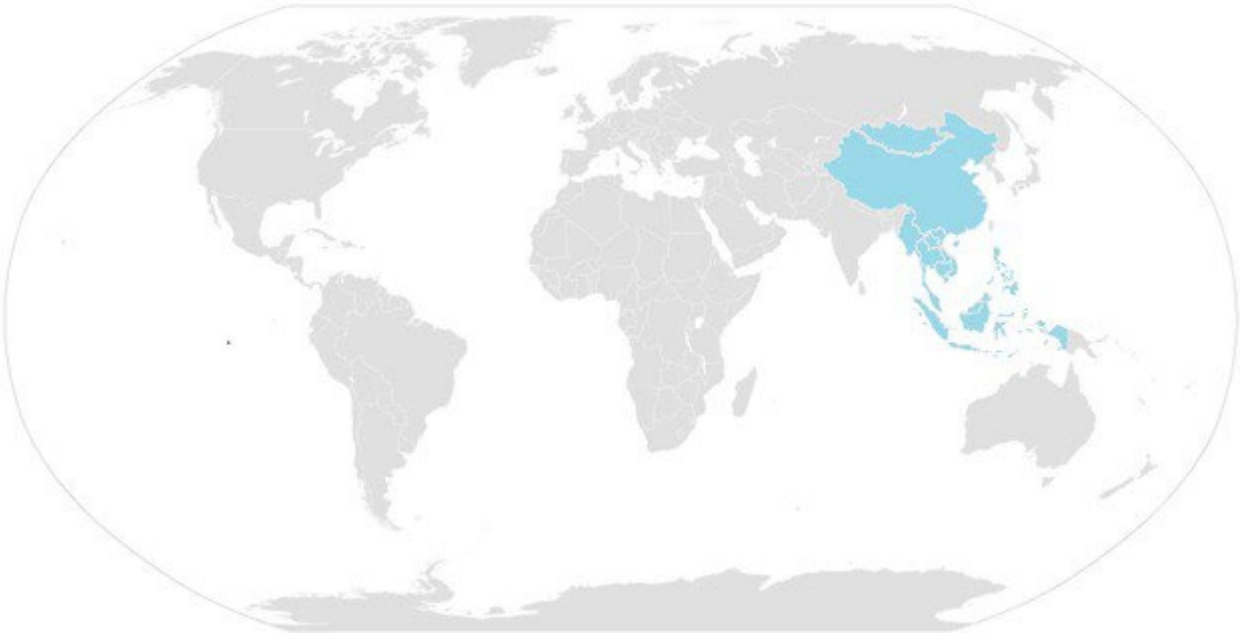
[1] *See* Appendix A for a list of all TA programs that OIA conducted in FY2013. In addition to OIA staff, FTC staff from throughout the agency, including the Bureau of Competition, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Bureau of Economics, Office of the General Counsel, and Office of Policy Planning participated in TA programs in Washington, D.C. and abroad.

[2] *See* International Fellows Program, http://www.ftc.gov/internationalfellows. Since 2007, the FTC has hosted 46 staff members for three to six months from competition, consumer protection, and privacy agencies around the world, including agencies that have participated in the FTC's technical assistance programs. Through a separate Interns Program, the FTC hosts colleagues for shorter terms. In FY2013, the FTC hosted International Fellows from Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Japan, Lithuania, Nigeria, South Korea, and Switzerland.

[3] *See* Appendix B for a list of United States government agencies, international organizations and networks that were involved in the FTC's technical assistance program in FY2013.

This report focuses on the major accomplishments of the FTC's technical assistance program in FY2013.[4] The report is organized into five regional categories, and separates the agency's competition and consumer protection (including privacy) activities in each region. OIA welcomes inquiries about the report, as well as suggestions for how the FTC might further improve upon its work.

CHINA AND EAST ASIA



China and the countries of East Asia are actively developing their institutional frameworks for competition and consumer protection. China's rapid development and growing importance to the U.S. economy have made it a priority for the FTC's technical assistance program. The FTC has also focused on working with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations ("ASEAN") and several of its members in the last year, notably Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Vietnam. Those countries are pursuing ASEAN's blueprint for regional economic integration by 2015, which calls for each country to implement a national competition policy and law and to

[4] The report does not capture every interaction between the FTC and technical assistance recipients, but rather provides an overview of the FTC's activities in the past year.

strengthen consumer protection measures.[5]

COMPETITION

The FTC's engagement with China's anti-monopoly law agencies, which has long been one of its foremost technical assistance priorities, has been evolving from one focused on technical assistance and training activities to broader engagement on an array of competition issues. The FTC participated in a training program sponsored by USTDA for China's State Administration for Industry & Commerce, and FTC continues to work with other agencies to identify and respond to appropriate technical assistance needs. However, today's relationship increasingly focuses on cooperation and engagement on cases under review in both China and the United States.

Elsewhere in East Asia, the FTC provided technical assistance to agencies in Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Vietnam. In the Philippines and Myanmar, which are building the groundwork for competitive markets and have competition bills pending in their legislatures, the FTC's technical assistance activities centered on market analysis, legislative drafting, and training on core competition issues. In the Philippines, the FTC provided technical input to the committee working with the legislators involved in drafting a new competition law. USAID provided the FTC with funds to help prepare the various ministries and sector regulators that may have a role in administering and enforcing the competition law once the new law is enacted. In its first training program in the Philippines, the FTC worked with USDOJ to provide training on detecting and remedying hard-core cartels and other anticompetitive horizontal agreements. In Myanmar, the FTC joined a USAID assessment team and studied how competition could play a role in developing the agricultural sector.

The FTC's engagement with China's anti-monopoly law agencies, which has long been one of its foremost technical assistance priorities, has been evolving to focus on broader competition issues.

