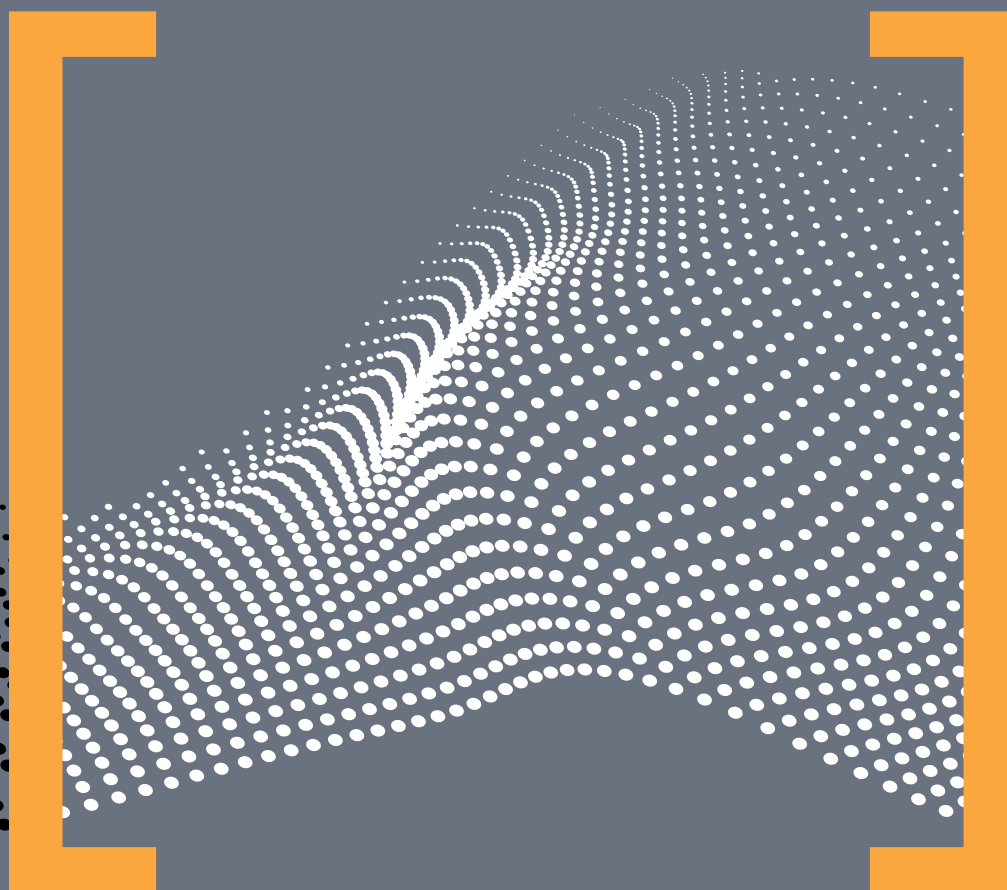


Annual Activity Report, 2018

OECD-GVH Regional Centre
for Competition in Budapest (Hungary)





