The FAS is the federal executive body responsible for the enforcement of the Russian Federal Law on Competition ("Competition Law"). The FAS is responsible for cartel prohibitions under the Federal Law no 135-FZ "On Protection of Competition" and the Code of the Russian Federation. The FAS is responsible for cartel prohibitions under the Federal Law no 135-FZ "On Protection of Competition" and the Code of the Russian Federation. Broadly, these amendments introduced direct administrative liability in the form of turnover fines for cartel agreements as well as the cartel leniency programme.

The Antimonopoly package comprised of the Federal Law no 135-FZ "On Protection of Competition" and the Code of the Russian Federation. The second Antimonopoly package was adopted in 2009 and it focused on cartel enforcement. The new Brazilian Competition Law (Law No. 12.529/2011), which came into effect on 29 May 2012, brought about wide-ranging institutional changes to the previous regime and centralised competition enforcement in Brazil. The new Brazilian competition law (Law No. 12.529/2011) enforces the Administrative Tribunal; the Superintendence General; and the Department of Economic Studies.

The Chinese Antimonopoly Law ("AML") came into effect in August 2008. The AML applies to all economic activity within China and foreign activity that will lead to exclusion and restriction of competition before the Administrative Tribunal. The Chinese Antimonopoly Law ("AML") applies to all mergers and exemption applications.

The Competition Act, 2012, ("Competition Act") repealed the earlier competition law regimes and introduced a new framework for competition enforcement in India. The Competition Act is enforced through three institutions and these are the Competition Commission (the "Commission"), the Competition Tribunal (the "Tribunal") and the Competition Appeal Court (the "CADE"). The office of the Director General conducts investigations in respect of contraventions of the competition provisions against price fixing, price discrimination, false or misleading pricing. and general restrictive practices. The office of the Director General conducts investigations in respect of contraventions of the competition enforcement in India.

As such, the MOFCOM is responsible for merger review and assists Chinese firms with cases in international commerce, including the approval of foreign direct investment in China. The MOFCOM, the State Administration of Industry and Commerce ("SAIC"), and the National Development and Reform Commission ("NDRC") are all responsible for the enforcement of competition law in China. The MOFCOM, the State Administration of Industry and Commerce ("SAIC"), and the National Development and Reform Commission ("NDRC") are all responsible for the enforcement of competition law in China. The NDRC is primarily responsible for State economic activity within China and foreign activity that will lead to exclusion and restriction of competition before the Administrative Tribunal. The NDRC is primarily responsible for State economic activity within China and foreign activity that will lead to exclusion and restriction of competition before the Administrative Tribunal.

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The FAS is the federal executive body responsible for the enforcement of the Russian Federal Law for fines for cartel agreements as well as the cartel leniency programme. Broadly, these amendments introduced direct administrative liability in the form of turnover on Administrative Violations as well as some other legislative Acts of the Russian Federation. The third Antimonopoly package was adopted in 2012 and it introduced amendments to the package comprised of the Federal Law no 135-FZ "On Protection of Competition" and the Code of Administrative Violations. Introduction of legislative amendments in 2013 which gave impetus to the functioning of the Tribunal.

The DES provides non-binding economic opinions and prepares economic studies for the Administrative Tribunals. The Department of Economic Studies ("DES") is responsible for the economic analysis of mergers and prohibited conduct cases. The DES provides recommendations to the Tribunals. The Tribunal, on the other hand, is the adjudicative body that rules on cases referred to it by the Commission. The Tribunal also adjudicates on appeals or reviews of the Commission’s decisions on small and intermediate mergers, prohibited restrictive practices and abuse of dominance cases. The Tribunal also rules on cases referred to it by the Commission on large mergers.

The General is the investigative body responsible for investigating prohibited conduct, granting administrative fines, and established the Competition Commission India ("CCI") as a statutory authority to enforce the Competition Act. The CCI is responsible for merger review and assists Chinese firms with cases in violation of the competition law.

The Chinese Antimonopoly Law ("AML") came into effect in August 2008. The AML applies to all business activities, including foreign direct investment, mergers and acquisitions, and domestic and foreign monopolistic and competitive practices. The Commission is also responsible for merger control and has the power to approve, with or without conditions, or to prohibit small and intermediate mergers. In respect of large mergers, the Commission makes recommendations to the Tribunal. The Tribunal, on the other hand, is the adjudicative body that rules on cases referred to it by the Commission on large mergers.

The Administrative Tribunal is the main decision-making body, providing final and binding decisions. The Administrative Tribunal is also responsible for enforcing the abuse of dominance provisions and merger control and most of the procedural issues are regulated by the decrees and guidelines of the FAS. Criminal prosecutions for cartel conduct are handled by the FAS. The FAS is also responsible for enforcing the AML and investigating prohibited conduct.

As such, the MOFCOM is responsible for merger review and assists Chinese firms with cases in violation of the competition law. The MOFCOM is responsible for domestic and foreign monopolistic and competitive practices. The MOFCOM is also responsible for economic planning, including industrial policy. It also administers pricing law, which includes carbon pricing.

The China National Development and Reform Commission ("NDRC") is responsible for the enforcement of competition law in China. The NDRC is also responsible for dealing with abuse of dominance conduct, particularly as it relates to pricing.

The 4th BRICS International Competition Conference will explore the theme “Competition Enforcement” and will focus on the challenges and opportunities of competition enforcement in developing economies. The conference will bring together competition authorities, practitioners, and academics to discuss the latest developments in competition law and policy in developing economies which come with their own particular challenges and opportunities.

BRICS competition authorities are uniquely placed to promote an appreciation of the importance of competition law and policy in developing economies, as they are well-positioned to balance the dual objectives of promoting economic growth and ensuring fair competition in their respective economies.

The achievement of the developmental objectives necessitates that competition policy must be tailored to the specific needs and demands of BRICS countries. This requires a deep understanding of the unique economic and social context of each BRICS country.

Competition policy enforcement has a very important role to play in the developmental objectives of BRICS countries. It is essential that competition policy in BRICS countries is supported by a secretariat, responsible for day-to-day operations, headed by the Secretary.

BRICS is a grouping of five major emerging developing or newly industrialized economies made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Today BRICS combines three billion people (making up approximately 43% of the world population). The combined nominal GDP of these five economies is estimated at trillion dollars (US$14 trillion). BRICS countries have a combined GDP of US$10 trillion, a combined population of 3.4 billion people, a combined GDP of US$10 trillion, and their combined foreign reserves are estimated to be approximately US$4 trillion.
Competition Law and the Code of Administrative Offences. In addition, the FAS is responsible for fines for cartel agreements as well as the cartel leniency programme.

Broadly, these amendments introduced direct administrative liability in the form of turnover on Administrative Violations as well as some other legislative Acts of the Russian Federation.


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package comprised of the Federal Law no 135-FZ “On Protection of Competition” and the Code

effected through legislative reforms by way of “Antimonopoly packages”. The first Antimonopoly package was adopted in 2012, brought about wide-ranging institutional changes to the previous regime and centralised enforcement of Administrative Violations.

The Russian competition law regime has been amended several times culminating with the introduction of legislative amendments in 2013 which gave impetus to the functioning of the

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trajectory of BRICS economies and the attainment of inclusive economic growth. The

BRICS is a grouping of five major emerging developing or newly industrialized economies

made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

approximately US$16.039 trillion, equivalent to approximately 20% of the gross world

wider opportunities. These perspectives will serve to enrich the global knowledge base in

and BRICS law in the world and the world is a more integrated place.

norms).
It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the 4th BRICS International Competition Conference in the beautiful city of eThekwini, the major economic hub in the south-eastern part of South Africa. It is also a big tourism magnet for visitors from BRICS countries. The hosting of the Conference is an opportunity to showcase the City and its attractions, which will compete for your time with the intellectual attractions of the Conference! BRICS is more than an annual meeting of Heads of State: it is a network of technical, policy and research activities, the sharing of governance experiences and growing integration of economies.

BRICS is also an increasingly important voice in global economic governance and coordination. The Conference is therefore a very useful forum to reflect on our experiences on competition policies and their relationship with our broader policy goals. The five BRICS economies are all concerned with how best to promote competitive, balanced and dynamic economies that help their societies achieve national development goals. Competition policy has increasingly come to the fore as an instrument to help achieve these objectives.

Quite simply, a competitive economy is an economy where broad economic participation is possible and not impeded. Broadening participation is, in turn, an essential part of inclusive growth. Where more people have jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities, incomes are more equally distributed. The immense cooperative potential of a society is then also harnessed towards innovation, creativity, and knowledge transmission: in short, all the more intangible qualities which we know are at the core of dynamic and resilient modern economies.

The opposite is equally true however: an economy where meaningful participation remains limited to a privileged group of people and firms is likely to remain highly unequal, and is likely to see a range of tensions and conflicts which impede and corrode sustainable long-term growth.

This Conference has a BRICS bias, drawing strongly on the policy, operational and intellectual capacity from Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. It will look at critical issues that affect all our economies:
- How competition policy interfaces with the policy challenges of inequality and inclusive growth
- The connection between growth and innovation
- Competition in socially-sensitive markets
- Addressing abuse of dominance in domestic markets
- Public interest considerations in areas such as jobs and small business development. Increasingly, citizens require their governments to show how policy promotes human development goals. Competition policy too is under scrutiny. Not only should it tackle entrenched economic power and provide opportunity for new entrants, it must also clearly, not just implicitly, demonstrate benefits for a state’s industrial and consumer objectives. South Africa is now celebrating 21 years of democracy. Within the first five years of the new democratic order, the country revamped its competition policies and introduced our new competition regime.

We have made significant progress in many key areas of competition policy. Through oversight of the Economic Development Department, the competition authorities have stepped up their efforts to address anti-competitive conduct and look carefully at proposed mergers and acquisitions to ensure that competition is not compromised. The South African competition authorities have attracted attention for their work in highlighting the public interest dimensions of competition matters. Our use of public interest conditions in merger approvals has contributed to saving jobs, developing and deepening local supply chains, and supporting indigenous entrepreneurs who were excluded from the mainstream economy under apartheid. One result is that firms are also more likely to consider public interest factors from the outset of a possible merger, which enables closer and more effective work with the competition authorities to address public interest concerns. We hope to learn from the experience of other BRICS countries on this important dimension.

We have invited competition practitioners from other African countries as well as from developed economies, to also gain insight into their national experiences. I look forward to the BRICS competition authorities deepening their own collaboration with each other, not only through exchange of ideas but also in dealing practically with the competition challenges of a globalised world.

Finally, ideas matter greatly in the conduct of policy. This Conference is a platform to develop a stronger work programme of joint research and information sharing, of generating new ideas that can shape innovation in the conduct of policy and the work of regulators.

Welcome again, to Africa, birthplace of humanity. I hope you make the most of your visit to eThekwini, to Durban and enjoy its warmth and hospitality.
The Competition Commission of South Africa

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you all to Durban for the 4th BRICS International Competition Conference. I extend a special greeting to our colleagues from BRICS member countries who have worked tirelessly with us in preparing for this conference.

The theme for this year’s conference, “Competition and Inclusive Growth,” is a relevant and topical one for BRICS countries. It prompts us to explore the intersection between competition law and policy and other economic development policy tools in order to determine how these instruments can contribute towards the realization of inclusive growth and shared prosperity.

This is an important issue for BRICS member countries, and other developing countries, who share a similar socio-economic context that is characterized by high levels of unemployment, inequality and poverty. The BRICS countries are uniquely placed to promote an approach to competition regulation that recognizes the specific needs and demands of the developing world.

The conference is bringing together competition authorities, practitioners, academics, policy makers, experts and other stakeholders from developing and developed nations to debate these issues. No conference is memorable without great speakers – we are grateful to all the speakers who made themselves available for the conference, including its associated events.

The biennial BRICS conference also contributes to strengthening the links amongst BRICS countries in keeping with the decision of our governments to form this geopolitical bloc. The previous conferences, hosted by the Federal Antimonopoly Services of Russia in 2009, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People’s Republic of China in 2011 and Competition Commission of India in 2013, laid a solid foundation for deepening cooperation amongst BRICS countries in competition regulation and enforcement. The conference will enable us to further explore the opportunities for future cooperation.

I hope that in addition to the conference you will find time to enjoy the hospitality of this great city of Ethekwini – a Nguni word meaning “celebration” and the lovely province of KwaZulu-Natal. Please talk to our staff about how we can be of assistance to you during your stay.
At the start of the new millennium South Africa implemented its revised competition law – an ambitious project which changed the status quo both in terms of the way the institutions functioned and the substantive law they applied. The institutional reform has been the most profound and the most effective.

The new law ensured that the implementing agencies had clearly demarcated and differentiated tasks and each was independent of the other. The Commission is policeman and prosecutor, the Tribunal the court of first instance and the Appeal Court, as its name suggests, the court to which appeals from Tribunal decisions can be directed.

Each has developed its own character – sometimes they have seen issues in the same way, and sometimes not.

Substantive law has developed rapidly in all areas; while our jurisprudence would not look unfamiliar to comparative lawyers from other jurisdictions when viewing our approach to cartel liability or abuse of dominance or merger standards, there are small pockets of jurisprudence which are unique or different. For instance, in mergers the public interest standard developed locally is not something found in traditional jurisdictions. Nor is our approach to some issues of mainstream doctrine, such as efficiency, a mere clone of other jurisprudence. Rather, where appropriate, we have introduced local variant to suit the demands and relevance of our economy, which suffers from a traditional lack of competitiveness, high barriers to entry and weak capital markets.

