

# LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN COMPETITION FORUM



SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN COMPETITION FORUM  
18 – 19 September 2018 • Buenos Aires, Argentina  
Venue: Inter-American Development Bank

## AGENDA

**Chairman: Frédéric Jenny**  
(Chairman of the OECD Competition Committee)

For all materials already available, please access **Programme & Documents** at [oe.cd/laccf](http://oe.cd/laccf).  
For registration and practical information, please visit: <http://laccf2018argentina.com/>

### TUESDAY 18 SEPTEMBER 2018

<b>LUNCHEON</b> 12:30 – 14:30	<b>LUNCH with LACCF delegates and the antitrust community</b>
<b>OPENING SESSION</b> 14:30 – 15:15	Opening Remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <b>Esteban Greco</b> <i>President, Comisión Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia</i></li><li>➤ <b>Gustavo Beliz</b> <i>Director of INTAL, Integration and Trade Sector, IDB</i></li><li>➤ <b>Frédéric Jenny</b> <i>Chairman, OECD Competition Committee, Latin American and Caribbean Competition Forum</i></li></ul>
15:15 – 15:30	Group picture and coffee break

**\* Meetings and Social event venues are:**

<b>Venue:</b>	Banco de la Nación Argentina, Av. Rivadavia 325, Salón Auditorio, C.A.B.A.
18 September (morning):	National Competition Day of Argentina
<b>Venue:</b>	Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, Esmeralda 130, C.A.B.A, INTAL LAB, 11th floor
18-19 September:	Latin American and Caribbean Competition Forum
<b>Reception:</b>	Museo Casa Rosada, Hipólito Yrigoyen 100 (close by walking distance)
20 September (morning):	Ibero-American Forum on Competition
20 September (afternoon):	Meeting of the Latin American Regional Centre for Competition

TUESDAY 18 SEPTEMBER 2018

<p><b>SESSION I</b> 15:30 – 18:00</p>	<p><b>THE INFORMAL ECONOMY IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: IMPLICATIONS FOR COMPETITION POLICY</b></p> <p>This session will focus on how competition agencies deal with the informal economy. Despite the fact that there is no consensus on the definition of informality, most researchers often view informality as a serious problem, especially in developing countries where the informal sector tends to be large in terms of GDP and informal labour. Because informal firms often do not have to bear the costs of complying with tax and other regulations, many observers are concerned that the informal sector firms are able to expand and take market share from formal firms, even when they are less efficient overall. This may also undermine the incentives of formal sector firms to innovate and adopt new technologies. Competition agencies may tackle some of these concerns through advocacy, by for example proposing improvements to regulations. In relation to enforcement actions, competition agencies face challenges for defining the relevant market and the computation of market shares where informal firms are part of the investigated market. Other concerns may relate to difficulties in detecting and sanctioning anticompetitive behaviour by informal firms.</p> <p><b>Session Chair: Mario Umaña (Lead Trade and Competition Specialist, Integration and Trade Sector, IDB)</b></p> <p><b>Presentation</b> by Iratxe Gurpegui, <i>Competition Expert, Competition Division, OECD</i></p> <p><b>Speaker:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tyler C. Schipper</b> <i>Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of St. Thomas</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Informal Dialogue</b></p> <p><b>Chair: Cecilia de Mendoza, Director of Market Investigations and Market Monitoring, CNDC</b></p> <p><b>Discussants:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ana Paula Martínez, <i>Partner at Levy &amp; Salomão Advogados</i></li> <li>• Marcelo Celani, <i>Economist, University Torcuato di Tella</i></li> <li>• Aldo González Tissinetti, <i>Professor, University of Chile</i></li> </ul> <p><b>General Discussion and Final Comments</b></p> <p><b>For Reference:</b></p> <p>Call for Country Contributions: <a href="#">English</a>   <a href="#">Spanish</a></p> <p>Background note by the OECD Secretariat - <a href="#">English</a>   Spanish (<i>forthcoming</i>)</p> <p>Contributions from Argentina, Costa Rica (SUTEL), Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Peru, Mexico (COFECE), United States, CARICOM</p>
<p><b>Coffee break</b> 16:45-17:00</p>	
<p>19:00 – 21:00</p>	<p><b>WELCOME RECEPTION AT THE MUSEO CASA ROSADA HOSTED BY CNDC</b></p>