In Indonesia and Vietnam, where the FTC has been working for many years, the FTC's technical assistance programs focused on more specialized competition issues in response to needs that the agencies identified. In Indonesia, the Commission for the Supervision of Business

[5] *See* http://www.asean.org/archive/5187-10.pdf.

Competition ("KPPU") asked the FTC to train its staff to do retrospective analyses of markets in which the KPPU had taken action. In Vietnam, the FTC provided training to the Vietnamese Competition Authority ("VCA") on defining markets and investigating mergers at the VCA's request.

The FTC participated in the annual meeting of the APEC Competition Policy and Law Group ("CPLG") which among other things identifies areas for technical cooperation and capacity building. In addition to the annual meeting, CPLG conducts one or two training programs annually. This year's training session took place in September in Taiwan and focused on mergers and remedies.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

The FTC continued to share its experience, particularly in e-commerce and consumer privacy, with China and to develop further its work on capacity building, legislative reforms, and cross-border enforcement cooperation with ASEAN members.

In China, the FTC focused on working with Chinese governmental agencies and civil society as China develops and reforms its laws on consumer protection and advertising (with a particular emphasis on e-commerce), pyramid schemes, and consumer privacy through training programs and technical input on draft legislation. The Chinese agencies have been receptive to learning about the FTC's perspectives and experience, and have indicated interest in increasing bilateral cooperation on consumer protection and consumer privacy issues.

On the legislative front, the FTC provided technical input on draft amendments to China's 1994 consumer protection law as well as its advertising law, and met with SAIC and the National People's Congress regarding the proposed revisions. The FTC also participated in a two-day training workshop for SAIC. The FTC's presentations focused on how to apply core consumer protection principles to issues raised by e-commerce and mobile commerce consumer transactions. The FTC reinforced this training throughout the year by hosting delegations from provincial offices of SAIC to discuss these issues in Washington, D.C. The FTC also conducted assistance on pyramid schemes, providing guidance on how the FTC distinguishes between legitimate multi-level marketing and illegal pyramid schemes and exchanging information on this topic with China's Ministry for Public Security and the SAIC, which enforce criminal and civil anti-pyramid laws, respectively.

The FTC also focused on privacy and data security issues in China, including the FTC's privacy

enforcement activities. The FTC's technical assistance activities focused in, large part, on the APEC cross-border privacy rules system, which APEC developed to facilitate cross-border data transfers coupled with strong, enforceable privacy protections, among APEC countries. Of note were the FTC's presentations to officials from China's Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Civil Law Department of Legislative Affairs Commission, SAIC, the Supreme Court, and Chinese privacy academics.

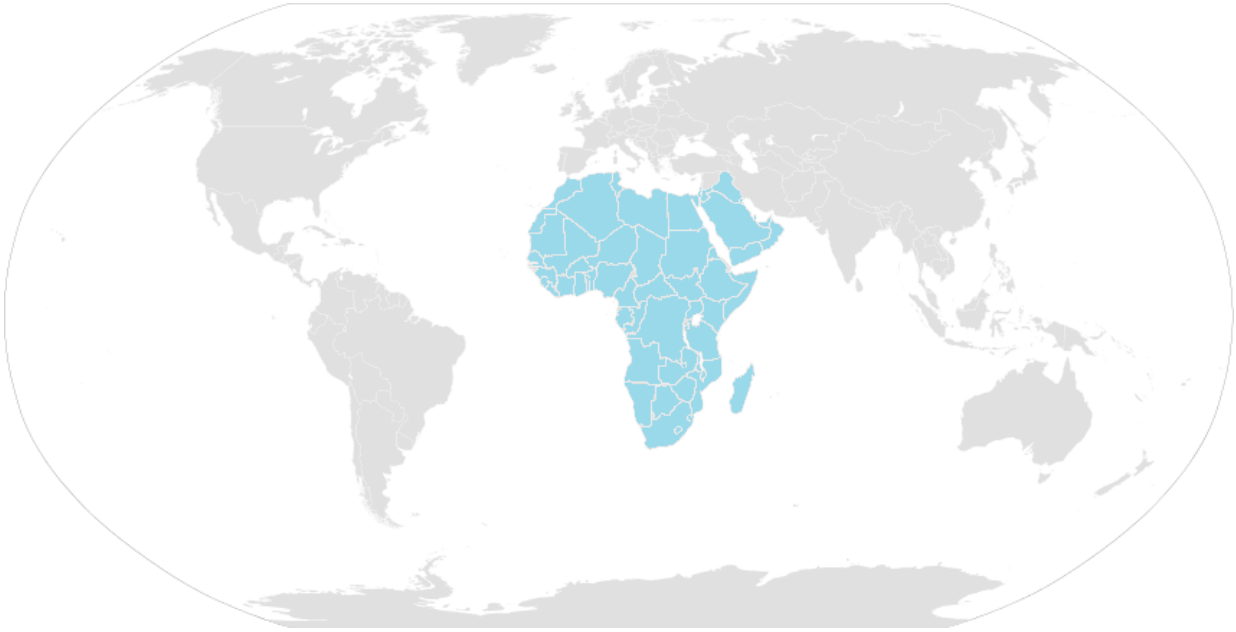
Elsewhere in East Asia, the FTC, with partial funding from USAID, hosted a workshop in collaboration with the VCA, the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, and the ASEAN Committee on Consumer Protection ("ACCP") to focus on e-commerce and mass marketing fraud issues that affect Asian, American, and Australian consumers. More than 40 delegates from all ASEAN countries, as well as the Secretariat of the ACCP, which coordinates ASEAN's approach to consumer protection on a regional basis, attended the workshop. Many of the topics discussed, such as negative options and online sales, are being considered for inclusion in new or modified legislation throughout the ASEAN region. For example, the FTC provided technical input to the VCA on a draft e-commerce decree, which provides specific guidelines for the online sale of both products and services.

In addition to working directly with Vietnam on draft legislation, the FTC worked closely with the Philippines, another ASEAN country that has been working to develop frameworks for consumer protection, privacy, credit reporting and consumer education. Building on earlier missions, the FTC returned to the Philippines to provide technical assistance on the implementation of a consumer credit reporting system, which included hands-on training to equip Filipino officials with the tools to increase stakeholders' and consumers' awareness of consumer credit reporting. Consumer credit reporting offers increased access to credit markets and privacy protection to consumers while providing valuable tools for risk assessment by creditors. The FTC's mission took place at a critical time as the agency responsible for establishing the credit reporting system was reviewing proposals for the system's infrastructure. The FTC also provided training for banks, creditors, consumer groups, and regulators on the benefits of consumer credit reporting, stressing the need for fairness, accuracy, transparency, and access, while providing guidance on how to identify and prevent credit-related fraud.

The FTC also conducted a training workshop in Indonesia, another ASEAN country that is upgrading its consumer protection capacity in line with the ASEAN regional integration goals. The mission built on earlier work by the FTC with the Indonesia's Ministry of Trade ("MOT") and related government agencies, as well as industry groups regarding consumer protection and privacy. The workshop featured case studies on online and mobile fraud and other training on

best practices in consumer education, investigative techniques, complaint database development and architecture, and consumer credit. The FTC also conducted a half-day seminar on online privacy issues for officials from Indonesia's Ministry of Communications Information and Technology. Following the mission, officials from the MOT visited the FTC in Washington, D.C. to learn more about the FTC's jurisdiction and authority over advertising.

AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST



As economic relationships between the United States and this growing area of the world expand, consumer protection and competition issues are drawing the attention of governments, businesses, and consumers. Many agencies and regional organizations are turning to the FTC for guidance. The FTC assists countries in this region as they draft laws and regulations and begin to implement new legal frameworks.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Technological and demographic trends, such as the growth of Internet-enabled commerce and mobile payments, are creating unprecedented beneficial commercial opportunities for consumers and businesses in the region. But these developments have also created challenges for regulators and consumers, ranging from how to apply traditional consumer protection concepts to new forms of marketing, to dealing with global mass-marketing frauds that affect consumers in the region and worldwide, including in the United States.

In Africa, the FTC's technical assistance programming focused on two related initiatives to address these challenges: (i) the African Consumer Protection Dialogue ("African Dialogue"), a forum for consumer protection officials to share information and best practices, and (ii) a bilateral enforcement cooperation MOU with Nigeria.

Technological and demographic trends, such as the growth of Internet-enabled commerce and mobile payments, are creating unprecedented beneficial commercial opportunities for consumers and businesses in the region. But these developments have also created challenges for regulators and consumers.

Nigeria, the FTC, and other African authorities co-founded the African Dialogue in 2009. In 2011, Nigeria hosted the annual African Dialogue conference. Building on this collaboration, in 2013, the FTC developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to provide for a robust bilateral mutual enforcement cooperation framework with the Nigerian Consumer Council and the Nigerian Economic and Financial Crimes Commission ("EFCC").[6] It is the first FTC MOU of this kind to include a foreign criminal enforcement authority, and sets up concrete areas for further joint work.

In addition to its work with Nigeria, the FTC continued to engage with the other African Dialogue members via webinars on various consumer protection and fraud-related topics. In September 2013, the FTC, together with the Zambia Competition and Consumer Protection Commission, sponsored the fifth annual African Dialogue meeting, which drew over 70 delegates from 16 African countries (Angola, Botswana, Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia), as well as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ("UNCTAD") and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa ("COMESA"). The conference featured training on law enforcement issues, including mobile issues, civil- criminal law enforcement cooperation, and cyber threats. Significantly, African Dialogue members endorsed the idea of developing new African Dialogue Cross Border Cooperation Principles proposed by the FTC (drawn from the FTC-Nigeria MOU), and agreed to work together on implementing the

[6] Press Release, *FTC Signs Memorandum of Understanding with Nigerian Consumer Protection and Criminal Enforcement Authorities* (Aug. 28, 2013), available at http://www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-releases/2013/08/ftc-signs-memorandum-understanding-nigerian-consumer-protection.

principles and seeking opportunities for parallel law enforcement.

The FTC's technical assistance programming focused on two related initiatives to address these challenges: the African Consumer Protection Dialogue... and a bilateral enforcement cooperation MOU with Nigeria.

Countries in the Middle East, such as Israel and the United Arab Emirates ("UAE"), are also dealing with traditional consumer protection issues, as well as new challenges stemming from economic and technological developments. The FTC hosted a delegation from the Israel Consumer Protection and Fair Trade Authority for a one-week in-depth study tour on consumer protection issues at the FTC's headquarters in Washington, D.C. Training topics included false advertising and marketing practices, self-regulation, mobile technology law enforcement, and economic analysis. In the UAE, the FTC provided technical input to the Dubai Department of Economic Development, Division of Consumer Protection, at a regional conference on consumer rights and participated in bilateral consultations with the Dubai consumer authority and other ministries. The FTC focused on strengthening cross-border cooperation and information sharing as well as providing guidance on complaint trend analysis.