Contact: Andrea Dalmay

**OECD-GVH Regional Centre for Competition
in Budapest (Hungary)**

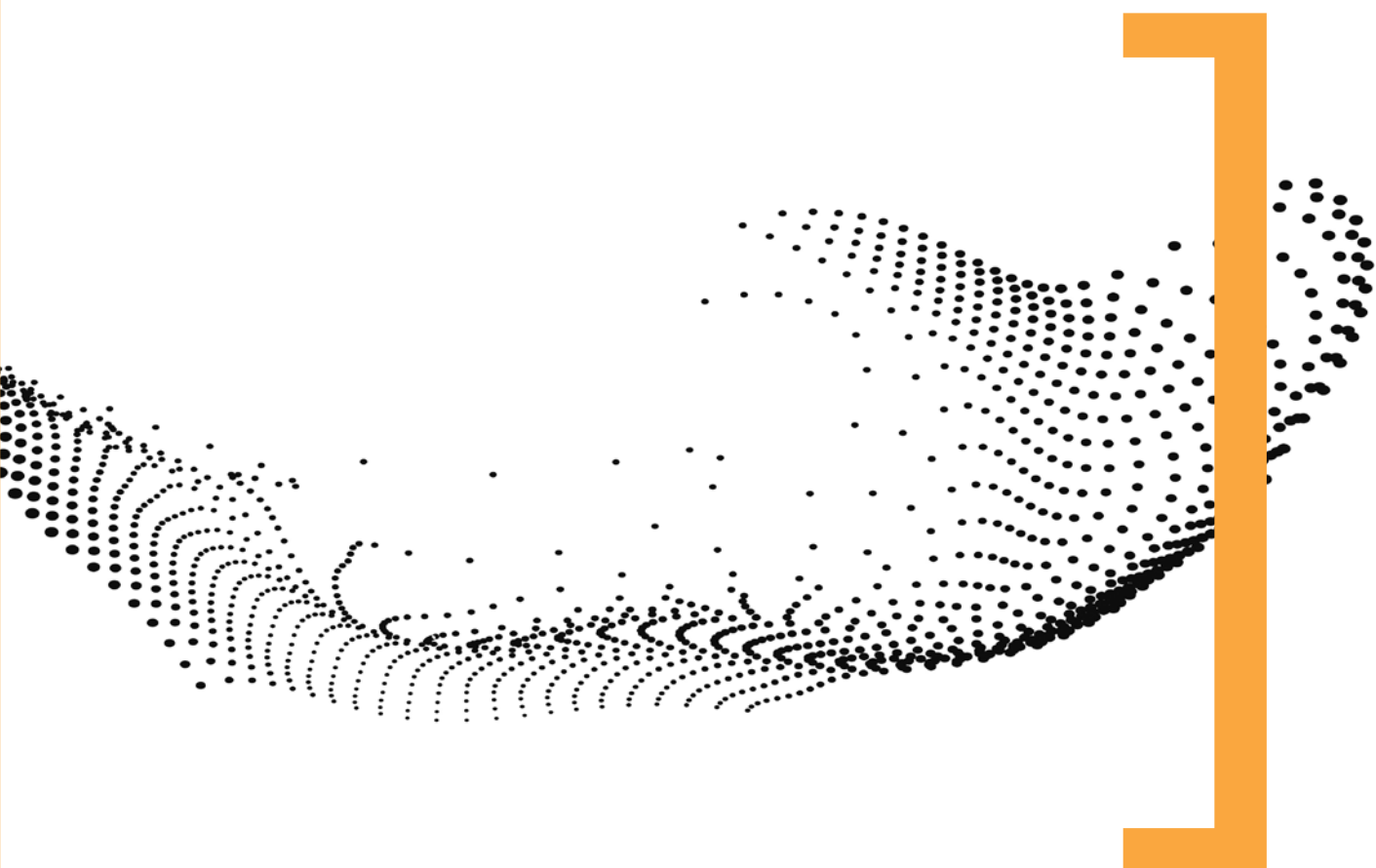
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I. Introduction and organisational setup

The OECD-GVH Regional Centre for Competition in Budapest (Hungary) ("RCC") was established by the Gazdasági Versenyhivatal (GVH, Hungarian Competition Authority) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on 16 February 2005 when a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the parties.

The main objective of the RCC is to foster the development of competition policy, competition law and competition culture in the South-East, East and Central European regions and to thereby contribute to economic growth and prosperity in the involved regions.

The RCC provides capacity building assistance and policy advice through workshops, seminars and training programmes on competition law and policy for officials in competition enforcement agencies and other parts of government, sector regulators, and judges. The RCC also works to strengthen competition law and policy in Hungary and in the GVH itself.

The RCC's work focuses on four main target groups. The first group of beneficiaries are the competition authorities of South-East Europe and the majority of

the CIS countries, namely Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo*, Kyrgyzstan, North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia and Ukraine. The work targeting these economies is regarded as the core activity of the RCC. These economies have all progressed with the development of their competition laws and policies, but are at different stages in this process. As a consequence, the needs for capacity building differ among the involved non-OECD member economies and this necessitates a broad approach to competition outreach work. Major capacity building needs in these regions include (a) enhancing analytical skills in competition law enforcement, (b) raising the awareness of the judiciary regarding the specific characteristics of competition law adjudication, (c) pro-competitive reform in infrastructure sectors, (d) competition advocacy, (e) relations between competition authorities and sector regulatory agencies, (f) legal and institutional reform in the area of competition, and (g) building international co-operation and networking.

* All references to Kosovo, whether the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nation's Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

Judges represent the second target group of the RCC's activities. The seminars for judges provide judges with an opportunity to improve their understanding of competition law and economics, to exchange views on the latest developments in EU competition law, and to discuss the key challenges arising in competition law cases.

The third group of beneficiaries of the work of the RCC are the competition authorities which belong to the Central European Competition Initiative (CECI). This Initiative aims to provide a forum for co-operation on competition matters and was established by the Central European competition authorities in 2003. It is a network of agencies and operates via workshops and informal meetings. Involved are the competition authorities of Austria, the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary. These countries all belong to the same geographic region, share fundamentally similar cultural traditions and historical experiences and are, more or less, at the same stage of development. As a result, their competition authorities face several common challenges and difficulties. Moreover, from time to time these authorities deal with markets which are regional, overlapping or which are connected to each other,

and they may also on occasion deal with the same parties (the same companies within the region).