**WEDNESDAY 19 SEPTEMBER 2018**

<p><b>SESSION II</b></p> <p>09:30 – 13:00</p>	<p><b>PEER REVIEW OF PERU’S COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY</b></p> <p>The mechanisms of peer review vary, but it is founded upon the willingness of a country to submit its laws and policies to substantive questioning by other peers. The process provides valuable insights into the country under study, getting to the heart of ways in which each country deals with competition and regulatory issues, from the soundness of its competition laws to the structure and effectiveness of its competition institutions. In 2018, Peru’s competition law and policy will be subject to such a review.</p> <p><b>Session Chair: Frédéric Jenny (Chairman, OECD Competition Committee, Latin American and Caribbean Competition Forum)</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> Eduardo Frade, <i>Partner, VMCA</i></p> <p><b>Lead Examiners:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Brazil</i> Paulo Burnier da Silveira, Commissioner, CADE</li> <li>• <i>El Salvador</i> Nelson Guzmán, Superintendent, Superintendencia de Competencia</li> <li>• <i>Mexico</i> Alejandro Faya Rodríguez, Commissioner, COFECE</li> </ul> <p>Draft Report of the Peer review of Peru by the Secretariat - <a href="#">English</a>   <a href="#">Spanish</a></p>
<p><b>LUNCH BUFFET</b></p> <p>13:00 – 15:00</p>	<p><b>MEETING OF THE HEADS OF AGENCIES (CLOSED MEETING)</b></p>
<p><b>SESSION III</b></p> <p>15:00 – 18:00</p> <hr/> <p><b>Coffee break</b> <b>16:00-16:15</b></p>	<p><b>INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND THE PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY</b></p> <p>This session will discuss the role that competition policy plays within a cohesive industrial policy; in particular, the degree to which it complements or conflicts with other tools that might be adopted by governments seeking to promote domestic industry. Industrial policy is typically used to describe the set of interventions that governments use to affect the economic structure of the economy, and hence to achieve inclusive growth. Examples of such policies include merger control and antitrust enforcement, each of which are now well-accepted horizontal elements within most countries’ industrial policy. In addition, competitive neutrality rules are also becoming increasingly common. However, since the financial crisis there has also been renewed interest in using selective policy tools to promote domestic industry. While these selective tools have traditionally involved support for national champions, they are increasingly focusing on: clustering policies, sector-specific deals, place-based policies, and mission-orientated innovation policies. This session will look at the experiences of competition agencies in Latin American and the Caribbean and explore what agencies might do when encountering these policies.</p>

WEDNESDAY 19 SEPTEMBER 2018

**SESSION III**  
*(Cont.)*

**Session Chair: Frédéric Jenny (Chairman, OECD Competition Committee, Latin American and Caribbean Competition Forum)**

**Presentation** by Pedro Caro de Sousa, *Competition Expert, Competition Division, OECD*

**Speaker:**

- **Graciela Moguillansky**  
*Economist, University of Chile*

**General Discussion and Final Comments**

**For Reference:**

Call for Country Contributions: [English](#) | [Spanish](#)

Background note by the OECD Secretariat - [English](#) | [Spanish](#)

Contributions from Argentina, Brazil (SEPRAC), Mexico (COFECE and IFT), Peru, Spain, United States

**SESSION IV**  
18:00 – 18:30

**EVALUATION AND FUTURE WORK**

**Session Chair : Frédéric Jenny (Chairman, OECD Competition Committee, Latin American and Caribbean Competition Forum)**

General discussion, topics for LACCF 2019 and closing remarks.

*\*tea/coffee will be available outside the room*