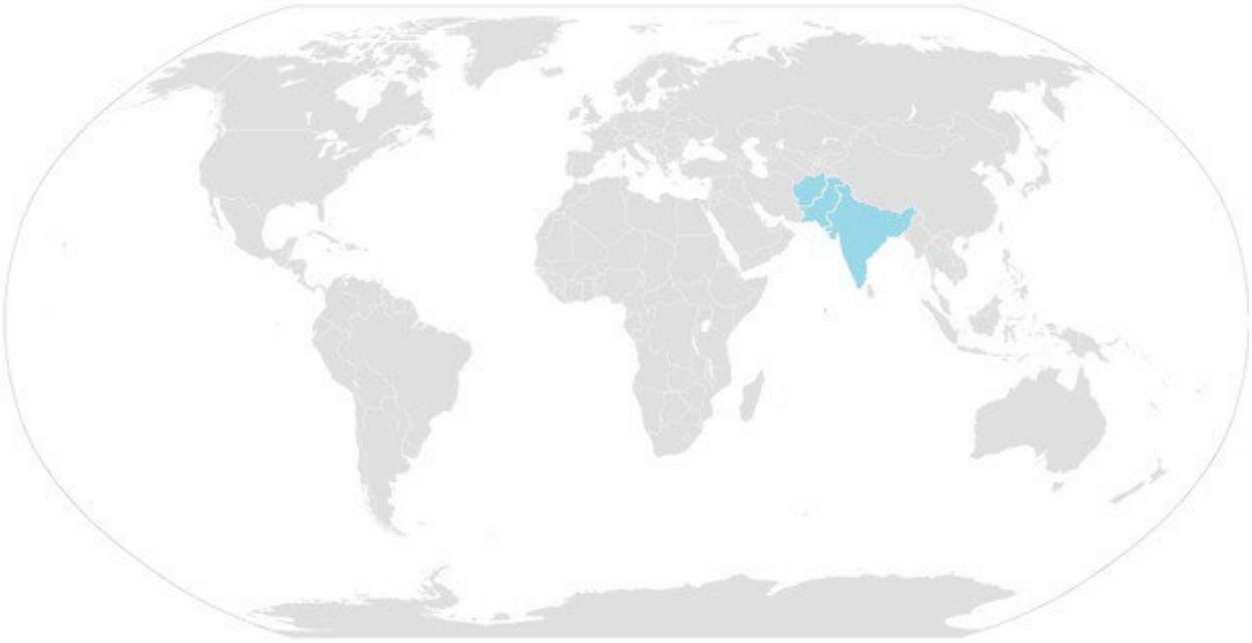
COMPETITION

The FTC's competition activities in this region focused on strengthening the capacity of regional competition organizations and national agencies. The FTC's regional work included partners such as the African Competition Forum, a network of competition agencies from 41 countries, and the COMESA Competition Commission, a 19-member state regional authority that became operational in January 2013. The agency's bilateral activities included direct engagement with countries such as Egypt and the UAE.

On a regional level, the FTC collaborated with the African Competition Forum in conducting an investigative skills workshop for seven West African national competition agencies. In September 2013, the FTC held, in conjunction with the Competition Commission of South Africa, the first of a series of five regional workshops for newer national competition agencies in the region from Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The new regional competition authority from COMESA also participated in the program. The workshop focused on practical and substantive skills for merger notification and review. COMESA's participation was particularly important given its jurisdictional overlap with many national authorities, its ongoing development of thresholds and guidelines for merger notification and review, and its current lack of conformity with international norms.

Bilaterally, the FTC conducted a capacity-building mission for the Egyptian Competition Authority on merger notification and review in anticipation of the implementation of the Egyptian agency's new merger review authority. In addition, with the assistance of DOC-CLDP, the FTC conducted consultations with members of the UAE's judiciary and private bar to help them prepare for the implementation of a new competition law.

SOUTH ASIA



India remains a primary focus of FTC technical assistance activities. In the competition area, the FTC's technical assistance activities helped bolster competition authority of India's enforcement capacity. Much of the FTC's consumer protection assistance focused on telemarketing fraud due to the high volume of such frauds emanating from India. The FTC's technical assistance activities in the region also included work on competition issues with Pakistan and Afghanistan.

COMPETITION

Technical assistance to India remained a high priority as the FTC sought to strengthen the relationship between U.S. and Indian antitrust agencies following the signing of an MOU in

FY2012.[7] In July 2013, the FTC placed an economic advisor in the Competition Commission of India ("CCI") for three weeks. The advisor worked with the staff of the CCI's Antitrust, Economics, and Combinations divisions. She also conducted training programs on issues such as investigation techniques used at the FTC, trade-offs associated with competition law and intellectual property rights, differentiated products mergers, and patent acquisition matters. The FTC also conducted three mini-workshops for newer CCI staff on anticompetitive agreements, abuse of dominance, and merger review. These programs also served as a refresher course for CCI staff and provided them with the opportunity to discuss these issues in the context of actual cases that the CCI has decided.

With help from DOC-CDLP, the FTC also provided assistance to other competition authorities in the region, including the new Afghan Competition and Consumer Protection Directorate ("ACCPD"). The FTC participated in regional training in Islamabad, organized by the Competition Commission of Pakistan, which promoted regional coordination and cooperation on competition enforcement. Several members of the ACCPD also visited FTC headquarters and met with staff over two days on various competition and consumer protection issues.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Recent advances in information technology and the decline in costs for voice and data transmission over the last few decades have enabled India to emerge as a leader in the call center industry, which provides telemarketing, customer care, and other business services for U.S. and other global companies. Although these developments have provided many economic benefits, these advances have also spawned telemarketing fraud that targets U.S. and other English-speaking consumers. From 2011-2013, the FTC has received over 25,000 complaints from consumers about fraud originating from India and has prosecuted several cases involving India-based mass marketing fraud.