It’s too soon to judge the success of the new institutions and their impact on the wider economy, but one thing is sure. Competition law and policy has evolved from being an esoteric subject, the pre-occupation of the few, to the mainstream and the concern of many, from consumers, trade unionists, small business entrepreneurs to the occupants of corporate boardrooms.
Competition Law and the Code of Administrative Offences. In addition, the FAS is responsible for the enforcement of the Russian Federal Law on Protection of Competition. Broadly, these amendments introduced direct administrative liability in the form of turnover penalties. The Federal Law no 135-FZ "On Protection of Competition" and the Code of the Russian Federation were key in regulating competition.

The Russian competition law regime has been amended several times culminating with the introduction of legislative amendments in 2013 which gave impetus to the functioning of the competition law framework. The first Antimonopoly package comprised of the Federal Law no 135-FZ "On Protection of Competition" and the Code of the Russian Federation was adopted in 2006. The second Antimonopoly package was adopted in 2009 and it focused on cartel enforcement. The third Antimonopoly package was adopted in 2012 and it introduced amendments to the Federal Law no 135-FZ "On Protection of Competition" and the Code of the Russian Federation.

The development of competition law in Russia has been effected through legislative reforms by way of "Antimonopoly packages". The Federal Antimonopoly Service ("FAS") is the federal executive body responsible for the enforcement of the Russian Federal Law on Protection of Competition. The FAS is the investigative body responsible for investigating prohibited conduct, granting administrative decisions on both merger and prohibited conduct cases. The Superintendence General is responsible for reviewing merger applications and establishing the conditions under which a merger is allowed. The Superintendence General also has the power to order the sale of assets or the divestiture of shares in a company.

The Department of Economic Studies ("DES") is responsible for providing non-binding economic opinions and preparing economic studies for the Administrative Tribunal. The DES is responsible for reviewing merger applications and recommending whether a merger should be approved or rejected.

The Chinese Antimonopoly Law ("AML") came into effect in August 2008. The AML applies to all activities in China and foreign activity that will lead to exclusion and restriction of competition. It is primarily responsible for the enforcement of the AML and merger control. The NDRC is also responsible for impose administrative penalties, pecuniary penalties, and other forms of administrative liability on violation of the AML. The MOFCOM is responsible for merger review and assists Chinese firms with cases in other jurisdictions and international co-operation.

The Chinese Antimonopoly Law ("AML") came into effect in August 2008. The AML applies to all activities in China and foreign activity that will lead to exclusion and restriction of competition. It is primarily responsible for the enforcement of the AML and merger control. The NDRC is also responsible for impose administrative penalties, pecuniary penalties, and other forms of administrative liability on violation of the AML. The MOFCOM is responsible for merger review and assists Chinese firms with cases in other jurisdictions and international co-operation.

The new Brazilian Competition Law (Law No. 12.529/2011), which came into effect on 29 May 2011, is a comprehensive competition law that regulates all forms of competition in Brazil. It provides for the establishment of the National Antimonopoly Council ("Cade") as the national competition authority responsible for enforcing the Brazilian Competition Law. The Cade consists of three institutions, the Council for Economic Defence ("CADE"). The CADE consists of three institutions, the National Commission for Economic Defence ("Cade"), the Competition Tribunal (the "Tribunal") and the Competition Appeal Court (the "Court").

The Tribunal, on the other hand, is the adjudicative body that rules on cases referred to it by the Cade. The Tribunal has the power to impose penalties on firms found to have violated the Brazilian Competition Law. The Competition Tribunal is the first-instance decision-maker on competition enforcement. The Tribunal is composed of five judges, three of whom are appointed by the government and two by the Court. The Competition Tribunal is composed of five judges, three of whom are appointed by the government and two by the Court. The Competition Tribunal is the second-instance decision-maker on competition enforcement. The Tribunal has the power to impose penalties on firms found to have violated the Brazilian Competition Law.

The Court, on the other hand, is the appellate body that reviews the decisions of the Tribunal. The Court is composed of five judges appointed by the government. The Court has the power to review decisions of the Tribunal and to impose penalties on firms found to have violated the Brazilian Competition Law.

The introduction of competition policy and law in BRICS member countries, although fairly recent, is reflective of a legal framework that takes into account the unique features of these economies (the overall structure of the institutional systems, economy and societal norms).

BRICS competition authorities are well positioned to provide leadership in the policy in developing economies which comes with its own particular challenges and opportunities. The BRICS competition entities are well placed to provide leadership in this policy area. The BRICS competition authorities are also well placed to provide leadership in the law enforcement. The BRICS competition authorities are also well placed to provide leadership in the law enforcement. The BRICS competition authorities are also well placed to provide leadership in the law enforcement.

The 4th BRICS International Competition Conference will explore the theme "Competition Policy and Enforcement in BRICS". The theme will reflect the need for the promotion of competition and competition law in BRICS countries. The theme will reflect the need for the promotion of competition and competition law in BRICS countries. The theme will reflect the need for the promotion of competition and competition law in BRICS countries.
BRICS is a grouping of five major emerging developing or newly industrialized economies made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

Today BRICS combines three billion people (making up approximately 43% of the world population). The combined nominal GDP of these five economies is estimated at approximately US$16.039 trillion, equivalent to approximately 20% of the gross world product, and their combined foreign reserves are estimated to be approximately US$4 trillion. Each of these five countries, located on three continents, have significant influence in their respective regions and in the world.

Competition policy enforcement has a very important role to play in the developmental trajectory of BRICS economies and the attainment of inclusive economic growth. The achievement of the developmental objectives necessitates that competition policy must be designed and applied according to the structure of the markets in BRICS countries and must respond to the conditions and needs of BRICS countries.

The introduction of competition policy and law in BRICS member countries, although fairly recent, is reflective of a legal framework that takes into account the unique features of these economies (the overall structure of the institutional systems, economy and societal norms).

BRICS competition authorities are well positioned to provide leadership in the competition community on what it means to create and enforce competition law and policy in developing economies which comes with its own particular challenges and opportunities. These perspectives will serve to enrich the global knowledge base in competition enforcement.

The 4th BRICS International Competition Conference will explore the theme “Competition and Inclusive growth”, a reference to the need to understand the role of competition in not just promoting growth, but also to focus on the pattern or distribution of growth. The BRICS competition authorities are uniquely placed to promote an appreciation of competition regulation that recognises the specific needs and demands of the developing world.
Brazil

The new Brazilian Competition Law (Law No. 12.529/2011), which came into effect on 29 May 2012, brought about wide-ranging institutional changes to the previous regime and centralised the enforcement capabilities of the Brazilian competition law agencies under the Administrative Council for Economic Defence (“CADE”). The CADE consists of three institutions, the Administrative Tribunal; the Superintendence General; and the Department of Economic Studies.

The Administrative Tribunal is the main decision-making body, providing final and binding administrative decisions on both merger and prohibited conduct cases. The Superintendence General is the investigative body responsible for investigating prohibited conduct, granting clearance on less complex merger transactions and challenging transactions deemed harmful to competition before the Administrative Tribunal. The Department of Economic Studies (“DES”) is responsible for the economic analysis of mergers and prohibited conduct cases. The DES provides non-binding economic opinions and prepares economic studies for the Administrative Tribunal.

Russia

The Russian competition law regime has been amended several times culminating with the introduction of legislative amendments in 2013 which gave impetus to the functioning of the Federal Antimonopoly Service (“FAS”). The development of competition law in Russia has been effected through legislative reforms by way of “Antimonopoly packages”. The first Antimonopoly package comprised of the Federal Law no 135-FZ “On Protection of Competition” and the Code of Administrative Offences. This Antimonopoly package was adopted in the years 2006 to 2007.

The second Antimonopoly package was adopted in 2009 and it focused on cartel enforcement. The third Antimonopoly package was adopted in 2012 and it introduced amendments to the Federal Law no 135-FZ “On Protection of Competition” and the Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Violations as well as some other legislative Acts of the Russian Federation. Broadly, these amendments introduced direct administrative liability in the form of turnover fines for cartel agreements as well as the cartel leniency programme.

The FAS is the federal executive body responsible for the enforcement of the Russian Federal Law on Competition (“Competition Law”). The FAS is responsible for cartel prohibitions under the Competition Law and the Code of Administrative Offences. In addition, the FAS is responsible for
the enforcement of the abuse of dominance provisions and merger control and most of the procedural issues are regulated by the decrees and guidelines of the FAS. Criminal prosecutions are conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its divisions under the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Decisions of and the remedies imposed by the FAS are subject to judicial review through the Arbitrazh Courts, which are a branch of the State commercial in Russia.

**India**

The Competition Act, 2012, ("Competition Act") repealed the earlier competition law regimes and established the Competition Commission India ("CCI") as a statutory authority to enforce the Competition Act in India. The CCI is made up of a chairperson and six members who are supported by a secretariat, responsible for day-to-day operations, headed by the Secretary.

The office of the Director General conducts investigations in respect of contraventions of the Competition Act and merger control. The Competition Act empowers the CCI to levy penalties for contraventions and establishes regulations in relation to the enforcement of competition law in India.

**China**

The Chinese Antimonopoly Law ("AML") came into effect in August 2008. The AML applies to all economic activity within China and foreign activity that will lead to exclusion and restriction of competition in the domestic market. There are three agencies which are in charge of competition enforcement in China. The Ministry of Commerce ("MOFCOM"), the State Administration of Industry and Commerce ("SAIC"), and the National Development and Reform Commission ("NDRC") are all responsible for the enforcement of competition law in China. The SAIC is responsible for supervising monopoly agreements and abuse of dominance conduct, in addition to company and trademark registrations. The MOFCOM is responsible for domestic and international commerce, including the approval of foreign direct investment in China.

As such, the MOFCOM is responsible for merger review and assists Chinese firms with cases in other jurisdictions and international co-operation. The NDRC is primarily responsible for State economic planning, including industrial policy. It also administers pricing law, which includes provisions against price fixing, price discrimination, false or misleading pricing, and general cartel conduct. Lastly, the NDRC is also responsible for dealing with abuse of dominance conduct, particularly as it relates to pricing.
The Competition Act no 89 of 1998 (as amended) (the “Competition Act”) provides the legislative framework for the enforcement of competition law in South Africa. The Competition Act is enforced through three institutions and these are the Competition Commission (the “Commission”), the Competition Tribunal (the “Tribunal”) and the Competition Appeal Court (the “CAC”).

The Commission is the investigative and executive body with the responsibility to investigate mergers and prohibited conduct (both horizontal and vertical restrictive practices). The Commission is also responsible for merger control and has the power to approve, with or without conditions, or to prohibit small and intermediate mergers. In respect of large mergers, the Commission makes recommendations to the Tribunal.

The Tribunal, on the other hand, is the adjudicative body that rules on cases referred to it by the Commission or individual complainants. The Tribunal is the first-instance decision-maker on large mergers, prohibited restrictive practices and abuse of dominance cases. The Tribunal also adjudicates on appeals or reviews of the Commission’s decisions on small and intermediate mergers and exemption applications.

The CAC adjudicates on appeals and reviews of the decisions of the Tribunal.
**Programme Overview**

9 - 13 November 2015

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on Competition (“Competition Law”). The FAS is responsible for cartel prohibitions under the Federal Law no 135-FZ “On Protection of Competition” and the Code of the Russian Federation. The first Antimonopoly Tribunal; the Superintendence General; and the Department of Economic Studies. The Russian competition law regime has been amended several times culminating with the new Brazilian Competition Law (Law No. 12.529/2011), which came into effect on 29 May 2012, brought about wide-ranging institutional changes to the previous regime and centralised competition enforcement in Brazil. The Commission is the investigative and executive body with the responsibility to investigate cartels, abuse of dominance, and merger control. The Competition Act, 2012, (“Competition Act”) repealed the earlier competition law regimes and established the Competition Commission India (“CCI”) as a statutory authority to enforce the Competition Act in India. The CCI is made up of a chairperson and six members who are appointed by the President of India. The office of the Director General conducts investigations in respect of contraventions of the Competition Act and merger control. The Competition Act empowers the CCI to levy penalties for contraventions and establishes regulations in relation to the enforcement of competition law. The CAC adjudicates on appeals and reviews of the decisions of the Tribunal. The Tribunal, on the other hand, is the adjudicative body that rules on cases referred to it by the Administrative Tribunal; the Superintendence General; and the Department of Economic Studies. The CAC supports the Tribunal through the provision of non-binding economic opinions and prepares economic studies for the Administrative Tribunal. The DES is responsible for the economic analysis of mergers and prohibited conduct cases. The DES provides economic clearance on less complex merger transactions and challenging transactions deemed harmful to competition before the Administrative Tribunal. The Department of Economic Studies (“DES”) is responsible for the economic analysis of mergers and prohibited conduct. Lastly, the NDRC is also responsible for dealing with abuse of dominance conduct, particularly as it relates to pricing. The NDRC is responsible for supervising monopoly agreements and abuse of dominance conduct, in addition to company and trademark registrations. The MOFCOM is responsible for domestic and international commerce, including the approval of foreign direct investment in China. The SAIC is responsible for supervising monopoly agreements and abuse of dominance conduct, in addition to company and trademark registrations. The MOFCOM is responsible for domestic and international commerce, including the approval of foreign direct investment in China. The SAIC is responsible for supervising monopoly agreements and abuse of dominance conduct, in addition to company and trademark registrations. The Ministry of Commerce (“MOFCOM”), the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (“SAIC”), and the NDRC are all responsible for the enforcement of competition law in China. The Chinese Antimonopoly Law (“AML”) came into effect in August 2008. The AML applies to all sectors of the economy, including the manufacture, distribution, and sale of goods and services. The AML prohibits anti-competitive conduct such as price-fixing, bid-rigging, and other forms of collusive behavior. The NDRC has been given broad powers to investigate and punish anti-competitive behavior, including the imposition of fines. The office of the Director General conducts investigations in respect of contraventions of the AML and merger control. The Competition Act provides the legislative framework for the enforcement of competition law in China. The NDRC is responsible for the investigation and enforcement of competition law. The NDRC is supported by a secretariat, responsible for day-to-day operations, headed by the Secretary. The NDRC has broad powers to investigate and punish anti-competitive behavior, including the imposition of fines. The office of the Director General conducts investigations in respect of contraventions of the AML and merger control. The Competition Act provides the legislative framework for the enforcement of competition law in China. The NDRC is responsible for the investigation and enforcement of competition law. The NDRC is supported by a secretariat, responsible for day-to-day operations, headed by the Secretary. The Competition Act provides the legislative framework for the enforcement of competition law in China. The NDRC is responsible for the investigation and enforcement of competition law. The NDRC is supported by a secretariat, responsible for day-to-day operations, headed by the Secretary.