The fourth beneficiary of the RCC's work is the GVH itself. The agendas of the RCC workshops that are organised for the staff of the GVH are related to ongoing projects or "hot" topics and provide an excellent opportunity for staff to learn about state-of-the-art antitrust theory and enforcement practices.

Concerning the functioning of the RCC, the Memorandum of Understanding of the RCC provides that the GVH and the OECD are to make major decisions on their activities and work jointly. For this purpose, the parties meet on an annual basis to review the operation and performance of the RCC and to prepare the annual work plan.

Regarding the financing of the RCC, the GVH is responsible for providing most of the necessary funding for the functioning of the RCC, including an annual voluntary contribution to the OECD for the costs associated with the staff position in Paris. The OECD helps to co-finance the RCC's operation and activities. In addition to this, both the GVH and the OECD co-operate in efforts to raise additional financial support for the RCC from third parties.



II. Overview of the activities for the year 2018

The RCC organised seven events in 2018. Seminars focused on some important core competences of competition authorities as well as on best practices in the area of competition law. In addition to its regu-

lar seminars, the RCC continued with its special initiatives: a seminar organised in one of the beneficiary economies, and a seminar organised jointly with the FAS Russia

Table №1

Total number of speakers per country or institution

Speakers		
Country or institution	Number	Person-days
Albania	3	9
Austria	2	5
Belgium	3	6
EU Commission	3	8
Germany	3	9
Italy	1	3
Lithuania	2	6
Luxembourg	2	4
The Netherlands	1	3
Portugal	1	2
Russian Federation	5	15
Turkey	1	3
United Kingdom	5	13
United States	3	10
GVH	4	12
OECD	8	21
Aggregate	47	129

Altogether, over the course of the year, the RCC invited 262 participants and 47 speakers to its events. Through the RCC's core events it delivered 788 person-days of capacity building.* All in all, participants from 36 economies and institutions attended the RCC's programmes, coming from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, North

Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan and the GVH. Meanwhile, experts from 16 countries and institutions attended as panel members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, EU Commission, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russian Federation, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, the GVH and the OECD.



* Person-days are defined as the number of days a person attended a RCC seminar. Thus, if 10 people attended a course for 5 days and 4 people attended a course for 3 days the number of person days delivered is 62 ($10 \times 5 + 4 \times 3 = 62$).



III. Detailed review of the activities in the year 2018

Table N°2 provides a brief overview of the topics of the seminars held in 2018 as well as the participating economies and institutions.

Table №2

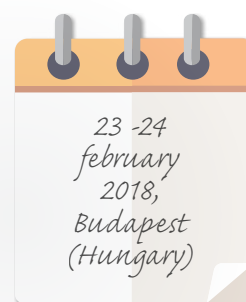
Summary
of activities
in 2018

Event Topic	Date	Total Number of Participants and Speakers	Attending Economies/Institutions
Seminar on European Competition Law for National Judges on "National Judges and Antitrust Damages Litigation"	23-24 February	21 + 5	Participants: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, United Kingdom Speakers: Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, OECD
Seminar on Cartel Detection Tools"	06-08 March	41 + 6	Participants: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo*, Kyrgyzstan, North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Ukraine, GVH Speakers: Germany, Lithuania, United Kingdom GVH, OECD
GVH Staff Training	17-18 April	74 + 6	Participants: GVH Speakers: Belgium, Germany, United Kingdom, United States, OECD
Introductory Level Seminar - Basic Concepts and Procedures in Competition Law for Young Authority Staff	15-18 May	41 + 6	Participants: Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo*, Kyrgyzstan, North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Ukraine, GVH Speakers: EU Commission, Germany, GVH, United States, OECD
Outside Seminar in Albania – Merger Control Investigations	19-21 June	35 + 7	Participants: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo*, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Ukraine Speakers: Albania, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Turkey, OECD
RCC – FAS Seminar in Russia on Effective Cartel Enforcement	02-04 October	24 + 10	Participants: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan Speakers: Austria, Italy, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, OECD, GVH
Seminar on European Competition Law for National Judges on "Competition Issues in the Digital Age"	16-17 November	25 + 7	Participants: Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden Speakers: Belgium, Luxembourg, Portugal, GVH, OECD



Advanced Seminar on European Competition Law For National Judges

“National Judges and Antitrust Damages Litigation”



The Topic:

The seminar aimed at consolidating knowledge of the participant judges about the new rules derived from the EU Damage Directive, which they now have to take into consideration in the accomplishment of their duties. It also allowed them to share their thoughts and experience with their counterparts and the interveners. The seminar was co-financed by the European Union.