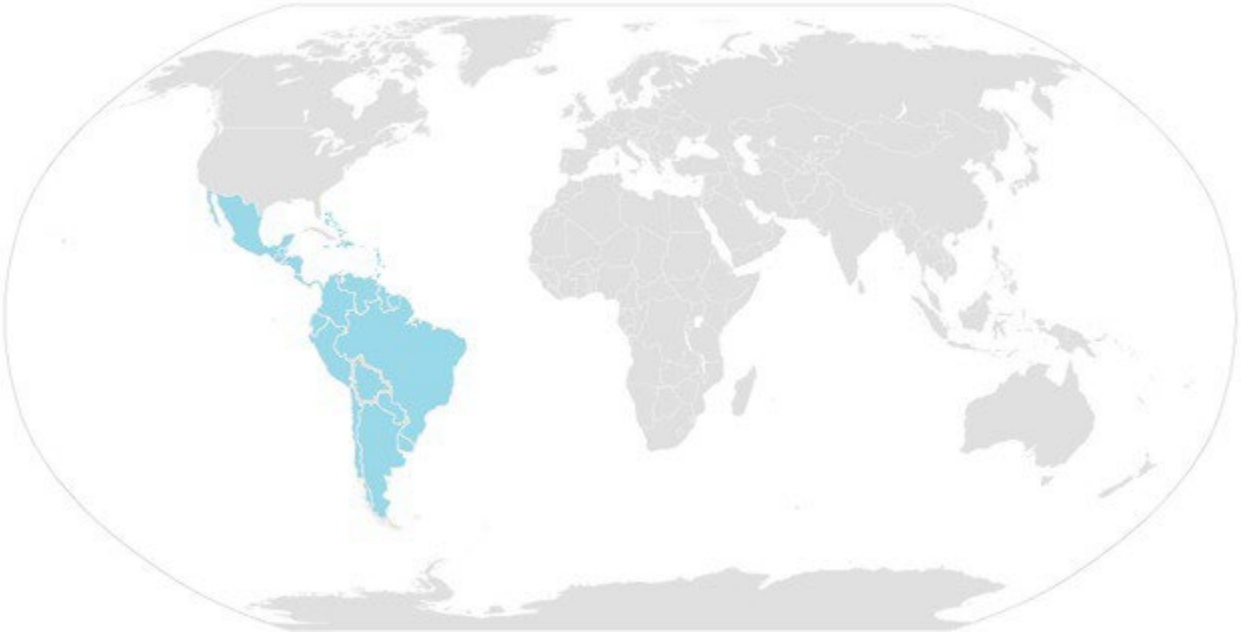
[7] Press Release, *FTC and DOJ Sign Memorandum of Understanding With Indian Competition Authorities* (Sept. 27, 2012), available at http://www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-releases/2012/09/ftc-doj-sign-memorandum-understanding-indian-competition.

Recent advances in information technology and the decline in costs for voice and data transmission over the last few decades have enabled India to emerge as a leader in the call center industry, which provides telemarketing, customer care, and other business services for U.S. and other global companies. Although these developments have provided many economic benefits, it has also spawned telemarketing fraud that targets U.S. and other English-speaking consumers.

Expanding on the FTC's previous work in India to address these problems, the FTC worked with Indian authorities and industry leaders to address telemarketing fraud and consumer privacy issues. Specifically, in FY2013, the FTC participated in roundtables and multi-stakeholder meetings and conducted bilateral meetings with Indian law enforcement and regulators to develop a work plan to address telemarketing fraud. The first meeting was a one-day roundtable event with representatives from NASSCOM (The National Association of Software and Services Companies - India's outsourcing trade association), legal attaches from the U.S., Canadian, and U.K. embassies, private industry, the Delhi Police Department, and the U.S. India Business Council. The meeting fostered cooperation and information sharing to enhance law enforcement and the development of fraud prevention technologies. As part of its technical assistance program, the FTC arranged bilateral meetings with India's Central Bureau of Investigation, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, and Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the Indian telecommunications regulator, to share intelligence on call centers and individuals that have been involved in FTC cases, and to develop the capacity for closer cooperation on enforcement matters.

The FTC also provided technical assistance on consumer privacy and identity theft issues. Notably, the Centre for Internet and Society, an India-based policy research group, invited the FTC to participate in a roundtable discussion relating to proposed privacy legislation in India. Participants included government officials, consumer advocates, and representatives from technology companies.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



The Americas are home to many robust economies. There is a high volume of trade among countries in the region as well as to and from the United States. There are also many shared consumer protection concerns due to the widespread use of Spanish throughout the region and in the United States.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Expanding on earlier technical assistance work in the Americas, the FTC in FY2013 hosted a Latin American Enforcement Roundtable that centered on combatting cross-border fraud and promoting global consumer protection. Representatives from nine countries throughout the region (including several Caribbean countries) attended the Washington conference while officials from five additional countries participated by videoconference. Authorities from Latin America and the Caribbean attended the training, including representatives from: Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, and Peru, with videoconference participation from Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Panama. Several USG sister agencies such as USAID, the Consumer Product Safety Commission ("CPSC"), Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB"), the Department of Justice ("DOJ"), the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC"), and the Department of Commerce ("DOC"), and multilaterals such as the Organization of American States ("OAS") and the Pan American Health Organization ("PAHO"), also attended and contributed to the event. Topics included financial services, cross-border enforcement cooperation in enforcement and education, and privacy.