BRICS competition authorities are uniquely placed to promote an appreciation of competition enforcement. These perspectives will serve to enrich the global knowledge base in competition policy in developing economies which comes with its own particular challenges and opportunities. These perspectives will serve to enrich the global knowledge base in competition policy in developing economies which comes with its own particular challenges and opportunities.
Competition Law and the Code of Administrative Offences. In addition, the FAS is responsible for enforcing the Russian Federal Law “On Protection of Competition” (“Competition Law”). The FAS is responsible for cartel prohibitions under the Competition Act and merger control. The office of the Director General conducts investigations in respect of contraventions of the Competition Act, and establishes regulations in relation to the enforcement of competition policy and establishes the Competition Commission India (“CCI”) as a statutory authority to enforce the Competition Act, 2012, (“Competition Act”) in relation to prohibited conduct, abuse of dominance and merger control. The Competition Act empowers the CCI to levy penalties, including turnover-based fines for cartel agreements as well as the cartel leniency programme.

Broadly, these amendments introduced direct administrative liability in the form of turnover fines for cartel agreements as well as the cartel leniency programme. The Russian competition law regime has been amended several times culminating with the Antimonopoly packages. The first Antimonopoly package was adopted in 2011 and it introduced amendments to the Federal Law no 135-FZ “On Protection of Competition” and the Code of the Russian Federation. The second Antimonopoly package was adopted in 2009 and it focused on cartel enforcement. The third Antimonopoly package was adopted in 2012 and it introduced amendments to the enforcement capabilities of the Brazilian competition law agencies under the Administrative Tribunal.

The competition law in South Africa is enforced through three institutions and these are the Competition Commission (the “Commission”), the Competition Tribunal (the “Tribunal”) and the Competition Appeal Court (the “CAC”). The CAC adjudicates on appeals and reviews of the decisions of the Tribunal. The Competition Tribunal, on the other hand, is the adjudicative body that rules on cases referred to it by the Commission or individual complainants. The Tribunal is the first-instance decision-maker on cases referring to mergers and prohibited conduct (both horizontal and vertical restrictive practices). The Tribunal also rules on appeals or reviews of the Commission’s decisions on small and intermediate mergers and exemption applications.

The competition laws of the BRICS countries are based on the “fourth-generation” framework for the enforcement of competition law in South Africa. The Competition Act is designed to ensure that the BRICS competition authorities are well positioned to provide leadership in the competition community on what it means to create and enforce competition law and to develop consensus on the role of competition law in the context of their respective economies (the overall structure of the institutional systems, economy and societal norms).

These economies (the overall structure of the institutional systems, economy and societal norms) must respond to the conditions and needs of BRICS countries. As such, the MOFCOM is responsible for merger review and assists Chinese firms with cases in their respective regions and in the world. The Chinese National Development and Reform Commission (the “NDRC”) is the principal agency responsible for competition in China and oversees economic planning, including industrial policy. It also administers pricing law, which includes provisions against price fixing, price discrimination, false or misleading pricing. Lastly, the NDRC is also responsible for dealing with abuse of dominance and economic planning, including industrial policy. It also administers pricing law, which includes provisions against price fixing, price discrimination, false or misleading pricing. These perspectives will serve to enrich the global knowledge base in competition enforcement.

The 4th BRICS International Competition Conference will explore the theme “Competition in the 21st Century: Developmental Challenges and Inclusive growth”, a reference to the need to understand the role of competition in not only enhancing economic efficiency, but also in promoting innovation, entrepreneurship, and inclusive development. Today BRICS combines three billion people (making up approximately 43% of the world population) from five countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa), whose combined GDP is estimated to be over US$16 trillion. Each of these five countries, located on three continents, have significant influence in their respective regions and in the world.
The Russian competition law regime has been amended several times culminating with the adoption of the second Antimonopoly package in 2009, which focused on cartel enforcement. The third Antimonopoly package was adopted in 2012, introducing amendments to the Administrative Violations Act as well as some other legislative Acts of the Russian Federation.

The enforcement capabilities of the Brazilian competition law agencies under the Administrative Tribunal; the Superintendence General; and the Department of Economic Studies, are conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its divisions under the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Decisions of and the remedies imposed by the FAS are subject to review by the Administrative Tribunal, the Supreme Administrative Court, and the Federal Administrative Tribunal.

As such, the MOFCOM is responsible for merger review and assists Chinese firms with cases in international commerce, including approval of foreign direct investment in China. The NDRC is also responsible for dealing with abuse of dominance cases, in addition to company and trademark registrations. The MOFCOM is responsible for domestic and international regulatory and investigatory enforcement.

The new Brazilian Competition Law (Law No. 12.529/2011), which came into effect on 29 May 2011, provides for the creation of the National Council for Economic Defence (CADE). The CADE consists of three institutions, the Competition Tribunal, the Superintendence of Economic Defence, and the Department of Economic Defence. The CADE has the power to approve, with or without conditions, mergers and prohibited conduct (both horizontal and vertical restrictive practices). The CADE also has the power to challenge transactions deemed harmful to competition, even if they do not meet the thresholds for clearance.

The office of the Director General conducts investigations in respect of contraventions of the Competition Act. The Director General may refer cases to the Competition Tribunal for consideration. The Competition Act provides for a three-tiered system of judicial review, with the Competition Tribunal being the final court of appeal.

The competition law in Brazil is administered by the National Council for Economic Defence (CADE), which is responsible for the economic analysis of mergers and prohibited conduct cases. The DES is responsible for the economic analysis of less complex merger transactions and challenging transactions deemed harmful to competition. The Superintendence of Economic Defence is responsible for the economic analysis of more complex merger transactions.

The Competition Act no 89 of 1998 (as amended) (the “Competition Act”) provides the legislative framework for the enforcement of the abuse of dominance provisions and merger control and most of the enforcement of the abuse of dominance provisions, are conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its divisions under the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Decisions of and the remedies imposed by the FAS are subject to review by the Administrative Tribunal, the Supreme Administrative Court, and the Federal Administrative Tribunal.

The 4th BRICS International Competition Conference will explore the theme “Competition policy in developing economies which comes with its own particular challenges and opportunities. These perspectives will serve to enrich the global knowledge base in the competition community on what it means to create and enforce competition law and regulation that recognises the specific needs and demands of the developing world. The introduction of competition policy and law in BRICS member countries, although fairly recent, is reflective of a legal framework that takes into account the unique features of these economies (the overall structure of the institutional systems, economy and societal characteristics).

The achievement of the developmental objectives necessitates that competition policy must contribute to economic growth, just promoting growth, but also to focus on the pattern or distribution of growth. The BRICS competition authorities are well positioned to provide leadership in the development of competition policy in the region and in the world.
Competition Law and the Code of Administrative Offences. In addition, the FAS is responsible for fines for cartel agreements as well as the cartel leniency programme. The FAS is the federal executive body responsible for the enforcement of the Russian Federal Law /f_ines for cartel agreements as well as the cartel leniency programme.


Studies.

Council for Economic Defence (“CADE”). The CADE consists of three institutions, the New Brazilian Competition Law (Law No. 12.529/2011), which came into effect on 29 May conduct, particularly as it relates to pricing.

As such, the MOFCOM is responsible for merger review and assists Chinese /f_irms with cases in economic planning, including industrial policy. It also administers pricing law, which includes provisions against price /f_ixing, price discrimination, false or misleading pricing. and general

The Chinese Antimonopoly Law (“AML”) came into effect in August 2008. The AML applies to all Competition Act and merger control. The Competition Act empowers the CCI to levy penalties for contraventions and establishes regulations in relation to the enforcement of competition law. The Competition Tribunal is the investigative and executive body with the responsibility to investigate and decide on merger control cases, prohibited restrictive practices and abuse of dominance cases. The Tribunal also supported by a secretariat, responsible for day-to-day operations, headed by the Secretary.

The Commission is also responsible for merger control and has the power to approve, with or without conditions, mergers and exemption applications.

The office of the Director General conducts investigations in respect of contraventions of the Competition Act. The Director General is assisted by a secretariat.

The Competition Tribunal (the “Tribunal”) and the Competition Appeal Court (the “Commission”), the Competition Tribunal (the “Tribunal”) and the Competition Appeal Court (the “Commission”), the Competition Tribunal (the “Tribunal”) and the Competition Appeal Court (the “Commission”), the

The introduction of competition policy and law in BRICS member countries, although fairly recent in some countries, is a crucial step towards achieving the developmental objectives of the bloc. The combined GDP of these five countries is estimated at 6 trillion. Each of these /f_ive countries, located on three continents, have significant influence in Africa.

Today BRICS combines three billion people (making up approximately 43% of the world population). The combined nominal GDP of these /f_ive economies is estimated at $16 trillion. Each of these /f_ive countries, located on three continents, have significant influence in Africa.

The 4th BRICS International Competition Conference will explore the theme “Competition policy in developing economies which comes with its own particular challenges and

Theme: Competition policy and enforcement in BRICS countries.

PANEL DISCUSSION

Topic: Reflections on South African Jurisprudence

Chair: Judge Sandle Ngcobo, Former Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court, Republic of South Africa.

Speakers:

Owen Rogers, Judge, Competition Appeal Court, Republic of South Africa.
Hamilton Maenetje SC, Duma Nokwe Group, Republic of South Africa.
Yasmin Carrim, Member, Competition Tribunal, Republic of South Africa.
Nkonzo Hlatshwayo, Partner, Webber Wentzel, Republic of South Africa.

10h45-12h15

Two sides of the same coin – how can the BRICS countries use the interplay between Competition law and Intellectual Property Rights to spur economic development? Nelly Sakata

The Impact of quality on choice of a fixed line telecommunications service. Ryan Hawthorne

Tracking the performance of South Africa within the BRICS forum – A trade perspective, Thulani Mandiriza and Michelle Viljoen

Where does the pendulum swing? The role of competition in fostering economic growth and innovation: case study of the mobile financial services market in Kenya. Maryanne Nduati and Faith Odihambo

Prioritising on effective regional integration and competition policies in the Intra-BRICS trade bloc will benefit all nations. Miyelani Mkhabela

Reasonable relationship or abuse? AT WHAT POINT IS PRICE EXCESSIVE UNDER SECTION 8(A)? Paul Anderson and Anthony Felet
The FAS is the federal executive body responsible for the enforcement of the Russian Federal Law. Broadly, these amendments introduced direct administrative liability in the form of turnover. Federal Law no 135-FZ "On Protection of Competition" and the Code of the Russian Federation provide non-binding economic opinions and prepare economic studies for the Administrative Offences. This Antimonopoly package was adopted in the years 2006 to 2007. The second Antimonopoly package was adopted in 2009 and it focused on cartel enforcement. The introduction of legislative amendments in 2013 which gave impetus to the functioning of the Antimonopoly Authority. The Antimonopoly Authority is comprised of the Federal Law no 135-FZ "On Protection of Competition" and the Code of the Russian Federation.

The Antimonopoly Authority is divided into three main bodies: the Superintendence for Mergers, the Commission for Competition Policy and Public Interest, and the Administrative Tribunal. The Superintendence for Mergers is responsible for merger clearance on less complex merger transactions and challenging transactions deemed harmful to competition. The Commission for Competition Policy and Public Interest is responsible for the economic analysis of mergers and prohibited conduct cases. The DES conducts investigations in respect of contraventions of the competition law. The Office of the Director General seeks to improve the effectiveness of enforcement actions, including the conduct of parallel investigations and joint investigations with other enforcement agencies.

The Administrative Tribunal is the main decision-making body, providing final and binding administrative decisions on both merger and prohibited conduct cases. The Superintendence for Mergers and the Commission for Competition Policy and Public Interest are responsible for merger control and have the power to approve, with or without conditions, or prohibit mergers and prohibited conduct (both horizontal and vertical restrictive practices). The Antimonopoly Authority is also responsible for the economic analysis of competition in merger cases and prohibited conduct cases.

The 4th BRICS International Competition Conference will explore the theme “Competition policy and enforcement in BRICS countries.”

The programme includes a panel discussion titled “Rebalancing Competition Policy to Stimulate Innovation and Sustain Growth.” The panel will be chaired by Tom Ross and will feature speakers such as Jonathan Chan, Herbert Fung, and Georgios Petropoulos. The discussion will focus on the relationship between competition policy and innovation, and the role of competition policy in stimulating economic growth.

The conference will take place on 11 November 2015 at HALL 3BC, with the theme of “Competition policy and enforcement in BRICS countries.” The conference will feature a range of speakers and panel discussions, including a panel discussion titled “Protecting Innovativeness and Safeguarding Competitiveness is Imperative for Inclusive Development.” The panel will be chaired by Charlotte Malonda and will feature speakers such as Anna Salome Dunna.

The conference will also include a panel discussion titled “The relationship between competition policy and economic development: case study—Kenya.” The panel will be chaired by Prof. Tom Ross and will feature speakers such as Edith Masereti and Maurice Nzungu.

The conference will conclude with a panel discussion titled “Public interest issues in cross-border mergers: is there a role for competition authorities?” The panel will be chaired by Hardin Ratshisusu and will feature speakers such as Richard van Rensburg and Betty Mkashwa.

The conference will take place in Durban, South Africa, and will feature a range of speakers and panel discussions. The conference will provide a platform for competition and economic development experts to discuss issues such as competition policy and enforcement, innovation, and economic growth.
DAY ONE

THURSDAY, 12 NOVEMBER 2015

09h00 – 11h00
PLENARY SESSION 1: OPENING CEREMONY: Hall 2CDE

Welcoming Remarks: Cllr James Nxumalo, His Worship the Mayor of Ethekwini Municipality, Republic of South Africa.
Opening Remarks: Mr Tembinkosi Bonakele, Commissioner, Competition Commission of South Africa, Republic of South Africa.
Remarks: Mr Michael Mabuyakhulu, MEC of Economic Development, Tourism & Environmental Affairs, KwaZulu-Natal, Republic of South Africa.
Keynote Address: Mr Ebrahim Patel, Minister of Economic Development, Republic of South Africa.

11h00 – 11h30
TEA BREAK: Foyer

11h30 – 13h00
PLENARY SESSION 2 (Hall 2CDE):
COMPETITION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

13h00 – 14h30
LUNCH: Hall 2ABFH
Press Briefing: Meeting Room11E

14h30 – 16h00
PARALLEL SESSION 1A (Hall 2CDE):
RESEARCH & SUPPORT FOR COMPETITION POLICY: THE ROLE FOR BRICS ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

Moderator: Andrey Shastitko, Director General, Bureau of Economic Analysis Foundation and Professor of Economics, Moscow State University by Lomonossov, Russian Federation.
Panellists:
Imraan Valodia, Dean Faculty Commerce, Law & Management, Wits University, Republic of South Africa.
Alessandro Octaviani, Professor of Economic Law and Political Economy, University of São Paulo Law School, Federative Republic of Brazil.
Alexey Ivanov, Director, HSE-Skolkovo Institute for Law and Development at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation.
Ioannis Lianos, Chief Researcher at the HSE-Skolkovo Institute for Law and Development at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation.
Wang Xianlin, Distinguished Professor of Shangai Jiao Tong University, Executive Vice Dean of KoGuan Law School, and SJTU Director of Research Centre for Competition Law and Policy, People’s Republic of China.
4th BRICS International Competition Conference  
Theme: Competition and Inclusive Growth  
12 – 13 November 2015

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14h30 – 16h00</td>
<td><strong>PARALLEL SESSION 1B (Hall 3BC):</strong> ABUSE OF DOMINANCE ENFORCEMENT, STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES AND COMPETITION</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Moderator: <strong>Massimo Motta</strong>, Chief Economist, Director General Competition, European Commission.</td>
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<td>Panellists: <strong>Jorge Padilla</strong>, Senior Managing Director and Head of Compass Lexecon Europe, Spain.</td>
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<td><strong>Simon Roberts</strong>, Executive Director, Centre for Competition Regulation and Economic Development, University of Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa.</td>
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<td><strong>Anna Numerova</strong>, Chairman, Non-Commercial Partnership Competition Support, Russian Federation.</td>
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<td><strong>Dr Liberty Mncube</strong>, Chief Economist, Competition Commission South Africa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16h00 – 16h15</td>
<td>TEA BREAK: Foyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>16h15 – 18h00</td>
<td><strong>PLENARY SESSION 3 (Hall 2CDE):</strong> PUBLIC INTEREST ISSUES IN COMPETITION</td>
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<td>Panellists: <strong>Norman Manoim</strong>, Chair, Competition Tribunal South Africa, Republic of South Africa.</td>
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<td><strong>Eleanor Fox</strong>, Professor of Trade Regulation, New York University School of Law, United States of America.</td>
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<td><strong>Frederic Jenny</strong>, Chairman of the OECD’s Competition Law and Policy Committee, OECD.</td>
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<td><strong>A.R. Bhana SC</strong>, Advocate, Maisels Group, Republic of South Africa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19h30 – 22h00</td>
<td><strong>Cultural Dinner: Moses Mabhida Stadium</strong></td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>09h00 – 10h45</td>
<td><strong>PLENARY SESSION 4 (Hall 2CDE): EVOLUTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPETITION POLICY IN SOCIALLY SENSITIVE MARKETS</strong></td>
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<td>Moderator: <strong>Norman Manoim</strong>, Chairman, Competition Tribunal South Africa, Republic of South Africa and Andrey Tsarikovskiy, Stats-Secretary, Deputy Head of the Federal Antimonopoly Service of Russia, Russian Federation.</td>
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</table>
|            | Panellists: **Paulo Burnier da Silveira**, Commissioner, the Administrative Council of Economic Defence, Federative Republic of Brazil.  
|            | **Tembinkosi Bonakele**, Commissioner, Competition Commission of South Africa, Republic of South Africa.  
|            | **S.L. Bunker**, Member, Competition Commission of India, Republic of India.  
|            | **Shang Ming**, Director General, Ministry of Commerce, People’s Republic of China. |
| 10h45 – 11h00 | TEA BREAK: Foyer                                                             |
| 11h00 – 12h30 | **PARALLEL SESSION 2A (Hall 2CDE): COMPETITION, GROWTH AND INNOVATION**      |
|            | Moderator: **Andrey Tsarikovskiy**, Stats-Secretary, Deputy Head of the Federal Antimonopoly Service of Russia, Russian Federation. |
|            | Panellists: **Cecilio Madero**, Deputy Director General for Antitrust, Director General Competition, European Commission.  
|            | **Yasmin Carrim**, Member, Competition Tribunal, Republic of South Africa.  
|            | **Huang Yong**, Professor of Law and Director of the Competition Law Centre, University of International Business and Economics, People’s Republic of China.  
|            | **Allan Fels**, Former Chairman of the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, Commonwealth of Australia. |
| 11h00 – 12h30 | **PARALLEL SESSION 2B - CLOSED SESSION (Hall 3A): CLOSED SESSION FOR BRICS OFFICIAL MEMBER DELEGATES** |
|            | (This session will give the heads/(staff) representatives of competition authorities in the BRICS countries an opportunity to set the programme / agenda for the next 2 years) |
### Programme

#### 4th BRICS International Competition Conference
Theme: Competition and Inclusive Growth
12 – 13 November 2015

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tr>
<td>12h30 – 13h30</td>
<td>LUNCH: Hall 2ABFH</td>
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<tr>
<td>13h30 – 15h30</td>
<td>FAS BRICS LUNCH SESSION: (Hall 3BC)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>PLENARY SESSION 5 (Hall 2 CDE): COMPETITION, INEQUALITY AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moderator:</td>
<td>Blade Nzimande, Minister of Higher Education, Republic of South Africa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panellists:</td>
<td>Joseph Stiglitz, Professor of Economics, Columbia University, United States of America.</td>
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<td>Joel Netshitenzhe, Executive Director, Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection, Republic of South Africa.</td>
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<td>Frederic Jenny, Chairman of the OECD’s Competition Law and Policy Committee, OECD.</td>
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<td>Haroon Bhorat, Professor of Economics, University of Cape Town, Republic of South Africa.</td>
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<td>Liu Xiaobin, Vice Chairman, National Development and Reform Commission, People’s Republic of China.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15h30 – 15h40</td>
<td>Presentation of Joint Statement</td>
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<td>Tembinkosi Bonakele, Commissioner, Competition Commission South Africa, Republic of South Africa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15h40 – 15h50</td>
<td>Introduction of the next authority hosting the BRICS International Competition Conference: Paulo Burnier da Silveira, Commissioner, the Administrative Council of Economic Defence, Federative Republic of Brazil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15h50 – 16h00</td>
<td>Concluding Remarks and Vote of Thanks:</td>
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<td>Norman Manoim, Chair, Competition Tribunal South Africa, Republic of South Africa.</td>
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Dr. BE Nzimande, better known as 'Blade', was born on 14 April 1958 in Pietermaritzburg, in a place known as KwaDambuza, some 15 kilometers from the city centre. He is the first Minister of Higher Education and Training appointed by President Jacob Zuma in 2009, and again in 2014. He also holds the position of the General Secretary of the South African Communist Party (SACP) since 1998 to date. He has also been a member of the ANC National Executive Committee (NEC) since 1994 together with its National Working Committee (NWC) between 1994 and 1997, and since 2007 to date. He holds a doctoral degree in philosophy from the then University of Natal’s Sociology department, awarded in 1993, specializing in Industrial and Labour Studies.

Prior to his current position, Dr. Nzimande was a Member of Parliament and the first Chairperson of the Parliament’s Portfolio Committee on Education in the democratic South Africa between 1994 and 1999. Between 1989 and 1994 he held the position of Director: Education Policy Unit at the University of Natal. He was also a member of the National Education Union of South Africa (NEUSA), the main forerunner to SADTU, the Union of Democratic Universities Staff Associations of South Africa (UDUSA) and the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC), and served in many NGOs supporting the mass and labour struggles in the 1980s.

Academic Qualifications:
PhD in Industrial and Labour Studies (1993) - University of Natal (now University of KwaZulu Natal)
MA in Industrial Psychology (1982) - University of Natal
BA (Hons) Industrial Psychology (1981) - University of Natal
BA (Majors Psychology and Public Administration, 1980) - University of Zululand

Ebrahim Patel is the Minister of Economic Development of the Republic of South Africa; a position he has held since 11 May 2009, and to which he was re-appointed on 26 May 2014. The Ministry helps to coordinate and integrate economic policies across government.

His responsibilities in government include oversight of Africa’s largest industrial bank, the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC). He guides the country’s competition policies through his oversight function over the competition authorities. In the past six years, the competition regime has focussed to a greater extent on public interest dimensions of mergers and acquisitions and on investigations of cartels and abuse of market dominance.

He is responsible for trade policy through the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) which sets tariffs for five countries in the Southern African Customs Union. He heads the Secretariat of the Presidential Infrastructure Coordination Commission (PICC), responsible for integrating the state’s efforts in the building of new energy plants, roads, dams, schools, hospitals, broadband networks, rail-lines and ports. He was part of the inaugural South African government delegation led by the President when the country assumed membership of BRICS, during the Summit in Sanya, China in 2011.

Madala Backson Masuku is currently the Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Republic of South Africa since 25 May 2014. Mr Masuku holds an MCOM Leadership (cum laude) from the University of KwaZulu-Natal, with a dissertation on Local Economic Development. From the University of Witwatersrand, he also has a Master’s in Public and Development Management.

He has been involved within both local and provincial government, holding numerous roles including Member of the Executive Council and Head for various departments. He has also served as the organiser of the African National Congress’ Youth League from 1993-1994, developing a mobilisation, recruitment strategy and membership systems management.

Other leadership roles include Youth, Student and civil activist from 1986-1990, Provincial ANC Youth League Executive structures from 1991-1997, Provincial Executive Committee of the ANC from 1993-1999 and from 2004-2012, served in the Provincial Executive Committee structure of the SACP from 1992-2007, and Member of the Central Committee of the SACP since 2007.
Tembinkosi Bonakele is the Commissioner of the South African Competition Commission. He holds a BJuris and an LLB from the University of Fort Hare and an MBA from the Gordon Institute of Business Science (GIBS) at the University of Pretoria. He currently serves as the Chairperson of the African Competition Forum and is a member of the International Competition Network Steering Group. He has occupied various positions in the Commission’s core divisions, including serving as Deputy Commissioner, head of mergers, head of compliance and senior legal counsel respectively.

Tembinkosi Bonakele was instrumental in establishing the cartels division and in the revision of the Commission’s Corporate Leniency Policy in 2008. He has worked on all of the Commission’s major cases over the past ten years and has been involved in negotiating most of the Commission’s ground-breaking settlements.

He is an admitted attorney and previously practised with Cheadle Thompson and Haysom in Johannesburg largely in the areas of labour law, regulation and workplace health and safety. He also spent a year working in the corporate finance & antitrust groups at the New York Office of Clifford Chance. He occasionally teaches competition law at the University of Fort Hare, Wits University and is a fellow of the University of Johannesburg’s Centre for Competition, Regulation and Economic Development.

He publishes in academic journals and writes for newspapers and business magazines on competition matters.

Igor Artemiev is the Head of the Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation, a position he was appointed to in March 10, 2004. In 1983, he graduated from the Leningrad State University specializing in Biology, and in 1998 he graduated from the Saint-Petersburg State University specializing in Law. He holds a Candidate degree in Legal Sciences (equivalent of a PhD).

He has enjoyed an illustrious and varied career. In 1990, he was elected Deputy of the Leningrad Council and the Chairman of the Commission for Environment and the City’s Economy. In 1995, he was appointed Chairman of the Commission for the City’s Economy, Chairman of the Budget’s Committee at the Legislative Assembly of Saint-Petersburg. In 1996, he was appointed as the Vice-Governor and the Chairman of the Finances Committee of the Administration of Saint-Petersburg. In December 1999, he became a Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation of the 3rd convocation, the Deputy Chairman of the faction “YABLOKO”, the Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Credit Organizations and Financial Markets.

His areas of professional interest include competition law; legislation on advertising, control over foreign investments, state and municipal procurement, and procurement by state companies. Mr. Artemiev is the recipient of the Order for Service for Fatherland of the 4th grade and Merited Economist of the Russian Federation. His published scientific works include 43 academic articles and inventions, and 7 monographs on budgetary and economic issues. He was the chief editor of the books “Russian Competition Law” and scientific-practical commentary to the Federal Law “On Competition Protection”.

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Tembinkosi Bonakele

Igor Artemiev
Norman Manoim is serving his second term as the chairman of the South African Competition Tribunal. He is a lawyer by qualification and has served as a full-time member of the Tribunal since its establishment in 1999.

He was subsequently appointed as Chairperson in August 2009 and he was re-appointed to this position in 2014.

He was a member of the team that drafted the present South African Competition Act. He lectures part-time in Competition Law at the University of Witwatersrand and University of Pretoria.

He has addressed numerous conferences, both locally and internationally on the subject of Competition Law.

Prior to being appointed to the Competition Tribunal, Norman was in private practice as an attorney for fifteen years with the firm Cheadle, Thompson and Haysom. He obtained a BA LLB from the University of Witwatersrand, graduating in 1983 and was admitted as an attorney in 1984.

S. L. Bunker is a senior most Member of the Competition Commission of India who possesses educational qualifications of MA, MBA (Finance) and LLB. He has more than thirty nine years experience in various fields including teaching, finance, administration, personnel, accounting, budget, public procurement, competition law, policy and competition matters.

He has worked in various senior positions in the Government of India as Under Secretary, Director, Joint Secretary and Additional Secretary level including Public Sector undertakings. He was earlier Secretary, Competition Commission of India for more than six years, before joining as Member of the Commission on 25.03.2013. He was involved in all the activities for setting of a new Commission and making it operational including framing of various rules/regulations, processes, procedures, setting up of infrastructure, framing of recruitment rules and actual recruitment of professional and support staff, training, advocacy and holding actual proceedings of the Commission and passing various orders relating to various violations of the Competition Act 2002 involving Anti Competitive Agreements, Cartels, Abuse of Dominance brought before the Commission through various informations/references and Combination (Mergers and Acquisitions) cases filed before the Commission so far.

S.L. Bunker has presented large number of papers on various issues relating to Competition Law and delivered lectures and participated in large number of national and international workshops/conferences on competition matters during last more than nine years.

Liu Junchen holds a Doctor of Law Degree.

Liu Junchen’s experience spans a number of portfolios at the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, including Deputy Director, Director of Enterprises Registration Bureau; Deputy Director General of Fair Trade Bureau; Director General of Individual Business Regulation Department; Director General of Food Safety Regulation Department. Later Liu Junchen acted as Mayor of Xilinguole of Inner Monglia.

He took office as Vice Minister of SAIC in May of 2013.
Dennis Davis is a Judge of the High Court of South Africa where he was appointed in 1998, and the President of the Competition Appeal Court, to which he was appointed in 2000. He is the Chair of the Commission of Enquiry into Tax Structure of South Africa, colloquially referred to as the Davis Tax Committee, and was a Technical Advisor to the Constitutional Assembly where the negotiations for South Africa’s interim and final constitutions were formulated and concluded. He hosted a TV programme, “Future Imperfect” which was an award winning current affairs programme between 1993 and 1998 and is currently the host of “Judge for yourself”, a weekly current affairs show on eNCA. He was one of the principal drafters of the Companies Act 2008 and on the drafting team for the Competition Act 1998.

He holds a BCom LLB (cum laude) from the University of Cape Town (UCT) and a Master of Philosophy from the University of Cambridge. He began teaching at UCT in 1977 and was appointed to a personal chair of Commercial Law, in 1989. Between 1991 and 1997 he was Director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies of the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits). He held joint appointments at Wits and UCT from 1995 to 1997. Dennis Davis has also been a visiting lecturer/professor at the Universities of Cambridge, Florida, Toronto, Melbourne, Harvard New York and Georgetown.

Liu Xiaobin is currently a Vice Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission of the People’s Republic of China. He has a Master’s degree in Economics from the Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

For 12 years, Liu Xiaobin worked in Shenyang Institute of Chemical Technology and later served for four years in the Ministry of Chemical Industries. He was Director General of the Department of Policies and Regulations from 1996 to 1998 and Director General of the Department of Enterprises and Institutions Reform and Finance in the State Bureau of Petroleum and Chemical Industry between 1998 and 2000. Between 2000 and 2003, Liu Xiaobin was Deputy Director of the Office of the Central Enterprise Working Committee, going on during the next three years to become Director and then Deputy Secretary General of the Party Construction Bureau of State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission.

Between 2006 and 2011, Liu Xiaobin was a member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee, Secretary General and Secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Government of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. From 2011, he has been a member of the Party Leadership of the NDRC.

Joseph E. Stiglitz is an American economist and a professor at Columbia University. A recipient of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences (2001) and the John Bates Clark Medal (1979), he is a former senior vice president and chief economist of the World Bank and a former member and chairman of the (US president’s) Council of Economic Advisers. In 2000, he founded the Initiative for Policy Dialogue, a think tank on international development based at Columbia University. He has been a member of the Columbia faculty since 2001 and received that university’s highest academic rank (university professor) in 2003.

Based on academic citations, he is the 4th most influential economist in the world today, and in 2011 he was named by Time magazine as one of the 100 most influential people in the world. Known for his pioneering work on asymmetric information, Joseph Stiglitz’s work focuses on income distribution, asset risk management, corporate governance, and international trade. He is the author of numerous books, and several bestsellers. His most recent title is The Great Divide: Unequal Societies and What We Can Do About Them (2015).
William Kovacic is the Global Competition Professor of Law and Policy; Professor of Law; and Director of the Competition Law Center at the George Washington University Law School (GW). Before joining the George Washington University Law School in 1999, he was the George Mason University Foundation Professor at the George Mason University School of Law. He was the Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) General Counsel from June 2001 to December 2004 and was a member of the Commission from January 2006 to October 2011. From March 2008 to March 2009, William Kovacic was the Chairman of the FTC. In 2011, he received the FTC's Miles W. Kirkpatrick Award for Lifetime Achievement.

William Kovacic returned to GW in 2011. From January 2009 to September 2011, he was Vice Chair for Outreach for the International Competition Network. William Kovacic has advised many countries and international organizations on antitrust, consumer protection, government contracts, and the design of regulatory institutions. Since August 2013, he has served as a Non-Executive Director with the United Kingdom’s Competition and Markets Authority. At GW, William Kovacic teaches antitrust, contracts, and government contracts.

He is co-editor (with Ariel Ezrachi) of the Journal of Antitrust Enforcement. His publications include “Antitrust in High Tech Industries: Improving the Federal Antitrust Joint Venture”; “The International Competition Network: Its Past, Current, and Future Role” (with Hugh Hollman); and “Review of China’s Anti-Monopoly Law – The First Five Years” (Adrian Emch & David Stallibrass). He is also co-author (with Andrew Gavil & Jonathan Baker) of Antitrust Law in Perspective: Cases, Concepts and Problems in Competition Policy.

Sandile Ngcobo is a former Chief Justice of the Republic of South Africa, serving in the Constitutional Court from 2009 to 2011. In August 2013 he was appointed to Chair the Commission of Inquiry into Remuneration and Conditions of Service in the Public Service. He is also the Chairperson of the Appeal Tribunal of The Ombudsman for Short-Term Insurance. He is presently an acting Judge of the Supreme Court of Namibia and the Chairperson of the Competition Commission’s healthcare inquiry.

Sandile Ngcobo’s illustrious legal career began as a law clerk and research associate of the late Honourable A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., the former Chief Judge of the US Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, followed by a stint as a visiting foreign attorney at Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz in Philadelphia. In 1988, he took a post as an acting attorney of the Legal Aid Services Clinic of the University of Natal and lectured on race legislation. In 1989, he worked as an associate attorney, specializing in labor and immigration law, after which he returned to Pepper at Hamilton & Scheetz in Philadelphia.

In 1992, he practiced as an advocate in Durban, focusing on labor and employment law, constitutional law and general practice. His judicial experience includes appointments as a part-time presiding officer in the Labour Court, then known as Industrial Courts; presiding officer of the Independent Election Commission’s Electoral Tribunal, during the first democratic election in South Africa; a judge of the Supreme Court, Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division; a judge of the Labour Appeal Court; and a judge on the amnesty committee of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

He has published numerous academic papers and is a regular visiting professor at various universities including Columbia University School of Law and Harvard Law School. He was recently appointed visiting Professor of Law at Cornell Law School.
Joel Netshitenzhe is the Executive Director and Board Vice-Chairperson of the Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA).

Joel Netshitenzhe has a Master of Science (MSc) degree in Financial Economics and a post-graduate diploma in Economic Principles from the University of London, and a diploma in Political Science from the Institute of Social Sciences in Moscow.

He is a member of the National Planning Commission and the ANC National Executive Committee. He is also a Member of the Boards of Nedbank Group and Life Healthcare Group; and a Champion within Programme Pioneer of the Nelson Mandela Foundation and Life College Association.

Before joining the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) as CEO in 1998, Mr Netshitenzhe was Head of Communication in President Nelson Mandela’s office. In addition to being GCIS CEO, he was appointed Head of the Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Services (PCAS) in The Presidency, in 2001. He headed the PCAS on a full-time basis from 2006 until his retirement in 2009.

Before 1994, he served in various capacities within the ANC: Radio Freedom, Mayibuye editor, member of the ANC Politico-Military Council and Deputy Head of the Department of Information and Publicity, and as part of the ANC negotiating team.

Frédéric Jenny is Professor of Economics and Director of International Relations at ESSEC Business School in Paris, Co-Director of the European Centre for Law and Economics, former Judge at the Supreme Court of France (Cour de Cassation, 2004-2012), former Non-Executive Director of the Office of Fair Trading in the United Kingdom.

He is Chairman of the OECD Competition Law and Policy Committee (since 1994). His main research areas include the relationship between structure and performance in European countries, particularly France, and antitrust legislation in Europe in general.

Frédéric Jenny studied in France and the United States and holds a Doctorat en sciences Economiques (University of Paris) and a Ph.D in economics (Harvard University). He has written extensively on Industrial Organization, Competition law, Trade and Economic Development.

Paulo Burnier da Silveira is Commissioner of the Brazilian Competition Authority (CADE) and an Associate Law Professor at the University of Brasilia. From 2011 to 2015, he was Head of CADE’s International Unit. Previously, from 2005 to 2011, he worked as a private lawyer in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) and Paris (France). He holds a Bachelor’s degree in Law from the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, as well as a LLM and a PhD in Law from the University of Paris.

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Frédéric Jenny studied in France and the United States and holds a Doctorat en sciences Economiques (University of Paris) and a Ph.D in economics (Harvard University). He has written extensively on Industrial Organization, Competition law, Trade and Economic Development.
Yasmin Carrim joined the Tribunal in February 2005 having come from a background of diverse experiences and skills. She has a science degree, a legal degree and a commerce qualification. She has worked as an activist, a lawyer, a teacher and in business.

Over the past eight years Yasmin Carrim has been a panel member on the Tribunal’s most complex and ground-breaking matters including the Telkom case on abuse of dominance, the Sasol excessive pricing case and the Wal-Mart / Massmart merger.

Yasmin Carrim also serves as a part-time member on the National Consumer Tribunal. She has previously served as Group Executive of Regulatory Affairs at MTN SA, and as a councillor on the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa. An attorney by profession, Yasmin was a director at the law firm Cheadle Thompson and Haysom and a founding trustee of the Women’s Legal Centre. She has maintained her involvement in human rights and development issues through her involvement in non-governmental organisations.

She also co-edited a handbook on telecommunications regulation in South Africa and serves on the board of the Soul City Institute for Health & Development Communication and the Open Society Foundation.
Eleanor Fox is the Walter J. Derenberg Professor of Trade Regulation at New York University School of Law. Before joining the faculty of NYU Law School, Eleanor Fox was a partner at the New York law firm Simpson Thacher & Bartlett. She has served as a member of President Clinton’s International Competition Policy Advisory Committee to the Attorney General of the U.S. Department of Justice (1997-2000) and as a Commissioner on President Carter’s National Commission for the Review of Antitrust Laws and Procedures (1978 - 1979).

She has advised numerous developing antitrust jurisdictions, including South Africa, Egypt, Kenya, Tanzania, The Gambia, Indonesia, Russia, Poland and Hungary, and the common market COMESA. Professor Fox’s books include The Design Of Competition Law Institutions: Global Norms, Local Choices, with Michael Trebilcock (Oxford 2013), U.S. Antitrust Law In Comparative Context, cases and materials (3rd ed. West/Reuters 2012), and books on European Union law and on developing countries and competition. Her recent papers include Imagine: Pro-Poor(er) Competition Law (OECD and UNCTAD, both 2013), and, with Deborah Healey, When the State Harms Competition – The Role for Competition Law, 79 ATLJ 769 (2014).

Eleanor Fox holds an LLB from New York University School of Law and has received numerous distinctions and awards, including the Award for Outstanding Academic Contribution to the Antitrust Community, the Academic Society for Competition Law (2015); Award (with Deborah Healey) for Best Academic Antitrust Article of 2014, general category, Concurrences Review (2015); Antitrust Law Section Public Service Award, New York State Bar (2014); the Inaugural Lifetime Achievement Award "for substantial, lasting and transformational impact on competition policy" from Global Competition Review (2011). She received an honorary doctorate degree from the University of Paris-Dauphine in 2009.