The Speakers:



Mr. Iestyn Williams

RBB Economics, UK

on quantification of harm



Dr. Martin Seegers

CDC Cartel Damage Claims, Belgium

on quantification of damages, passing on of overcharges, joint and several liability and consensual settlements



Univ.-Prof. Dr. Georg Kodek

Supreme Court of Justice of Austria

on disclosure of evidence, joint and several liability, consensual settlements, limitation periods & effect of national decisions



Mr. Pedro Caro De Sousa

OECD, France

on disclosure of evidence, limitation periods and the impact of national decisions, passing on, quantification of harm



Mr. Vivien Terrien

General Court of the European Union, Luxembourg

on jurisdictional issues and the applicable law, disclosure of evidence

Main results:

- Reflections on consistent application of EU law by national courts
- Improved knowledge regarding the main issues that derive from the directive
- Experience sharing about practical difficulties that may occur

The hypothetical exercises

Participants brainstormed on

- economic considerations relating to quantification of harm and passing on of overcharges
- disclosure of evidence
- joint and several liabilities, consensual settlements, limitation periods and effect of national decisions



Seminar on Cartel Detection Tools



The Topic:

The seminar dealt with sources of cartel detection and investigated what it needs to have an effective leniency system. Which alternatives exist if leniency is not working in a country? These include whistleblower or anonymous informant systems, informant reward schemes, systematic screening and also market studies. Another source to be tapped systematically are attentive public procurement officials and systematic monitoring of e-procurement data. The OECD Guidelines for Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement are a good starting point.



The Speakers:



Mr Markus Wagemann

Bundeskartellamt, Germany

on leniency



Mr. Kwadjo Adjepong and Ms Heena Mistry

CMA, UK

on the CMA Cartel Screening Tool



Ms Jolanta Ivanauskienė

Lithuanian Competition Council

on active cooperation with other enforcers and screening



Mr Botond Horváth

GVH, Hungary

on informant reward schemes and advocacy



Ms Sabine Zigelski

OECD, France

on the OECD Guidelines and parallel pricing

Main results:

- Leniency is not the only source for cartel detection
- Cooperation with other enforcement bodies is important
- Address public procurement to detect and prevent bid rigging
- Cartel screens can identify red flags

The hypothetical exercises

We practised

- handling a leniency application
- detection of suspicious bidding patterns in a Tender
- a parallel pricing case

Armenia, Georgia, Serbia, Russia and Ukraine presented cartel cases – most of them had affected public procurement!

40 Enforcers from 18 beneficiary Countries and from the Eurasian Economic Commission participated in the Seminar.



Table №3 provides an overview of the number of participants at the seminars. This summary focuses on the participants of the seminars organised as part of the core activity of the RCC.

Table №3

Number of
participants
and events
attended

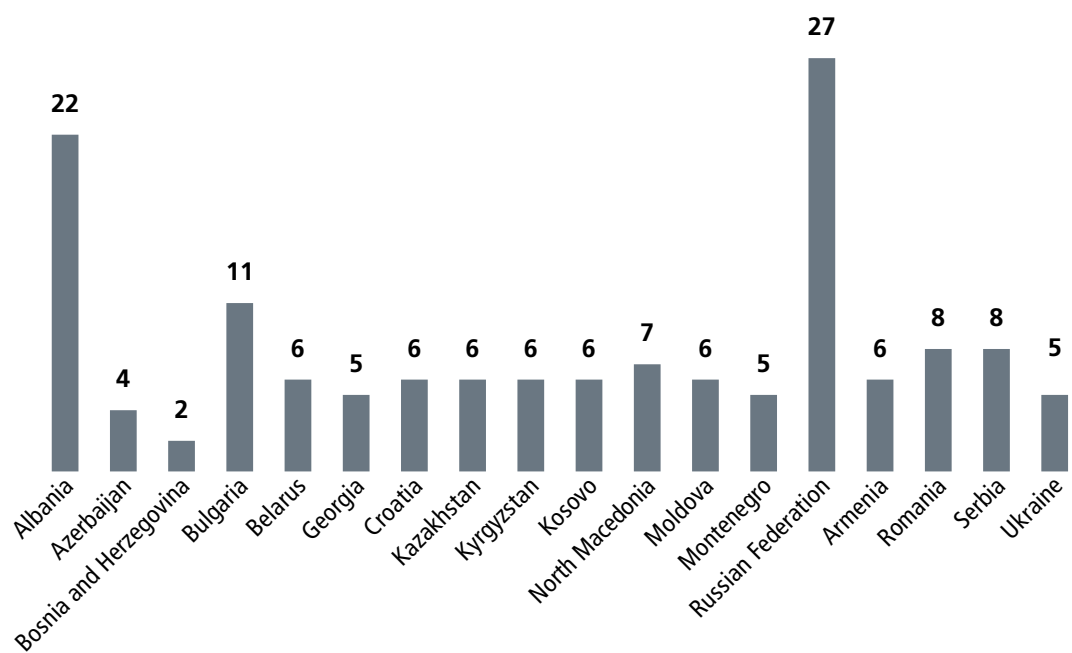
Economy	Number of participants	Person-days	Events attended
Albania	22	68	3
Armenia	6	20	4
Azerbaijan	4	12	3
Belarus	6	20	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	6	1
Bulgaria	11	29	5
Croatia	6	19	4
Georgia	5	17	3
Kazakhstan	6	20	4
Kosovo	6	20	3
Kyrgyzstan	6	20	4
North Macedonia	7	21	4
Moldova	6	20	4
Montenegro	5	16	3
Romania	8	23	5
Russian Federation	27	85	4
Serbia	8	23	4
Ukraine	5	17	3
Total	262	707	65



Chart N°1 provides an overview of the number of participants per economy.

Chart N°1

Total number of participants per economy attending seminars organised as part of the core activity of the RCC



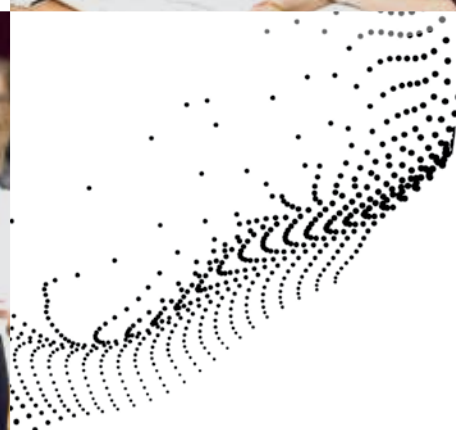


GVH Staff Training



The Topic:

The seminar provided an overview of recent developments on European competition law on the first day. On the second day, different groups of staff received tailor-made trainings.



The Speakers:



Mr Richard Whish

Emeritus Professor of Law at King's College London, QC (hon)

1. Day – Presentation on developments in European competition law in 2017
2. Day – Discussions with the GVH Council on hub & spoke cartels and the role and treatment of trade associations as cartel facilitators



Mr Szabolcs Lorincz

European Commission, Belgium

2. Day – Training for the merger and chief economist team on economic analysis in merger cases



Mr Dotan Weinman

Federal Trade Commission, United States

1. Day – Presentation new trends in US consumer protection
2. Day – Training with the consumer protection section on FTC experiences in consumer protection cases



Mr Ulrich Schwalbe

University of Hohenheim, Germany

1. Day – Presentation on algorithms, machine learning and collusion



Mr Johannes Holzwarth

European Commission, Belgium

1. Day – Presentation on the EU Damages Directive
2. Day – Presentation for the antitrust section on ECN experiences with vertical agreements and platform cases



Ms Sabine Zigelski

OECD, France

1. Day – Presentation vertical restraints and e-commerce
2. Day – Training with the antitrust section on vertical restraints and e-commerce

Main results:

- Active enforcement work at ec level in all areas
- E-commerce will stay on the enforcement agenda
- Algorithmic collusion = competition sci-fi (?)
- Social media, fin-tech and health advertising high on the consumer protection agenda
- NCAs can support private enforcement



Introductory Level Seminar – Basic Concepts and Procedures in Competition Law for Young Authority Staff



The Topic:

This beginner level seminar gave young authority staff the chance to become more familiar with basic competition law concepts. We highlighted cartels, mergers and abuse of dominance and addressed basic legal and economic theories as well as procedural requirements and interesting cases. The international component of competition law enforcement was also presented.



The Speakers:



Ms Patricia Brink

Department of Justice, United States

on market definition and market power; on abuse of dominance and on hard core cartels



Ms Eva-Maria Schulze

Bundeskartellamt, Germany

on merger investigation practice and on booking platforms and sports shoes



Mr José-Maria Carpi-Badia

European Commission, Belgium

on EU cases and case law on mergers, on abuse of dominance and on horizontal restraints.



Ms Zsófia Nagy

GVH, Hungary

on merger control



Ms Sabine Zigelski

OECD, France

on the vertical restraints and on international co-operation

Main results:

- Procedural rights and rules need to be respected in all competition proceedings
- Merger investigations require legal, economic and process know-how
- In abuse and vertical cases the main concern is about foreclosure
- The EU practice and jurisprudence provide good guidance for all enforcers

The hypothetical exercises

We practised:

- the application of procedural rights and rules
- market definition
- a merger investigation
- an abuse case



Seminar on Merger Control Investigations



The Topic:

Merger investigations require a complex skill set. In this seminar, we looked at theories of harm for merger cases, basic economic methods to be applied and at effective merger remedies. At the same time we discussed effective procedures for merger investigations and investigation methods. Merger control specialists from experienced jurisdictions presented case studies and the participants practised their merger skills in hypothetical exercises.



The Speakers:



Mr Martijn Wolthoff

ACM, Netherlands

on phase 1 and phase 2 investigations



Ms Hatice Yavuz

Turkish Competition Agency, Turkey

on the privatisation in the merger control context



Ms Jurgita Breskyte

Lithuanian Competition Council

on merger remedies



Mr Attila Dudra

GVH, Hungary

on questionnaires and phase 2 merger cases



Ms Sabine Zigelski

OECD, France

on merger control, market definition and remedies

Main results:

- Mergers need quick and efficient review procedures
- Market definition is not a goal in itself – when possible it should be left open
- Information collection should strike the right balance between information that could and that should be obtained
- Structural remedies are most in line with the goal of merger control – to preserve competitive market structures

The hypothetical exercises

We practised:

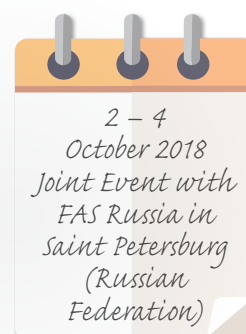
- organising a phase I investigation
- market definition and SNNIP Test
- a remedy negotiation

Ms Juliana Latifi, Ms Diana Dervishi and Ms Leida Matja presented the general framework and enforcement practice of the Albanian Competition Agency and a banking merger case investigation.

35 Enforcers from 17 beneficiary Countries and from the Eurasian Economic Commission participated in the Seminar.



Seminar on Effective Cartel Enforcement



The Topic:

How can cartels be detected effectively and what are the first steps when a suspicion arises? We looked at leniency but also pro-active detection tools like the analysis of public procurement data and co-operation with other enforcement bodies. The next enforcement steps - covert market investigations and dawn raids and what kind of evidence to look for – were discussed, and we provided insights into new challenges to cartel enforcement through e-commerce and digitalisation.



The Speakers:



Mr Kwadjo Adjepong

CMA, UK

on the CMA Cartel Screening Tool, direct and indirect evidence, and the CMA's use of forensic IT



Mr Mukhamed Khamukov

FAS Russia

on direct and indirect evidence and the FAS dawn raid experience



Ms Natalie Harsdorf Enderndorf

BWB, Austria

on leniency and dawn raid preparation



Ms Fatima Konieva

FAS Russia

on best practices in cartel detection



Mr Dávid Kuritár

GVH, Hungary

on informant reward schemes and advocacy



Mr Dmitry Artyushenko

FAS Russia

on agreements and algorithms



Mr Renato Ferrandi

Italian Competition Authority

on merger control



Ms Sabine Zigelski

OECD, France

on the parallel pricing and algorithms

Main results:

- Requisites for an effective leniency
- Programme proactive tools for cartel detection
- Screening for bid rigging in public procurement
- Detection in the digital era
- Dawn raids preparation and execution
- Using indirect evidence



Seminar on European Competition Law for National Judges

“National Judges and Antitrust Challenges in the Digital Age”



The Topic:

The seminar raised awareness of national judges dealing with competition law cases as to the consequences of new technologies in their traditional reasoning, with the aim of promoting a common understanding of the problems and ensuring a consistent approach within the EU by national courts. The seminar was co-financed by the European Union.



The Speakers:



Mr Thomas Vinje

Clifford Chance, Belgium

on challenges raised by dynamic markets for the lawyers, rebates and predatory practices, intellectual property issues, dynamic markets and merger issues



Mr Miguel De La Mano

Compass Lexecon, Belgium

on SEP and FRAND issues, efficiencies resulting from vertical agreements



Ms Cristina Camacho

Autoridade da Concorrência, Portugal

on price discriminations, RPM and the DG COMP'S consumer electronics manufacturers decisions



Mr András Tóth

GVH, Hungary

on the challenges raised by dynamic markets for the NCAs



Mr Vivien Terrien

General Court of the European Union, Luxembourg

on dynamic markets and competition law



Ms Sabine Zigeliski

OECD, France

on non-price effects of mergers, online sales and vertical restraints



Mr Pedro Caro De Sousa

OECD, France

on digital economy, innovation and competition, disruptive innovation, IP and competition law, anticompetitive pricing practices

Main results:

- Overview of the challenges raised by dynamic markets for the national competition authorities
- Analysis of the main issues for competition raised by innovative markets, including the assessment of market power and market definition, rebates and predatory practices, intellectual property issues, merger issues and vertical restraints

The hypothetical exercises

Group discussions on

- how dynamic markets could shake the ground of competition law's fundamental notions, such as market power and market definition
- rebates in the new technology sector
- the relationship between intellectual property and competition
- merger issues
- vertical restraints in dynamic markets



IV. Evaluation of RCC Seminars

Participants are always asked to provide feedback on RCC seminars so that the standard of the events can be maintained and even possibly improved. According to the feedback, participants found that the seminars provided theoretical and practical information that was highly relevant to their day-to-day work and that the seminars also provided a good opportunity for the exchange of opinions between participants and experts. The average value of all of the answers for the entire year was 4.6 out of a maximum of 5.

Participants considered the overall usefulness of the programmes to be either very high or high – 96 per cent of respondents rated the seminars on this basis. Based on the feedback, the current distribution of the topics is well received. As usual, participants would like more presentations on practical issues and in depth case analyses, rather than theoretical discussions.

Table №4

Participants' evaluation of events organised by the RCC in the year 2018

Distribution of answers	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very high
Overall usefulness of the event	0%	0%	1%	27%	72%
Overall usefulness of the topics	0%	0%	7%	38%	55%
Quality of presentations	0%	0%	2%	31%	66%
Usefulness and quality of materials	0%	1%	2%	34%	63%
Quality of conference facilities	0%	0%	4%	28%	68%
Workshop preparations	0%	1%	4%	34%	61%
Usefulness of hypothetical cases / country contributions / case studies	0%	0%	7%	43%	50%
Overall quality	0%	0%	4%	35%	61%

Table №5

Detailed evaluations by events and by categories

	Judges' Seminar in February	Seminar in Budapest in March	GVH training in April	Seminar for young authority staff in May	Seminar in Albania in June	RCC-FAS Russia joint seminar in October	Judges' Seminar in November	Average
Overall usefulness of the event	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7
Overall usefulness of the topics	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.4
Quality of presentations	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8
Usefulness and quality of materials	4.7	4.5	not rated	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6
Quality of conference facilities	4.7	not rated	not rated	not rated	not rated	not rated	4.5	4.6
Workshop preparations	4.5	4.5	not rated	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6
Usefulness of hypothetical cases / country contributions / breakout sessions	4.4	4.3	not rated	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3
Average	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6



V. Financial and intellectual contributions

According to the Memorandum of Understanding which was signed by the parties in 2005, ensuring that the RCC operates at the highest level is the task of the founding parties, the GVH and the OECD. Both institutions provide financial and intellectual contributions towards the operation of the RCC. The accumulated experience and expertise of the OECD members also contribute to the training programmes offered by the RCC.

The RCC had a budget of 441.637 EUR for 2018. This includes funds provided by the GVH and the OECD as well as grants received from the European Commission, the latter of which were used to fund the seminars on European Competition Law for National Judges.

The following tables provide details on the total costs of the operation of the RCC in 2018 by sources of funds, by events and by major categories of costs.

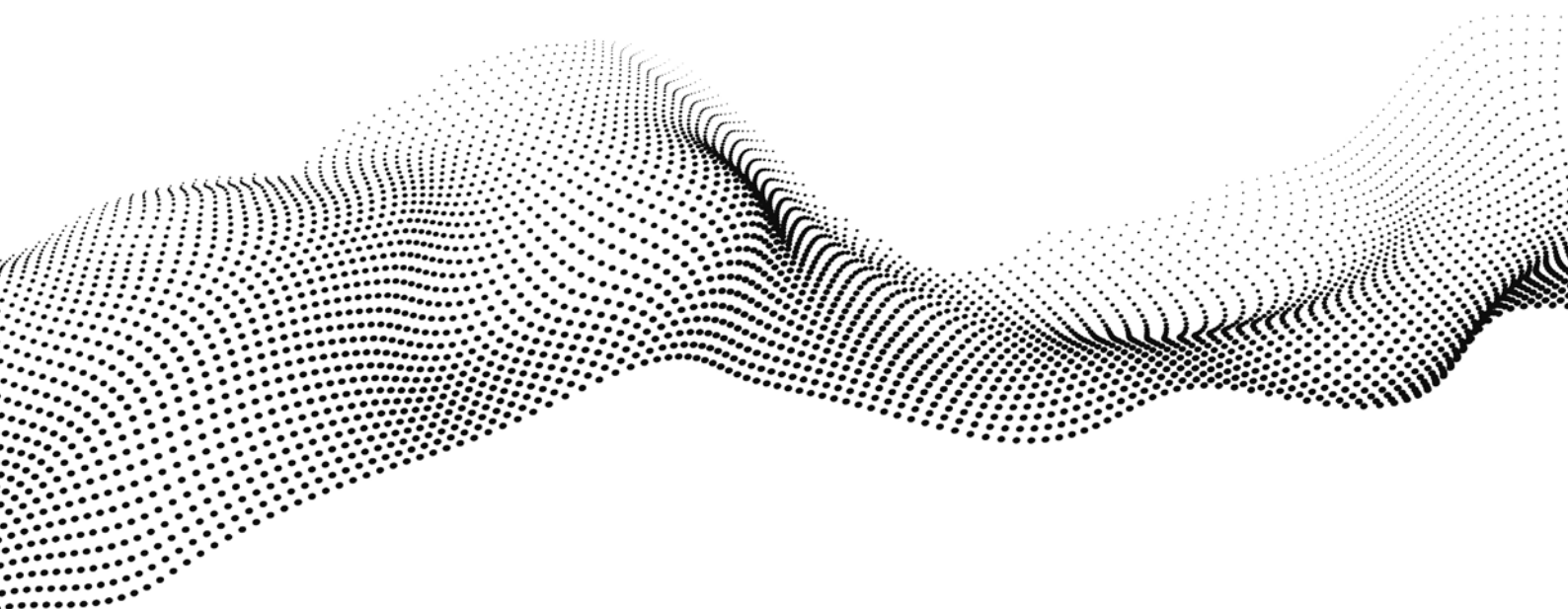


Table №6

The sources of funds

Sources of funds (EUR)	
Gazdasági Versenyhivatal (Hungarian Competition Authority)	367553
European Commission (grants for the judges seminars)	44084
OECD	30000
Total funds	441637
A) Direct organisational costs	
Seminar on European Competition Law for National Judges on "National Judges and Antitrust Damages Litigation"	25800
Seminar on Cartel Detection Tools	42700
GVH Staff Training	11890
Introductory Level Seminar - Basic Concepts and Procedures in Competition Law for Young Authority Staff	49770
Seminar on Merger Control Investigations, Tirana, Albania	31500
Joint Seminar with the FAS Seminar in Russia on Effective Cartel Enforcement	14760
Seminar on European Competition Law for National Judges on Competition Issues in the Digital Age	29300
Total direct organisational costs	205720
B) Overhead and operational costs of the RCC	50509
C) Staff costs transferred by the GVH to the OECD*	185327
TOTAL EXPENSES in 2018	441637

* On the basis of the Memorandum of Understanding, the GVH made a voluntary contribution to the OECD for staff-related purposes.

VI. RCC Dedicated Staff

The RCC is a “virtual” centre, thus it does not have a central office but is accommodated in the headquarters of the GVH. The virtual existence of the RCC allows it to concentrate funds on the real purpose of its establishment, that is, organising seminars and inviting and training participants. The virtual structure also facilitates adaptation to changing situations. The RCC is run by a senior competition expert at the OECD headquarters in Paris and by a senior consultant and an assistant who are at the same time employees of the GVH in Budapest.

The work of the RCC is based on the expertise of both the GVH and the OECD. The GVH is responsible for inviting participants and organising all of the practical arrangements for the RCC’s programmes. The expert at the OECD sets up the content of the programmes and invites speakers to the seminars. The GVH provides speakers or panellists for each seminar. Other speakers are invited from different OECD member states.

RCC Team



**Sabine
ZIGELSKI**

*Senior Competition Expert
OECD
OECD-GVH Regional
Centre for Competition in
Budapest (Hungary)*



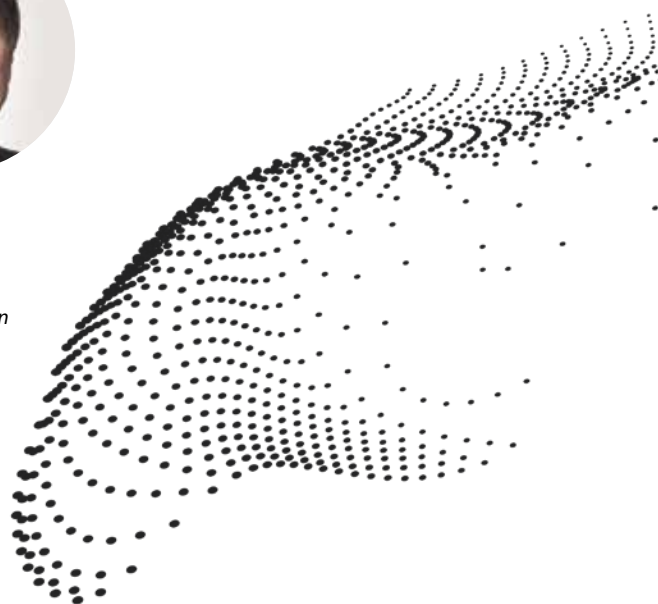
**Andrea
DALMAY**

*Senior consultant
OECD-GVH Regional
Centre for Competition in
Budapest (Hungary)*



**József
SÁRAI**

*Head of Section
Hungarian
Competition
Authority*



Interpreters of the RCC’s events



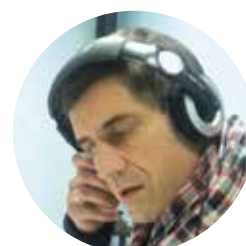
**Taras
KOBUSHKO**



**Oxana
WAGNER-
MUZYKA**



**Ingrid
MESTYÁNNÉ
LANDISHEV**



**Karen MELIK-
SHAHNAZAROV**