In FY2013, the FTC began to focus on privacy and data security in its technical assistance activities in the Americas. For example, the FTC worked directly with Colombia, which participates, along with the FTC, in the Asia-Pacific Privacy Authorities Forum and the Global Privacy Enforcement Network. The FTC's technical assistance programming focused on providing guidance to Colombia's Superintendence of Industry and Commerce ("SIC") to help them develop the capacity to be eligible to participate in the APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules system, an international data transfer mechanism that creates interoperability between the different privacy and legal systems of the region. (Colombia is seeking to become an APEC member economy.) In particular, the FTC convened a workshop in Bogotá with the SIC, the Colombian Communications Regulation Commission, and a number of other stakeholders from academia and the private sector on several consumer protection and privacy topics. The FTC, together with the DOC, also provided technical input on the APEC system and privacy enforcement cooperation at Colombia's First International Data Protection Conference. Additionally, the FTC provided technical advice on new credit reporting regulations.

COMPETITION

FTC programming focused on helping Mexico and the Dominican Republic make their competition regimes more effective. In Mexico, the FTC organized two judicial education programs in conjunction with the Regional Competition Center for Latin America, a body organized by competition agencies in the region and supported by the Inter-American Development Bank, and participated in one. The FTC also conducted two programs on investigative skills and two on judicial education for the Dominican Republic, which is seeking to align implementation of its new competition law with global best practices.

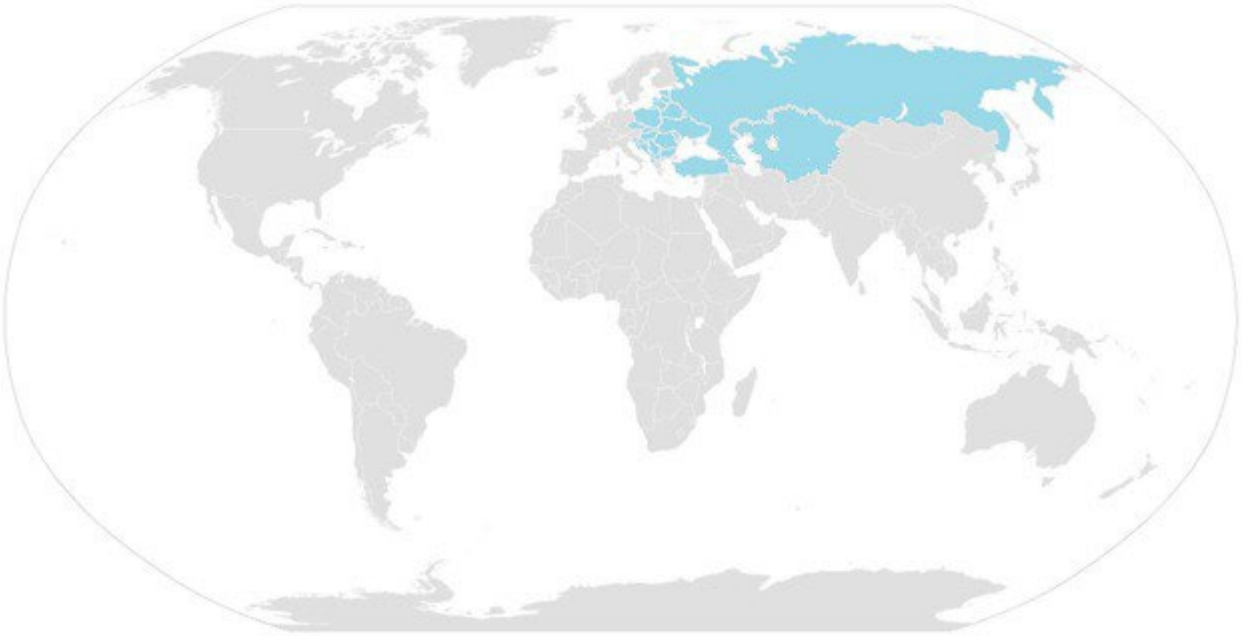
The FTC continued to engage with competition agencies in South America. As many of these agencies mature, the FTC has responded to requests for advanced targeted assistance.

In addition, the FTC began preliminary activities to launch a large USAID-funded program to promote sound competition policy in three Central American countries – El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. The FTC is partnering with DOJ to implement this program, which initially will focus on competition issues related to food security. As a first step, the FTC and DOJ will design and conduct a study to identify barriers to competition affecting food products, and then to design programs that will enable the competition agencies to address those barriers.

The FTC continued to engage with competition agencies in South America. As many of these

agencies mature, the FTC has responded to requests for advance-targeted assistance, in particular to Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. The agency conducted back-to-back training programs organized by UNCTAD on anticompetitive practices in Colombia and Peru with Professor Ariel Ezrachi from Oxford University, and engaged in two outreach programs in Brazil on merger-related topics, including "gun-jumping."

EASTERN EUROPE, ARMENIA, RUSSIA, AND TURKEY



Building on the FTC's intensive technical assistance efforts on competition that began in the early 1990's, the FTC has continued its work with Eastern European authorities. FTC experts participated in an OECD program with the Hungarian competition authority that focused on anticompetitive agreements. Two FTC experts, including an economist, also conducted the FTC's Sixth Annual Eastern Europe Competition Conference, hosted by Serbia. The FTC experts provided input on economic issues and analysis in monopolization cases.

At USAID's request, a career FTC attorney spent six months as a long-term advisor with the Armenian State Committee for the Protection of Economic Competition. He worked closely with the staff of the Armenian agency to strengthen its ability to investigate and analyze cases. Another advisor spent a week providing assistance on consumer protection issues. The FTC also participated in a training program on competition in the retail sector for the Russian Federal Antimonopoly Service. And, as in past years, the Turkish agency funded the FTC and DOJ to conduct a weeklong comprehensive training focusing on all aspects of competition law for new officials of the Turkish Competition Authority.

CONCLUSION

The FTC's consumer protection and competition law enforcement efforts necessarily engage the rest of the world as American commerce is increasingly integrated into the global economy. The FTC's wide range of technical assistance programs helps foster closer collaboration with our counterparts to assess a myriad of cross-border issues that create unprecedented opportunities for consumers and businesses, but also new challenges for the FTC, law enforcers and regulators.