Massimo Motta is the Chief Competition Economist at the European Commission. He is ICREA Research Professor at Universitat Pompeu Fabra and Research Professor of the Barcelona Graduate School of Economics. He founded the GSE’s Competition and Market Regulation Program and still teaches in this Master.

Massimo Motta’s main areas of research are industrial organisation and in particular competition policy, but he has also worked on international trade and multinational firms. His work, widely cited and influential, has been published in the leading international economic journals. His book on Competition Policy: Theory and Practice (Cambridge University Press, 2004) is the standard international reference on the economics of antitrust, and is used by teachers, scholars, and practitioners.

He has extensive experience in teaching competition policy (to lawyers, economists, agency officials, and in both undergraduate and graduate courses) and in supervising doctoral dissertations. His former students have obtained important positions in academia, consulting firms, and in competition and regulatory agencies.
Allan Fels, AO was Dean of Australian and New Zealand School of Government from July 2003 until January 2013. Prior to this, he was Chairman of the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission from 1995 until 2003. He was also Chairman of the former Trade Practices Commission from 1991 until 1995 and Chairman of the Prices Surveillance Authority from 1989 until 1992. He was Prices Commissioner, Victoria from 1982 until 1991 and has served on numerous other government bodies. Professor Fels was the Co-Chairman of the Joint Group on Trade and Competition at the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development from 1996 until 2003.

Allan Fels is also a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences of Australia. In 2012, he conducted the Victorian Government inquiry into reform of the state’s taxi industry. He is Co-editor of the China Competition Bulletin and Director of the China Competition Research Centre at the University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (UCAS). He has held several academic position including Professor of Administration at Monash University in 1984 and Director of the Graduate School of Management, Monash University from 1985 until 1990.

He has been an Adjunct Professor in the Faculty of Business and Economics at Monash University since 1995 and became a Professorial Fellow at the University of Melbourne in 2003. He is also Visiting Professor at the Division of Social Sciences at the University of Oxford. Allan Fels has degrees in economics and law from the University of Western Australia and a PhD in Economics from Duke University. His areas of expertise are in competition law, consumer advocacy, price regulation, market economics, executive remuneration and mental health.

Joseph Harrington is the Patrick T. Harker Professor in the Department of Business Economics and Public Policy at The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He has published more than 80 articles in leading journals including American Economic Review, Journal of Political Economy, Econometrica, Management Science, and American Journal of Sociology. His research focuses on collusion and cartels, with the objectives of understanding observed collusive practices, developing observable markers of collusion, and designing competition policy to detect and deter collusion. His research has been presented before various competition authorities including those of Chile, European Union, Japan, South Africa, and the United States of America.

He has also published two textbooks: Economics of Regulation and Antitrust (4th edition) with Kip Viscusi and John Vernon, and Games, Strategies, and Decision Making (2nd edition). Joseph Harrington has given many keynote addresses including the Bayard Wickliffe Heath Memorial Lecture at the University of Florida Levin College of Law, the Conference Policy Lecture at the European Conference in Competition & Regulation, and plenary talks at the annual meetings of the European Association for Industrial Economists, Chilean Economics Association, and the German Economics Association.

He has performed extensive service on editorial boards including co-editor at the RAND Journal of Economics and the International Journal of Industrial Organization and is currently associate editor at Economics Letters, the Journal of Industrial Economics, and the Review of Industrial Organization. Professor Harrington was previously President of the Industrial Organization Society (IOS) and is currently a member of the IOS Board of Directors and the Scientific Committee of the Competition and Regulation European Summer School and Conference.
Cecilio Madero Villarejo studied law at the Complutense University in Madrid. After working for 5 years at Banco Bilbao (BB) in Spain, he joined the European Commission (DG Competition) in 1987. As a case-handler, he dealt with the adjustment of state monopolies and the internal energy market. In 1995, he was appointed Head of Unit dealing with State aid in the textile, papers, chemical, pharmaceutical, electronic industry, mechanical engineering and other manufacturing sectors. Between 1999 and 2006, he was Head of Unit in charge of Information Industries, Internet and Consumer Electronics.

In October 2006, he was appointed Director for Services, followed by his appointment as Director for Information, Communication and Media of DG Competition in August 2007. In November 2010, he became Acting Deputy Director General for Mergers and Antitrust. In May 2011, he was appointed Deputy Director General for Antitrust and Cartels of DG Competition.

His experience with the Commission spans 27 years during which his career has been heavily focused on European competition policy.

Kaushal K Sharma is former Director General & Head of Merger Control and Antitrust Divisions of the Competition Commission of India (CCI). He has to his credit the distinction of drafting the competition law and regulations in India and overseeing their enforcement thereafter. He has investigated several cases of competition law violations falling under a number of sectors as the first Director General of the functional CCI. The creation of Merger Review Format for India, drafting of merger regulations and overseeing the first few merger clearances was done under his leadership.

He has vast experience, of nearly three decades, in various government departments and public bodies, including direct tax administration, the Competition Commission of India as well as the private sector. A regular speaker at national and international Conferences on competition law, he is an active member of International Competition Network (ICN) Merger Working Group. He is an alumnus of the Indian Institute of Technology, a qualified lawyer and an economics masters. He is trained in competition law economics from King’s College, London.
Jorge Padilla is a Senior Managing Director and Head of Compass Lexecon Europe. He earned M. Phil and D. Phil degrees in Economics from the University of Oxford. He is Research Fellow at the Centro de Estudios Monetarios y Financieros (CEMFI, Madrid) and teaches competition economics at the Barcelona Graduate School of Economics (BGSE). He has advised on various cases and given expert testimony before competition authorities and courts of several EU member states, as well as in cases before the European Commission. Dr. Padilla has submitted written testimony to the European General Court and the UK Competition Appeals Tribunal in cartel, merger control and abuse of dominance cases. He has also given expert testimony in various civil litigation (damages) and international arbitration cases.


Haroon Bhorat is Professor of economics and Director of the Development Policy Research Unit (DPRU) at the University of Cape Town, South Africa. His research interests cover labour economics, poverty and income distribution. He has co-authored two books on labour market and poverty issues in South Africa, and has published more than 150 academic journal articles, book chapters and working papers.

He recently co-edited The Oxford Companion to the Economics of South Africa (with Alan Hirsch, Ravi Kanbur and Mthuli Ncube). He holds the highly prestigious National Research Chair under the theme of Economic Growth, Poverty and Inequality: Exploring the Interactions for South Africa. He is a Non-resident Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution affiliated to the Global Economy and Development Program, and the Africa Growth Initiative (AGI), and a Research Fellow at IZA, the Institute for the Study of Labour in Bonn.

Haroon Bhorat consults several national and international organizations such as the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, Ratings agencies and emerging market fund managers. He is a member of the World Bank’s Advisory Board of the Commission on Global Poverty. Haroon Bhorat has undertaken extensive work for several South African government departments – most notably the South African Department of Labour, the Presidency and the National Treasury. He has been an economic advisor to former Ministers of Finance and former South African Presidents Thabo Mbeki and Kgalema Motlanthe.

He obtained his PhD in economics from Stellenbosch University in South Africa. He also studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was a Cornell University research fellow.
Hardin Ratshisusu is currently the acting Deputy Commissioner at the Competition Commission South Africa. He has worked in the regulatory field, with over 10 years’ experience in competition regulation, both in the public and private sector. His industry expertise, *inter alia*, includes communications, broadcasting, mining, chemicals, retailing, property, healthcare, food and agro-processing. He holds a BCom (Hons-Economics) from the University of Venda, MCom (Economics) from the University of the Witwatersrand and MBL from the University of South Africa. His areas of specialty are competition and regulatory economics, strategy, governance and research.

In his role as acting Deputy Commissioner, he is responsible for the Commission’s investigative and enforcement activities. He has oversight over the Cartels, Mergers and Acquisitions, Enforcement and Exemptions, Policy and Research and Legal Services divisions.

Svetlana Avdasheva is Head of Applied Economics department at the Higher School of Economics (National Research University) in Moscow, Russian Federation. Her fields of interest are competition economics, and law and economics. She has published her research in international and Russian economic journals, covering the issues of competition policy in Russia.

She completed her graduate and post-graduate studies in economics at Moscow State University and holds a Doctor in Economic Sciences degree from the same institution.

Simon Roberts is a professor in the Economics and Econometrics Department at the University of Johannesburg and the Director of the Centre for Competition, Regulation and Economic Development at the same institution.

He held the position of Chief Economist and Manager of the Policy & Research Division at the Competition Commission from November 2006 to December 2012. Prior to joining the Competition Commission he was Associate Professor of Economics at the University of the Witwatersrand, where he established and directed the Corporate Strategy and Industrial Development research programme, examining firm decision-making and economic outcomes. In addition, Simon Roberts has consulted extensively on competition matters over the past 15 years and has been an expert economic witness in a number of major cases.

He was previously a lecturer in development economics at the University of East Anglia; Senior Research Officer at the Bank of Botswana; and lecturer in Economics at University College Cork, Ireland. He holds a PhD in economics from University of London (Birkbeck College), a Master of Arts from the University of East Anglia, and a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) from Oxford University.

Anna Numerova has outstanding experience advising on a wide range of antitrust issues, including those related to M&A transactions and the transfer of assets by large local and international companies in Russia and abroad. She also represents clients before the Federal Antimonopoly Service of Russia (FAS) as well as in arbitration courts, advises on various commercial and corporate law issues and conducts legal due diligence in sectors such as banking, automotive, telecommunications, FMCG, B2B services and business processes, aircraft and other manufacturing, VoIP services and many others.

She is a Chairwoman of the General Council of the Non-Pro/fit Partnership for Competition Support, a member of the Government Commission on Competition and Development of Small and Medium-sized Businesses, a member of the Advisory Board on Advertising of the Federal Antimonopoly Service of Russia and of the Non-Pro/fit Partnership “CIS Competition Support Association”. She also plays an active role in the steering committees of the International Bar Association (IBA) and the American Bar Association (ABA). She was involved in the development of the "Fourth antimonopoly package".

Anna Numerova is recommended among leading experts in antimonopoly legislation by Chambers Europe, Global Competition Review 100 and Best Lawyers. In 2015, she was awarded a Second-Class Medal of the Order of Merit for the Motherland.

She is an associate professor at the chair of the Federal Antimonopoly Service at the Higher School of Economics and a member of the Moscow Bar Association.

Mondo Mazwai is a member of the Competition Tribunal. She obtained her B.Iuris from the University of the Western Cape and her LLB from the University of KwaZulu-Natal whereafter she joined Cheadle Thompson and Haysom Attorneys. She worked her way from Candidate Attorney in 1995, Professional Assistant in 1997 to Associate Partner in 1999.

She joined the Competition Commission at its inception, in 1999, as an investigator in the Mergers & Acquisitions division and was later appointed as a senior investigator in the Enforcement & Exemptions division. In 2003, she was appointed Chief Legal Counsel of the Commission and later that year was also appointed as the Commission’s Acting Deputy Commissioner. Mondo joined the law firm Cliffe Dekker (now Cliffe Dekker Hofmeyr) in 2005 as a Director in its competition department.

In 2006 she was appointed as head of Cliffe Dekker’s competition department, a position she held until 2011 when she took a one year sabbatical. On her return to professional work, Mondo was appointed a part-time member of the Competition Tribunal, with effect from 1 January 2013.

Anesh Maniraj Singh is the Dean and Head of the School of Accounting, Economics and Finance at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. He studied at the University of Durban Westville where he obtained BA, MBA and DBA degrees.

He worked in industry and owned a computer training centre before joining academia. He is a career academic and has spent sixteen years serving higher education where he has held many teaching and leadership positions. He has served on national and international bodies within the higher education sector and he has published both nationally and internationally.
Ngwako Hamilton Maenetje SC holds the degrees BA LLB (1993, 1995, then University of Natal - Durban) and LLM (2000, Wits University). He was previously a high school teacher with a Secondary Teachers Diploma (1990, Tivumbeni College of Education, Tzaneen). He was admitted as an attorney on 18 February 1998, as an advocate on 3 November 1999 and as a member of the Johannesburg Bar in June 2000. He took silk in September 2011.

He was a lecturer at the Wits School of Law from October 1998 to December 2002 where he lectured amongst others intellectual property law and insurance law. He was a member of the Johannesburg Bar Council on several occasions soon after joining the Bar in 2000. He was vice chairperson of the Johannesburg Bar Council from October 2013 to August 2014. He was the chairperson of the Advertising Standards Committee of the Advertising Standards Authority and contributing editor to the Butterworths Competition Law Reports. He was a chairperson of the Appeals Committee of the Council for Medical Schemes.

He has acted as a Judge in the Labour Court (Johannesburg) and High Court (Johannesburg). He is group leader of Duma Nokwe Group of Advocates in Sandton. His areas of practice as an advocate include constitutional and administrative law, competition law, labour law, telecommunications and media law and general commercial law. He services a variety of clients in the public and private sectors in these areas. He has also published journal articles in the areas of labour law and intellectual property law.

Owen Rogers matriculated from Wynberg Boys’ High School in 1976. He studied at the University of Cape Town, obtaining a BA cum laude (1982), Honours (Latin) First Class (1983) and a LLB magna cum laude (1985). During 1986-1987 he served articles of clerkship with the firm of attorneys then known as Sonnenberg Hoffmann & Galombik and passed the attorneys admission examination in 1987.

He did pupillage at the Cape Bar in the first half of 1988 and began practice at the Cape Bar immediately thereafter. He remained in full-time practice until December 2012, being appointed senior counsel in October 1999. He had a diversified commercial practice with a particular emphasis on tax and competition law. He was appointed by the Financial Services Board to chair three tribunals established under s 15K of the Pension Funds Act in instances where pension funds failed to submit surplus apportionment schemes.

He served on the council of the Cape Bar for a number of years, two of which were as chairperson.

With effect from 15 January 2013 he was appointed as a permanent judge of the Western Cape High Court, having acted on a number of occasions since 2001. He also sits on the Competition Appeal Court as an Acting Judge of Appeal.
Imran Valodia is the Dean of the Commerce, Law and Management faculty at the University of Witwatersrand. He has a PhD in Economics from the University of KwaZulu-Natal, where he was formerly an Associate Professor in the School of Built Environment and Development Studies.

His research interests include employment, the informal economy, gender, and industrialisation. His most recent book reports on the methodology and research findings of a three-year research project, conducted in eight countries, on the gender impacts of taxation. He has published in leading international journals and is one of only a handful of South African economists with an National Research Foundation B-rating.

He serves on a number of economic policy advisory panels and has worked with leading international development organisations, including the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, the United Nations Development Programme, UN Women, the World Bank, and Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising, among others.

He is a member of the international research network Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising (WIEGO) and the International Working Group on Gender and Macroeconomics (IWG-GEM). He also participated in reviews of the Employment Creation Fund (ECF) and the Employment Promotion Programme (EPP). He is a part-time member of the Competition Tribunal and a Commissioner at the Employment Conditions Commission.

Yong Huang is Director of the Competition Law Centre of the University of International Business & Economics (UIBE) and law Professor of UIBE Law School. Currently, he is also appointed member of the Expert Advisory Board of the State Council Anti-monopoly Commission.

He specialises in competition law and has published articles, papers and books on this subject extensively in Chinese and English. When China began to draft her Anti-Monopoly Law, he advised the government and lawmakers throughout the entire process. He first served as a member of the Advisory Board for the State Council and later an advisory expert for the Legal Committee of the National People’s Congress, until the law was enacted.

Yong Huang has been entrusted by a variety of Chinese government and legislative bodies and international organizations to conduct research competition law projects. While fulfilling his academic and professional responsibilities, he also contributes to China’s political and legislative initiatives. He is the Deputy Director of China Democratic National Construction Association’s Central Legal Committee. In 2012, he was elected to serve a five-year term in the Beijing Municipal People’s Congress’ Financial and Economic Committee. Moreover, he serves as the researcher of Supreme People’s Court Intellectual Property Judicial Protection Research Center, the Anti-Monopoly Law expert of National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Commerce and State Administration for Industry and Commerce.

He received his LL.B. degree from Peking University, his LL.M. and PhD degrees from UIBE. He was a visiting scholar in the University of Connecticut Law School from 1996 to 1997.
Yannis Katsoulacos is Professor of Economics and the Chairman of the Department of Economic Science at the Athens University of Economics and Business. He has been University Vice Rector for Academic Affairs (2007-2011) and Director of the Department's Program of Post-graduate Studies (2000-2004). In 2003 he organized and since then he directs the Executive MSc in Applied Economics and Finance. He was appointed Associate Professor at AUEB in 1989.

He obtained his PhD in Economics from the London School of Economics. His main research interests are in areas of Competition Policy and Regulation and the Economics of Technical Change and Innovation. He has been Research Fellow of CEPR (1992 - 2001), Director of the Institute of Economic Policy Studies (Athens, 1993-1995), and Director of the Joint Doctorate Program in Economics of AUEB and the University of Athens (2001 –2003). Further, he has authored or co-authored over 90 academic articles, written and edited a large number of books and his work has been cited in over 1500 journal articles. He is the Coordinator and a member of the Scientific Committee of CRESSE (www.cresse.info) since 2006.

He has previously served as a Commissioner of the Hellenic Competition Policy Commission (1995 - 2005), and advised the government in amending Competition Policy and Law in 1995, 2000 and 2011. He has acted as advisor or consultant to the European Commission, the OECD, the World Bank, and major corporations at various times in the last 25 years. He is also Senior Academic Consultant for Charles River Associates.

Tom Ross is the UPS Foundation Professor of Regulation and Competition Policy and the Director of the Phelps Centre for the Study of Government and Business in the Sauder School of Business at the University of British Columbia (UBC). From 2008-2012 he served as Senior Associate Dean for Faculty and Research in the Sauder School. Prior to joining UBC in 1992, he worked at the University of Chicago and Carleton University and spent a year as the first holder of the T.D. MacDonald Chair in Industrial Economics at the Competition Bureau (1990-91). Professor Ross also spent a year as a National Fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University (1987-88).

He has received numerous awards for his research and teaching from the Sauder School and the UBC. His research in the areas of competition policy, regulation, industrial organization, public-private partnerships and experimental economics has been published in a number of scholarly journals. He has also served as a consultant to a number of public and private sector organizations.

Tom Ross completed his undergraduate studies at the University of Western Ontario and his PhD in Economics at the University of Pennsylvania in 1981.
Rafiq Bhana is a practicing Senior Counsel at the Johannesburg Bar. He practices in all areas of commercial law, specializing in Competition Law and Tax law. He is a Fulbright Scholar having studied at the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa and The University of California, Berkeley in the United States.

He is often briefed in Competition Law matters both on behalf of the Competition Commission of South Africa and on behalf of private parties, sometimes acting against the Competition Commission.

As Counsel he has appeared in many important landmark decisions including the following:
- The South African Airways cases concerning Travel Agent Incentive Schemes and exclusionary conduct;
- The Senwes case which became the leading case on margins squeeze;
- The Media 24 case, a landmark decision on predatory pricing; and
- The Walmart merger in which he appeared on behalf of three Government Ministers (Economic development, Trade and Industry and Agriculture). This was a high profile and important matter which focused on the public interest grounds justification for mergers.

Wang Xianlin is a distinguished professor of Shanghai Jiao Tong University, executive vice Dean of KoGuan Law School and Director of Center for Competition Law and Policy of SJTU. He is an expert in the Consultation Group of the Anti-Monopoly Commission under the State Council. He was a member of Advisory Committee of Antimonopoly Legislation of Legal Affairs Office of State Council. Before coming to SJTU in 2005, he was a professor and vice dean of Anhui University Law School.

He earned his bachelor’s degree of law from Anhui University (1987), master’s degree of law from China University of Political Science and Law (1990), PhD in law from Renmin University of China (2001). He conducted his postdoctoral research in Wuhan University (2002-2004). He was a Fulbright Visiting Scholar in the George Washington University Law School (2007-2008).

His research focuses on competition law and intellectual property law, especially the interface between the two fields. He has authored and co-authored 20 books, has published more than 100 articles. His recent work includes Competition Law (Renmin University of China Press, 2015, second edition); Research on Economic Law (Law Press, 2013); Research on Hot Issues of Enforcement of China’s Anti-Monopoly Law (Law Press, 2011); Intellectual Property and Anti-Monopoly Law: abusing intellectual property rights from the perspective of competition law (Law Press, 2008, second edition).
Andrey Shastitko is a Professor of Economics at Lomonosov Moscow State University and Leading Research Fellow at the Institute for Industrial and Market Studies, HSE. He holds a specialist degree from Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty of Economics (1989) and also holds a Doctor of Economics degree (1999). He now serves as the Head of Department of Competition and Industrial Policy, Faculty of Economics at Lomonosov Moscow State University. He is also a Director of the Center for research in competition and economic regulation studies at the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration.

Andrey Shastitko is a Member of the Expert Council, Government of the Russian Federation, a Chairman of Council, Association for studies in public economics, as well as a Member of the Expert Council for Competition at the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation.

Jim Fairburn is an Associate Professor in the School of Economics and Finance at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. He has been at the UKZN since 2003, prior to which he spent eleven years at the University of Sussex. He did his postgraduate work and started his lecturing career at the University of Southampton, and before that he worked for three years at the Institute for Fiscal Studies in London. Since working at the IFS, he has had an interest in industrial organization, particularly in the field of competition policy. His main research interests are in applied microeconomic theory, in particular in the fields of industrial organization, labour economics and organizational economics.

He holds a PhD and MSc from the University of Southampton and a BA from University of Oxford.

Ioannis Lianos holds the Chair of Global Competition Law and Public Policy in the Faculty of Laws at the University College London (UCL). He was awarded a Gutenberg Research chair at the Ecole Nationale d'Administration in 2011 and elected a visiting professor and head of the competition unit of the Laboratory on Law, Innovation and Development of the National Research University, Higher School of Economics in Moscow in 2014, among others. He is a qualified advocate at the Athens and Paris bars.

He contributes widely to the global discussion in the area of competition law and policy. He is a Non-Governmental Advisor at the International Competition Network, a Research partner with UNCTAD in Geneva. He contributed to the preparation of the recent draft guidelines of the EC on the evaluation of damages. He is also the Co-General Editor of the Global Competition Law and Economics Series. He has conducted training for judges in competition law and economics in London, Toulouse, Lisbon, Hong Kong and Athens.

He is also the executive director of the Jevons Institute for Competition Law and Economics. His primary research interests, inter alia, include comparative competition and international competition law. He is a Laureat of the French Academy of Social Sciences (2005) for his PhD thesis on the transformation of competition law by economic analysis of law. In 2012, he was awarded the prestigious Philip Leverhulme prize for his seminal work on economic evidence and the legal system. In 2014, he was awarded the prestigious Alexander von Humboldt fellowship for experienced researchers for an extensive research period in Germany.
Nkonzo Hlatshwayo is a partner in the Competition Practice at Webber Wentzel.

Prior to joining Webber Wentzel, he was a Director of the Competition Board, the responsible body for competition enforcement in terms of previous legislation. When the 'new' competition authorities came into existence, he was appointed head of the Competition Commission's Mergers and Acquisition Division and subsequently served as a Deputy Commissioner for two years. In 2012, he was appointed Chairman of the Swaziland Competition Commission for a period of three years.

He advises on all aspects of competition law, including merger control, cartel and other prohibited practice investigations, exemption applications and compliance. His considerable experience although rooted in South Africa, also spans many other African countries. He has also been actively involved in the competition law developments in Africa; drafting regulations and consulting to governments setting up their competition law regimes.

He has experience across a range of sectors including aviation, banking, fishing, healthcare, insurance, liquid fuels, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, property, retail, steel, sugar, telecommunications, tobacco, and mining.

He has BA and LLB degrees from the University of Swaziland as well as an LLM from Osgoode Hall Law School, York University in Canada.

Vassily Rudomino is a co-founder of ALRUD Law Firm, Head of the firm’s Competition/Antitrust and Capital Markets practice areas. He is an advocate, member of the International Bar Association’s (IBA) Legal Practice Division Council, member of the Moscow Chamber of Advocates, and member of the Commission on Ethics and Standards of the Federal Chamber of Lawyers of the Russian Federation, former member of the Council of the Federal Chamber of Lawyers of the Russian Federation.

He holds the position of Chairman of the Board Committee of the Non-Commercial Partnership “Competition Support Association in the CIS Countries”. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of All-Russia State Library of Foreign Literature named after M. Rudomino.

Vassily Rudomino is an expert with profound experience in supporting global international and major national M&A transactions. He is recognized as the foremost legal practitioner in the field of antitrust regulation, dispute resolution and business restructuring and insolvency. He takes active participation in preparation of the latest amendments to the Competition Law within the framework of the Non-Commercial Partnership “Competition Support Association” activity in Russia. He was granted with Certificates of Honor of the Federal Antimonopoly Service for active participation in modernization of the antimonopoly legislation and development of competition policy, as well as for substantial personal contribution in implementation of the state policy regarding competition regulation and fruitful collaboration with antimonopoly authorities.

He was also awarded with Certificate of Honor of the Interstate Council for substantial personal contribution in development of cooperation among CIS countries with regard to competition policy.
Alessandro Octaviani is a Tenured Professor of Economic Law and Political Economy at the University of São Paulo Law School and Professor of Political and Economic Law in the Graduate Program at Mackenzie Presbyterian University. He served as Commissioner of the Administrative Council on Economic Defense (CADE) from 2011 to 2014.

He has published several articles and two books on Economic Law: "Estudos, Pareceres e Votos de Direito Econômico" (Essays, Opinions and Votes on Economic Law); "Recursos genéticos e desenvolvimento: os desa/f_ios furtadiano e gramsciano" (Genetic resources and development: the Furtadian and Gramscian challenges).

His main research interests are in the fields of economic law and development political economy, investigating how economic law can be used to help to overcome the underdevelopment of the Brazilian economy which is largely characterized by a very deep social inequality linked to a persistent lack of capacity of producing technological innovation. Professor Alessandro holds a PhD. in economic and financial law from the University of São Paulo.

Andrey Tsarikovskiy was appointed Stats secretary and Deputy Head of the Federal Antimonopoly Service of Russia in July 2006, following his tenure as Deputy Head of the FAS Russia since 2004. He graduated with honors from Saint-Petersburg Engineer-Economy Academy, specializing in economics and engineering.

His professional career has seen him serve in various roles in the Russian government. In 1995 he was appointed assistant to the Member of the Legislative Assembly of St. Petersburg and a year later, Chief of Staff of the First Vice-Governor - Chairman of the Finance Committee of St. Petersburg City Administration. From 1999 till 2004, he was the Director of scientific-research programs and Executive Director of “EPICENTER – Saint- Petersburg Foundation”. He is a draftsman of several legislative initiatives at the State Duma of the Russian Federation in the sphere of economy, finance, taxes and antimonopoly policy.

Andrey Tsarikovskiy is a member of the Governmental Commissions on legislative activity, economic development and integration, and the Military-Industrial Commission under the Government of the Russian Federation. He is the recipient of the Order of Friendship 2008, Honor Certificate of the Government of the Russian Federation 2012, and the Order "For Merit to the Motherland" of the 4th degree. He is also the Head of the Supervisory Council of the Kazan Study Centre, professor of the department for control over state and municipal procurement faculty of the National Research University “Higher School of Economics”.

He has authored more than 30 scientific publications, including monographs, 12 of which are in the field of economics and budget policy.
Alexey Ivanov leads the HSE-Skolkovo Institute for Law and Development in its academic and strategic pursuits. Ivanov has guided the HSE-Skolkovo joint venture since its inception, and as its head, Ivanov directs the Institute’s research and progress, and engages the findings of the Institute at the forefront of leading domestic Russian and international legal and policy arenas. Since 2012, Ivanov has served as Director of the Department for Legal Policy and Social Development at the Skolkovo Foundation.

Alexey, since 2008, has taught the course Antitrust in the New Economy as part of the educational program mandated by the Federal Antimonopoly Service of Russia. Ivanov also researches at the Centre for Law, Economics and Society at University College London, with particular contribution to their Social Media Unit. He is a partner and co-founder of the law firm Nadmitov, Ivanov and Partners.

Ivanov graduated with a Masters Degree in Law from Harvard University in 2011, and he earned his first Masters from the Russian Presidential School of Private Law in 2004. Ivanov is a graduate of the Faculty of History and Political Science of the Russian State University for the Humanities (2002).
Tours and Game (Safari) Drive

The tours will start at 10:00am on both days and may last up to 3 hours. The tours are free. However, delegates need to register to reserve space. Shuttle services will be available for delegates from their respective hotels to the Durban Tourism offices, where the tours will depart.

After the conference, on the 13th of November 2015; delegates have a choice to book, at their expense, an overnight Safari drive experience to the Hluhluwe Game Reserve. Transport will be provided: from Durban to Hluhluwe and return to the city or Airport.

Inanda Heritage Route

The Inanda Heritage Route will provide delegates an opportunity to learn about the historical sites of Durban. Winding its way through the Inanda Valley, it provides a snapshot of critical South African history as well as, perhaps surprisingly India’s past.
Valley of a 1000 Hills Route

Valley of a 1000 Hills is named after the many hills, cliffs and valleys which rise up from the banks of the Umgeni River as it flows from the distant Drakensberg mountains to the Indian Ocean. The diverse area combines the luxury of laid-back country living with an ancient, indigenous culture on its doorstep. The valley has been home to the Zulu people for centuries, with many continuing to practice and live their unique traditional lifestyle.

Safari Drive – 13-14 November 2015

Hluhluwe Game Reserve is a renowned game park and conservancy. It is the oldest game park in Africa, being established in 1895, and one of the best known game parks in Southern Africa – famous for its role in rhino conservation, particularly its involvement with the famous Operation Rhino project.

A wonderful trip to a local game reserve has been arranged at massively discounted rates for delegates to the BRICS conference. Hluhluwe Game Reserve is a two hour drive from Durban and is home to Africa’s Big Five.

A shuttle will transport delegates to Hluhluwe Game Reserve at no cost, leaving at 17h30 on Friday 13 November.
About Durban

Durban is a natural paradise known for its gorgeous coastline of sun-kissed beaches and subtropical climate, situated on the eastern seaboard of Africa. The City is built around one of the busiest ports in Africa and our people are our pride. The city focuses on providing visitors with a unique set of experiences that go beyond the beach and into the realm of Durban’s diverse culture, urban lifestyle and scenic diversity. The City of Durban is an elegant, mature and ambitious city. It is a trendsetter in offering great lifestyle, speckled with adventure activities, blessed with natural beauty and is an astonishingly liveable city. Whether you are here as a business delegate or a leisure traveller there is a warm African flavour that will capture your heart forever.

Fascinating Facts

• In 1962 Nelson Mandela was captured and arrested in the town of Howick and thus began his 27 years of incarceration. Mandela returned to KwaZulu-Natal to begin a new journey when he chose to cast his first vote in Inanda, Durban as a free man in 1994.

• The world’s oldest and largest ultra-marathon, the Comrades Marathon, takes place here.

• The world’s tallest bungee swing is found at the Moses Mabhida stadium (Guinness Book of Records, 14 May 2011).

• Home to the largest shopping mall in the southern hemisphere, Gateway Theatre of Shopping, with a skatepark designed by Tony Hawk.

• Durban Aliwal Shoal is considered as one of the world’s top diving sites.

• Durban harbor is the home of the 9th largest harbor in the world. The modern Port of Durban grew around trade from Johannesburg. Today Durban has the busiest container port in Africa.

• The spiritual leader of the Indian independence movement, Mahatma Ghandi began his political journey in Durban

• Durban is one of the top surfing destinations in South Africa

• The rickshaw was brought to Durban, in 1893, by the sugar magnate Sir Marshall Campbell, from London. Rickshaw pullers have been operating in Durban for more than 100 years.

• The 5th largest aquarium in the world and the biggest in Africa Ushaka Marine world is in Durban
# TOP 10 EXPERIENCES FOR DURBAN

## uShaka Marine World

uShaka has fast positioned itself as a key attraction on Durban’s Golden Mile, offering a world of entertainment, excitement, fun and uniqueness. uShaka Marine World models itself as a water themed park and boasts variety of attractions; top six being Wet & Wild, Sea World, Village Walk, uShaka Kids World, UShaka Beach & Dangerous Creatures. Combined into one ball of extreme fun you can enjoy the non-stop entertainment in a safe, secure and clean environment that echoes the sounds of amusement, laughter and the spirit of togetherness.

Enquiries: (031) 328 8000
www.ushakamarineworld.co.za

## Beach Experience (Water lifestyle)

Our city is famous for its Water lifestyle! Durban boasts a wide range of water activities it would be unfair to pin point one. From sunrise to sunset Durban coastline gives you a calming feel whether you’re a holiday maker, sporting or business person. From kayaking at Umgeni River, to Jet skiing at Blue Lagoon, sun basking at Suncoast Casino & Entertainment World, Clubbing on top of the waves at uShaka Moyo Pier, wining and dining in Wilson’s Wharf, Yachting from the harbor and most of all; Surfers & Bathers know Durban for its awesome wavescape.

Enquiries: (031) 322 4164
www.durbanexperience.co.za

## City Tour (Ricksha Bus)

See our spectacular city from the Ricksha Bus; this tour is more like an induction to the city’s best attractions, our treasured history. The double-decker bus famously which is also known to many as the famous topless bus, will take you on a three-hour tour of Durban that includes the beachfront, uShaka Marine World, Emmanuel Cathedral, Victoria Street Market, Burman Bush, Blue Lagoon and other sites of interest. Stay back, relax and enjoy the ride as the tour guide gives you a glimpse of what this beatiful city has to offer.

Enquiries: (031) 322 4209
www.durbanexperience.co.za

## Thousand Hills Experience

Valley of 1000 Hills is a tranquil and very scenic area situated inland just 30 min drive from Durban. This Valley is very relaxed; it fuses the luxury of laid-back country living with an ancient and diverse culture on its doorstep. The highlight of 1000 Hills attractions include: Phezulu Safari Park which offers Game drives, Cultural village, Crocodile & Snake Park just to mention a few. Umgeni Stream Railway train is the 100 years old choo-choo that can take you on a day trip through bustling villages of 1000 Hills. It’s a destination perfect for escaping the hustle and bustle of city living.

Enquiries: (031) 777 1874
www.1000hillstourism.com

## Umhlanga Rocks Experience

Two words: “Suburban Bliss”. Umhlanga Rocks is situated just north of Durban, this coast offers partying atmosphere, beach resorts, nature reserves, fine wining & dining and a superb shopping experience. It’s a great family holidaydestination at the same time it deserves top billing with its top attractions like Sharks Board and Gateway The theatre of shopping, which is an enormous but rather fabulous mall. Gateway offerings include exquisite supermarkets, boutiques, movie theatres, restaurants and hundreds of other retail therapy outlets; it’s far from your average mall.

Enquiries: (031) 561 42 57
www.umhlangatourism.co.za
The Sapphire Coast

The town of Amanzimtoti (meaning ‘sweet waters’ in Zulu) is said to have been named by the great Zulu King Shaka after tasting the fresh water that flows out of the hills at this scenic spot. It is situated on the coast a short drive south of Durban. This part of the coast is a popular destination for Scuba divers who came to explore Aliwal Shoal, a fossilized sand dune that lies 5km off the Umkomaas river mouth. A myriad of warm water reef fish and cold water fish converge on Aliwal Shoal to create a kaleidoscope of Colour. For those who prefer to remain on terra firma, the beaches of the Sapphire Coast provide plenty of opportunities to enjoy Swimming, surfing or Fishing. Nature lovers can explore the Amanzimtoti bird Sanctuary or Stroll in one of the nature reserves. For a taste of local history or culture, there are a number of arts and crafts stores offering a selection of handmade goods, and the Adams Mission College founded in 1884.

Enquiries: (031) 903 7498
www.sapphirecoasttourism.co.za

Township Experience

Max’s Lifestyle: is a hugely popular venue frequented by all cultures and races from all over the world. Max’s Lifestyle is the best restaurants in Umlazi, with traditional “Kasie” (Ethnic Township Location) culture where one can enjoy, feel, and experience unique township culture in upmarket trendy and safe surroundings. Also popular for Sunday sessions where Top DJ’s entertain those who enjoy good music and dancing and the VIP Lounge is available for who prefer a relaxed less noisy environment.

Enquiries: (031) 906 1393
www.maxslifestyle.co.za

The Comfort Zone: is strategically located at the entrance of the historic township of Clermont in Durban, near Pinetown is the perfect place to relax in comfort eKasi. The unusual and special venue prides itself with sheer quality blending good food, good music which assures the discerning customer a superior top class atmosphere indeed. Duly registered and fully-licensed, The Comfort Zone is a restaurant, bar and top class entertainment venue of a special kind. The Comfort Zone is open seven days a week from 10am till late at night.

Enquiries: 073 454 8171 / 073 454 8171
www.thecomfortzone.co.za

Sbu’s Lounge: is situated on Road MR 93, House 11089, Amatikwe Phase 2, INANDA, on the INANDA heritage route.50 meters from the INANDA police station on the way to INANDA Dam & Ebuhleni (Shembe church). It’s a humble chilled, safe, impressive spot. Marketed as the ultimate township experience, offering a full bar, braaied meat, pap and African cuisine is prepared while you wait. Great vibes: up-beat music, with V.I.P Areas that offers African look & feel. We also boasts a car wash while you enjoying your drinks and food. Locals, tourist, movers and shakers are spoilt for choice. They also cater for corporate players and BEE types.

Enquiries: (031) 510 2337
www.sbu-lounge.wozaonline.co.za

Big Swing

Take the plunge and try the Big Rush Big Swing at the Moses Mabhida Stadium- the world’s only stadium swing and the largest swing of any kind anywhere as confirmed by the Guinness Book of Records. Jump into the void 106 metres above the pitch and swing out in a huge 220 metres arc under the iconic arch.

Enquiries: (031) 582 8242
www.mosesmabhidastadium.co.za
Casinos and Entertainment

Suncoast Casino and Entertainment World: is on Durban’s Golden Mile is one of the city’s brightest attractions. Built in the Art Deco style for which Durban is famous, it illuminates the sky with its 6km of neon lighting. Suncoast is the biggest casino in South Africa, boasting a gaming floor of 7000m². The casino has 1 330 slot machines and 50 gaming tables, as well as the SUNstruck progressive, Durban’s only million Rand paying bank of slot machines. Suncoast’s private beach is one of the best in South Africa. A grassed embankment bordered by layers of indigenous vegetated dunes looks over a wide, flat beach right onto the Indian Ocean. Suncoast’s eight cinema complex shows all the latest blockbusters, including an array of hot Bollywood movies, and is home of to the 18m Supernova screen, the largest cinema screen in KwaZulu-Natal.
Enquiries: (031) 328 3000
www.suncoastcasino.com

Sibaya Casino & Entertainment Kingdom: Have over 1000 slot and 24 touch-bet roulette machines, as well as roulette, Blackjack and poker tables. There is also a Zulu theatre, Krakatoa, pulsating nightlife, and Mangwanani Sibaya and excellent and luxurious day spa. It is just a 25-minute drive north of the City.
Enquiries: (031) 580 5000
www.suninternational.com

Golfing Experience

Durban’s year-round sunny climate and lush, natural environment provide a pleasant backdrop for the numerous golf courses to be found close to the city. From sea views to indigenous forest and even some courses with wild game, golfers will endure many challenges and memorable holes to test their abilities. You could spend a week or more in Durban and play a different 18-hole course every day, and the 19th-holes are also legendary. Here is a brief summary of the top courses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Golf Course</th>
<th>Contact Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Durban Country Club</td>
<td>031 313 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Durban Country Club Beachwood</td>
<td>031 313 1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Royal Durban Golf Club</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maidstone Country Club</td>
<td>031 945 0419</td>
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<td>Mount Edgecombe Country Club</td>
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<td>Amanzimtoti Country Club</td>
<td>031 902 1166</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kloof Country Club</td>
<td>031 764 0555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cato Ridge Country Club</td>
<td>031 782 1985</td>
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Information source: City of Durban Tourism Website http://www.durbanexperience.co.za/