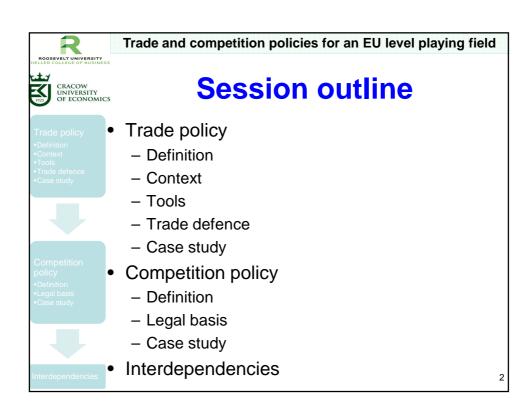




## European Union External Trade Policy and Competition Policy

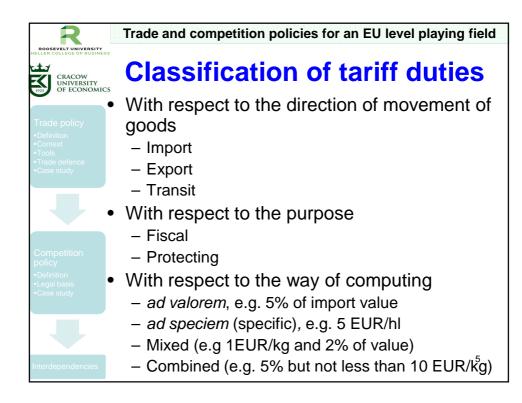
Tools for the level playing field

Piotr Stanek, PhD stanekp@uek.krakow.pl

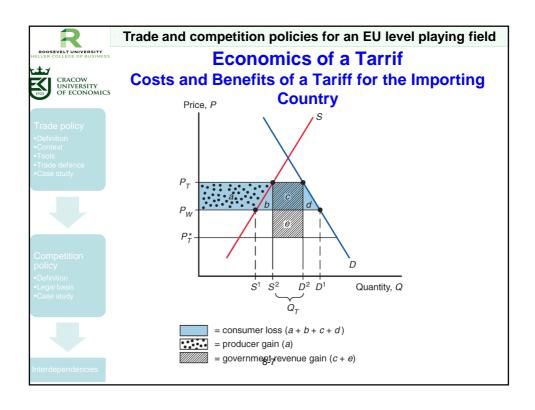


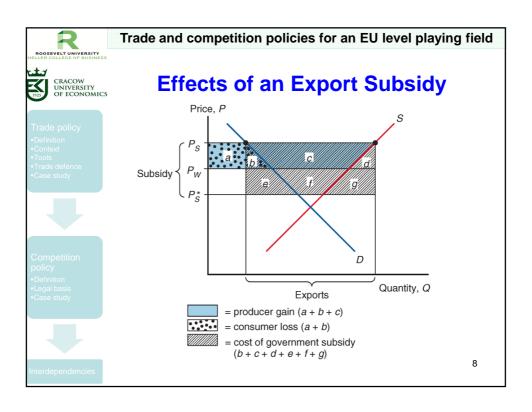




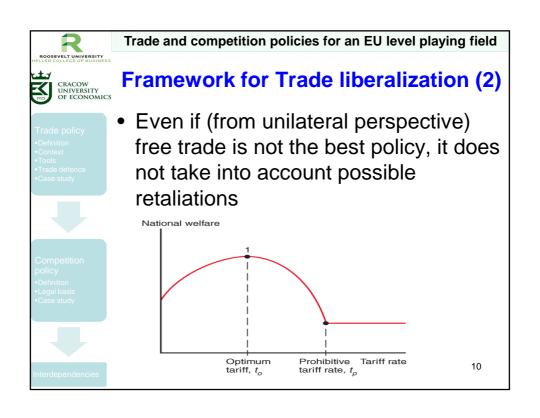




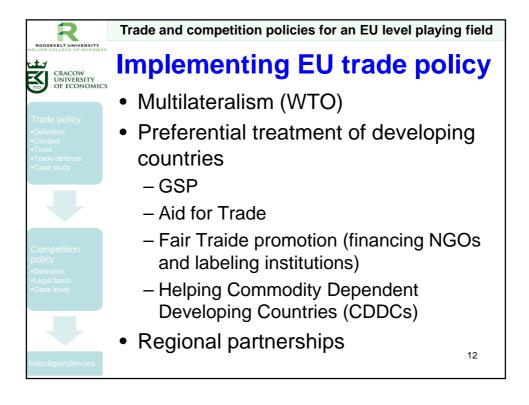


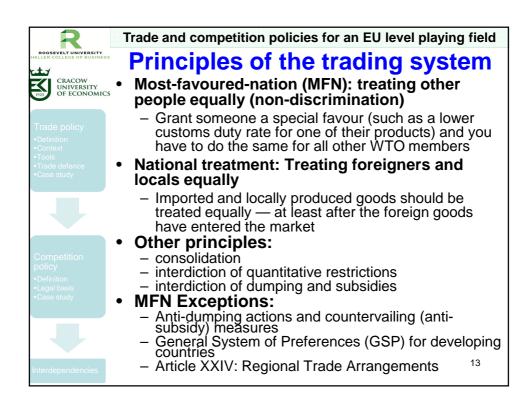


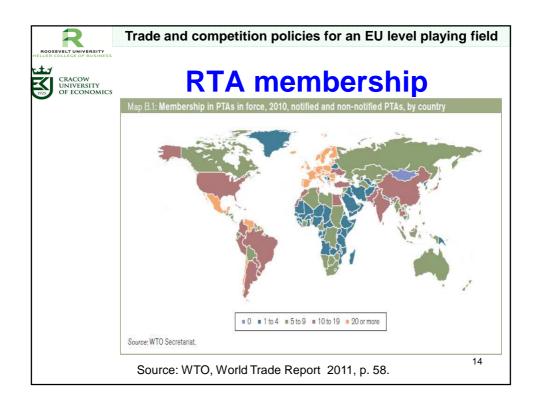








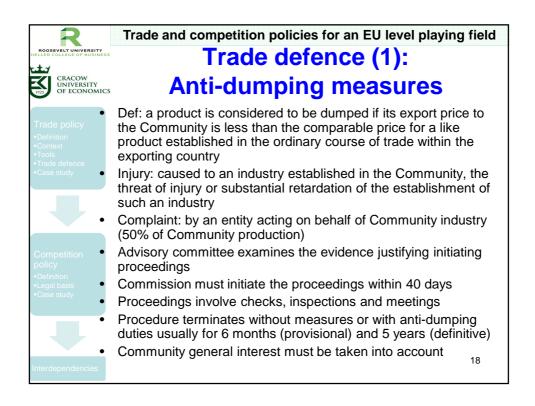














## Trade defence (2): anti-subsidy measures

- A subsidy is deemed to exist, firstly, if there is a financial contribution by a government or if there is any form of income or price support and, secondly, if a benefit is thereby conferred, e.g.
  - a government practice involves a direct transfer of funds (grants, loans, equity infusion) or potential direct transfers of funds or liabilities (loan guarantees);
  - government revenue which is otherwise due is not collected (tax credits);
  - a government provides goods or services other than general infrastructure, or purchases goods;
  - a government makes payments to a funding organisation or entrusts a private body to carry out one or more of the functions which are normally its responsibility
- The procedure is analogical to the previous one
- Countervailing duties may imposed on 4 months (provisional) and 5 years (definitive)





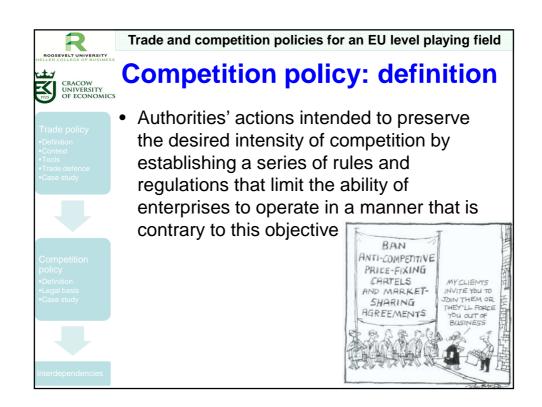
## Trade defence (4): Safeguard measures

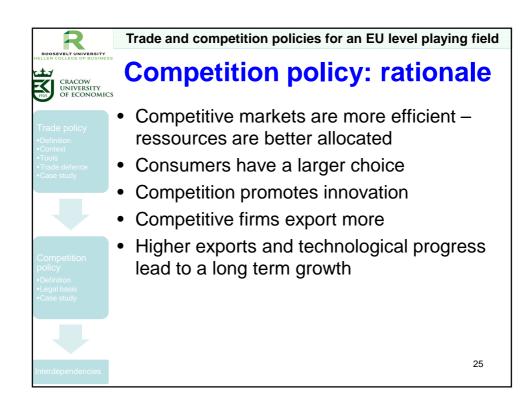
- Necessary condition: increase in imports which may cause a serious injury
- Actor starting the procedure: Member State
- Possible measures:
  - Provisional duties
  - Quantitative restrictions
  - Other measures

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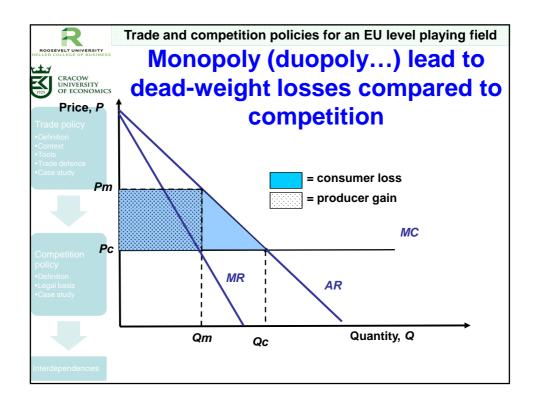














## Competition restrictions in real world

- Dominance (monopoly power, strategic behaviour reducing others' choice)
- Merger activity
  - Horizontal
  - Vertical
  - Conglomerate
- State (or other public) aid to firms

Trade and competition policies for an EU level playing field

EU Competition policy

- Dufinition
- Context
- Tools
- Trade defence
- Case study

Competition
- Competitio