Several countries are about to pass competition and consumer protection laws or implementing regulations. The FTC anticipates providing training in foundational analytic and investigational skills to many of the relevant authorities. Moreover, the agency will continue providing more advanced training to, and consultations with, those partners in the emerging economies with whom we have already been working to help them meet the challenges of more complex issues. The enthusiasm and dedication of the staff at the international consumer protection and competition authorities with whom the FTC works and their desire to improve the lives of their citizens inspires FTC staff who endeavor to protect consumers. The international partnerships developed in our technical assistance program enhance the FTC's strategic priorities of law enforcement, research, and consumer education.

APPENDIX A: FTC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS, FY 2013

DATE	**Participants**	Event
October, 2012	**Afghanistan**: Competition Promotion and Consumer Protection Directorate ("ACCPD")	Training of Afghan competition agency
November, 2012	**Armenia**: Armenia State Commission for the Protection of Economic Competition ("SCPEC RA")	Preparation Trip for Long-Term Resident Advisor
November, 2012	**Israel**: Israel Consumer Protection and Fair Trade Authority	Consumer Protection and Economic Training for Officials from Israeli Consumer Authority – Hosted by the FTC in Washington, D.C.
November, 2012	**Indonesia**: Commission for the Supervision of Business Competition ("KPPU")	Training Indonesian KPPU in Merger Retrospectives
December, 2012	**Russia**: Russian Federal Antimonopoly Service	Conference on Competition in Chemical and Auto Industries
December, 2012	**Zambia**: Competition & Consumer Protection Commission of Zambia ("CCPC")	Video Conference on Exclusive Dealing (with Zambia)
January, 2013	**Dominican Republic**: Procompetencia	Judicial Workshop Part I
February, 2013	**Indonesia**: Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Communications and Informatics	Consumer Protection and Privacy Workshop
February, 2013	**Belize**: Bureau of Standards Consumer Protection Unit **Brazil**: Department of Consumer Protection and Defense of the Ministry of Justice **Barbados**: Fair Trading Commission **Chile**: National Consumer Service **Colombia**: Superintendence of Industry and Commerce ("SIC") **Dominican Republic**: Pro Consumidor **Costa Rica**: Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce **El Salvador**: Agency for the Defense of Consumers **Ecuador**: Superintendence of Regulation and Control of Market Power **Jamaica**: Consumer Affairs Commission Jamaica **Panama**: Authority for Consumer Protection and Competition Defense **Peru**: National Institute for the Defense of Competition and the Protection of Intellectual	Latin American Law Enforcement Roundtable – Hosted by the FTC in Washington, D.C.

DATE	**Participants**	Event
	Property ("INDECOPI")	
February, 2013	**Mexico**: Federal Competition Commission	Judicial Training Workshop
March – September, 2013	**Armenia**: SCPEC RA	Long-Term Resident Advisor
March, 2013	**Philippines**: Department of Justice	Workshop for Philippine DOJ on Defining Markets, Assessing Market Power, and Prosecuting Cartels
March, 2013	**China**: State Administration for Industry & Commerce of the People's Republic of China ("SAIC"); Supreme People's Court of China; National People's Congress; Ministry for Public Security; Civil Law Department of Legislative Affairs Commission	Consumer Protection Workshop
March, 2013	**Dominican Republic**: Procompetencia	Judicial Workshop Part II
March, 2013	**Turkey**: Turkish Competition Authority	Training Program for new competition case handlers
March, 2013	**Botswana**: Competition Authority Botswana ("CAB") **Egypt**: Egyptian Competition Authority ("ECA") **Gambia**: Competition & Consumer Protection Commission **Kenya**: Competition Authority of Kenya ("CAK") **Malawi**: Competition and Fair Trading Commission ("CFTC") **Mauritius**: Competition Commission of Mauritius **Namibia**: Namibian Competition Commission ("NCC") **Rwanda**: Ministry of Trade and Industry **Seychelles**: Seychelles Fair Trading Commission ("SFTC") **South Africa**: Competition Commission of South Africa ("SACC") **Swaziland**: Swaziland Competition Commission ("SCC") **Tanzania**: Fair Competition Commission ("TFCC") **Zambia**: CCPC **Zimbabwe**: Competition and Tariff Commission	African Competition Forum ("ACF") Investigative Skills Workshop
April, 2013	**Dominican Republic**: Procompetencia	Workshop Investigative Skills on Agreements and Abuse of Dominance
April, 2013	**Hungary**: Hungarian Competition Authority	Workshop on Cartels, Vertical Restraints, Mergers and IPR

DATE	**Participants**	Event
April, 2013	**Peru**: INDECOPI **Colombia**: SIC	UNCTAD/COMPAL workshops on cartels, inferring agreements, and exclusionary conduct
April, 2013	**Vietnam**: Vietnam Competition Authority ("VCA")	Cartel Workshop
May, 2013	**ASEAN**: ASEAN Committee on Consumer Protection **Australia**: Australian Competition & Consumer Commission **Brunei Darussalam**: Department of Economic Planning and Development **Cambodia**: Camcontrol Directorate General, Ministry of Commerce **Indonesia**: Ministry of Trade **Lao PDR**: Ministry of Industry and Commerce **Malaysia**: Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperative and Consumerism **Myanmar:** Ministry of Commerce ("MOC") **Philippines**: Department of Trade and Industry **Singapore**: Consumer Product Safety, Weights and Measures Office; Ministry of Trade and Industry **Thailand**: Office of the Consumer Protection Board **Vietnam**: VCA	Joint Enforcement Workshop for ASEAN CP and Privacy Officials – Hosted by the FTC
May, 2013	**Egypt**: ECA	Workshop on Premerger Notification and Merger Analysis
May, 2013	**Pakistan**: Competition Commission of Pakistan **Afghanistan**: ACCPD	Competition conference Training for Afghan officials in Pakistan
June, 2013	**Saudi Arabia/Gulf Cooperation Council**: Saudi Arabia Council of Competition Protection	Consultations with Ministries in Saudi Arabia and Gulf Cooperation Council responsible for implementing competition laws
	UAE: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Dubai Consumer Protection Division, Department of Economic Development; Department of Economic Development, Division of Consumer Protection	Consultations with UAE officials responsible for Implementing competition and CP Laws
June, 2013	**Colombia**: Superintendence of Industry and Commerce	Consumer Protection and Privacy Conference and consultations with officials
June, 2013	**China**: SAIC	Participate in SAIC workshop on competition and consumer protection topics

