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Gender is an **additional feature worth considering** in competition analysis.

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Gendered analysis provides competition authorities with information to **make better and more tailored decisions**.

3

Gendered analysis is **more relevant** in markets where products are offered to **end consumers**.

4

Disaggregated data is critical: without it, there is no way of knowing whether there are or not gendered effects. Data should be disaggregated to the extent that it reveals gender while protecting other identifiers.

5

Remedies that factor in gender considerations may not only improve competition outcomes, but they can also help address gender inequality in markets.

6

Different gendered **effects may not be immediately obvious**. Further analysis of markets including market definition, conduct and firms may be necessary.

7

A gendered analysis of **mergers** could reveal poorer outcomes for female consumers or women-run businesses.

8

Gender diversity can be an **important variable of collusion**, in that cartels are more likely to form in homogenous groups with repeated formal or informal interactions.

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Compliance and outreach efforts should include discussions on why repeated interactions among homogenous groups present an increased risk of cartel behaviour for companies.

10

Diversity **can strengthen** competition authorities.

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Where **public interest considerations** are available to competition authorities, gender should be among them.

These key insights are an extract of the OECD Gender Inclusive Competition Toolkit, developed to help competition authorities incorporate gender considerations into their day-to-day work. Access the full text of the toolkit at: