

Form B-5

Date (日付)

1 November 2012 (date of report)

20 October 2012 (date of lecture)

Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-

(サイエンス・ダイアログ事業 実施報告書)

- Fellow's name (講師氏名):

VANDE WALLE, Simon

(ID No. P11009)

- Participating school (学校名):

Junior and Senior High School at Komaba, University of Tsukuba

- Date (実施日時): 20 October 2012

- Lecture title (講演題目): Competition Law: What Is It and Why Does It Matter?

- Lecture summary (講演概要): Please summary your lecture 200-500 words.

My presentation introduced the students to my home country (Belgium), the town where I went to high school and law school (Leuven) and the European Union. Next, I presented my research on the enforcement of competition law to the students.

In the part about Belgium and Leuven, I presented some basic facts about Belgium and discussed the role of Belgium in the European Union. I also explained the Belgian political crisis that occurred in 2010-2011. In the part about the European Union, I talked about the institutions of the EU and their role.

In the part about my research, I presented the fundamental rules of competition law to the students: (1) no price fixing (= no cartels), (2) no bid-rigging, (3) no unfair trade practices and, (4) powerful companies cannot exclude other companies (except by competing on price, quality or innovation). For each rule, I gave an example. I also explained why those rules exist and why many countries have enacted competition laws. Next, I gave an outline of the way competition law is enforced in Japan and the European Union. I pointed out that, in both Japan and the European Union, public agencies (the Japan Fair Trade Commission and the European Commission) have the primary responsibility to enforce competition law. They do so through cease-and-desist orders and by imposing penalties. Next, I explained that competition law can also be enforced through private litigation. For instance, companies or consumers that have overpaid as a result of a cartel, can seek damages from the companies that violated competition law. Likewise, a company that is suffering losses because of an unfair trade practice may seek an injunction to put an end to that practice. Such actions initiated by private parties (companies and consumers) constitute "private enforcement". Finally, I discussed some of the issues that

private enforcement faces in Japan and the European Union.

- Language used (使用言語): English

- Lecture format (講演形式):

◆Lecture time (講演時間) 60 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 60 min (分)

◆Lecture style (ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)

(講演方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講演、実験・実習の有無など))

I used a powerpoint presentation and the whiteboard

◆Interpretation (ex.: assistance by accompanied person, provided Japanese explanation by yourself) (通訳 (例: 同行者によるサポート、講師本人による日本語説明))

For difficult words, I gave both the English word and the Japanese translation.

◆Name and title of accompanied person (同行者 職・氏名)

◆Other note worthy information (その他特筆すべき事項):

- Impressions and opinions from accompanied person (同行者の方から、本事業に対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。):