DATE	**Participants**	Event
June, 2013	**Dominican Republic**: Procompetencia	Workshop on Abuse of Dominance
June, 2013	**Ukraine**: Antimonopoly Committee of the Ukraine	Merger Workshop for the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine
June, 2013	**Armenia**: SCPEC RA	Consumer Protection Workshop
July, 2013	**India**: Competition Commission of India; Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Competition Case Consultations
July-August, 2013	**India**: Competition Commission of India; Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Economic Advisor to Competition Commission of India
August, 2013	**Myanmar**: MOC	Participate in USAID evaluation of relationship between competition and effect on food supply chains.
August, 2013	**Peru**: INDECOPI	Consumer Protection Workshop
August, 2013	**Vietnam**: VCA	Workshop on investigation methods used in merger cases
August, 2013	**Dominican Republic**: Procompetencia	Workshop on competition and economics
September, 2013	**South Africa**: SACC; National Consumer Commission ("NCC")	First Regional Competition Workshop
September, 2013	**Zambia**: CCPC, Financial Sector Regulator, Ministry of Justice **Angola:** National Institute of Consumer Protection **Botswana:** CAB; Ministry of Trade and Industry ("BMTI") **Consumers International:** Office of Africa **COMESA** **Egypt:** Consumer Protection Agency; National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority **Kenya:** CAK **Malawi:** CFTC **Namibia:** NCC **Nigeria:** Nigerian Consumer Protection Council; Economic and Financial Crimes Commission **Rwanda:** Utilities Regulatory Authority **Senegal:** Ministry of Commerce **Seychelles:** SFTC **South Africa:** NCC; National Credit Regulator; National Consumer Tribunal **Swaziland:** SCC **Tanzania: T**FCC **Uganda:** Communication Commission	African Dialogue Regional Workshop
September, 2013	**Botswana**: CAB; BMTI	Workshop on Consumer Protection, Side Meetings with stakeholders

DATE	**Participants**	Event
September, 2013	**India**: Central Bureau of Investigation; National Association of Software and Services Companies; Telecom Regulatory Authority of India; The Centre for Internet & Society	Consumer Protection Workshop
September, 2013	**Serbia**: Serbian Commission For The Protection of Competition	SE Europe Regional Competition Program: Exclusionary Conduct
September, 2013	**Philippines**: DTI	Consumer Protection Workshop

APPENDIX B: US AGENCIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NETWORKS REFERENCED IN TA REPORT

OTHER US AGENCIES:

United States Agency for International Development ("USAID") http://www.usaid.gov/
United States Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB") http://www.consumerfinance.gov
United States Consumer Product Safety Commission ("CPSC") http://www.cpsc.gov
United States Department of Commerce ("DOC") http://www.commerce.gov
DOC, Commercial Law Development Program ("DOC-CLDP") http://cldp.doc.gov
United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") http://www.justice.gov
United States Department of Justice, Antitrust Division http://www.justice.gov/atr/
United States DOJ Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training ("OPDAT") http://www.justice.gov/criminal/opdat/
United States Trade and Development Agency ("USTDA") http://www.ustda.gov/
United States Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") http://www.fcc.gov

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NETWORKS:

African Competition Forum (“ACF”) http://www.africancompetitionforum.org/
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Competition Policy and Law Group (“APEC-CPLG”) http://www.apec.org/Groups/Economic-Committee/Competition-Policy-and-Law-Group.aspx
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (“APEC”) http://www.apec.org/
Asia Pacific Privacy Authorities Forum (“APPA”)-Pacific Economic Cooperation (“APEC”) http://www.appaforum.org/
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (“ASEAN”) Committee on Consumer Protection (“ACCP”) http://aseanconsumer.org/
ASEAN Experts Group on Competition (“AEGC”) http://www.aseancompetition.org/
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (“COMESA”) Competition Commission http://www.comesacompetition.org/
European Commission Directorate-General for Competition (“DGComp”) http://ec.europa.eu/competition/index_en.html
Global Privacy Enforcement Network https://www.privacyenforcement.net/
Ibero-American Consumer Forum (“FIAGC”) http://www.fiagc.org/
Interamerican Health Alliance http://www.interamericanhealth.org/
International Competition Network (“ICN”) http://www.internationalcompetitionnetwork.org/
International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (“ICPEN”) https://icpen.org
Messaging, Malware and Mobile Anti-Abuse Working Group (M³AAWG) https://www.maawg.org/
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) http://www.oecd.org/
Organization of American States (“OAS”) http://www.oas.org/en/default.asp
Pan American Health Organization (“PAHO”) http://www.paho.org/hq/

Regional Competition Center for Latin America http://www.crcal.org/
U.S. India Business Council http://www.usibc.com/
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (“UNCTAD”) http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Home.aspx