



***REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
STATE COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION
OF ECONOMIC COMPETITION***

2007 ANNUAL ACTIVITY PROGRAM

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Introduction

This Program ensures the continuity of 2002-2006 annual activity programs of the State Commission for Protection of Economic Competition (hereinafter also referred to as “the Commission”), and is aimed at protecting and promoting economic competition on product markets, ensuring appropriate environment for fair economic competition, facilitating the development of business and protection of consumer rights in the Republic of Armenia during the year 2007.

The Program, based on examination of economic competition environment on product markets, reflects the role and place of the competition development in economic reforms system, specifies the goals, objectives and prevalent directions of competition development on product markets, as well as provides for measures targeted at the development of competition in studied markets, proceeding from product market peculiarities.

Priority directions of the Program are as follows: implementation of provisions of the state economic competition protection policy; improvement of provisions of the economic competition protection legislation; determination of product markets’ structure; restriction, prevention and prohibition of abuses of the RA Law “On Protection of Economic Competition” (hereinafter referred to as “the Law”) on product markets, and fostering the development of business.

I. Analysis of Economic Competition Environment and Detection of Existing Problems

Results of economic competition environment analysis and detection of existing problems identify the measures and mechanisms necessary for implementing the competition policy. Changes taking place in the economy necessitate the improvement and enforcement of mechanisms that contribute to the application of economic competition protection policy leverages, implementation of the economic competition protection legislation and development of competitive environment.

Under existing conditions, the significant increase in the weight of “competitive sector” of the economy and securing equal competitive conditions on product markets may be set as the competition policy goal. No less important is to secure relevant institutional pre-requisites for effective economic competition, prevent the market structure distortion resulting from interference by state authorities, and ensure other necessary conditions for ordinary development of product markets.

Accurate assessment of economic competition environment is possible only through regular studies of product markets, as well as monitoring of previously investigated markets.

During 2006 the Commission has studied 26 new product markets (see below) and conducted monitoring in 72 product markets (using data provided by dominant economic entities).

Volume of Numerous Food Product Markets, Number of Participants and Shares of Leading Economic Entities
(as per 2005 data)

Table 1

No.	Product Market Name	Product Market Volume		Number of product market participants	Leading Economic Entity		
		in kind (ton)	in value (mln.drams)		Name	Share (%)	
						in kind	value
1.	“Gold Fish and Trout Species”	570.4	887.9	31	“Akvatekhavtomatika” CJSC	36.0	55.1
2.	“Frozen Fish”	4725.7	2069.5	4	“Malica” LLC	95.1	98.6
3.	“Banana”	8307.3	2488.0	5	“Ketrin” LLC	51.0	48.7
					“Sevan” LLC	48.9	51.1
4.	“Citrus Fruits” (except lemon)	4331.2	671.8	29	Sargis Avetisyan PE	32.1	15.0
5.	“Tea”	192.2	544.1	32	“Valetta” LLC	39.9	26.5
6.	“Coffee”	6593.8	4766.8	41	“Cafe du Brazil” LLC	35.23	31.01
7.	Wine (except carbonated wines)	3059.6	2811.9	51	“MAP” CJSC	23.8	31.2
8.	“Chocolate and Chocolate Products”	4851.2	7357.9	69	“Derjava S” CJSC	22.8	16.2

Three of these product markets (“Frozen Fish”, “Banana” and “Coffee”) are highly concentrated: CR-3 coefficient (which represents the aggregate share of the first three economic entities having largest sales volumes on the given product market) amounts to 70-100 percent. The leading economic entity on “Frozen Fish” product market is not exposed to substantial competition (its share in the product market sales volume reaches 95.1 percent), and the joint share of two leading economic entities in “Banana” product market exceeds 99.0 percent. The remaining five product markets are moderately concentrated, with CR-3 coefficient making up 45-70 percent.

Volume of Numerous Motor Transport Markets, Number of Participants and Shares of Leading Economic Entities
(as per 2005 data)

Table 2

№/№	Product Market Name	Product Market Volume		Number of Product Market Participants	Leading Economic Entity		
		in kind (piece)	in value (mln.drams)		Name	Share (%)	
						Share (%)	Share (%)
1.	“Russian Production New Vehicles”	4378	34500.0	12	“Armenia Lada” JV CJSC	77.82	22.35
					“Karkomavto” LLC	17.54	9.39
2.	“Non-Russian Production New Vehicles”	486	6817.5	47	§Muran LLC	21.19	22.03
3.	“Vehicles in Operation”	141	672.3	27	“Art Avto” LLC	12.77	28.13
4.	“Passenger Vehicle New Tires”	246847	2988.1	94	“Mets Aniv” LLC	29.80	33.24

A group of persons (“Armenia Lada” JV CJSC and “Karkomavto” LLC) having dominant position operates in “Russian Production New Vehicles” product market. This product market, as

well as “Passenger Vehicle New Tires” product market are highly concentrated. “Non-Russian Production New Vehicles” product market is moderately concentrated, where CR-3 coefficient approximates to 70 percent, whereas “Vehicles in Operation” product market has low concentration, with CR-3 coefficient making up 29.1 percent.

Volume of Numerous Building Materials Markets, Number of Participants and Shares of Leading Economic Entities
(as per 2005 data)

Table 3

No.	Product Market Name	Product Market Volume		Number of Product Market Participants	Leading Economic Entity		
		in kind (thousand tons)	in value (mln.drams)		Name	Share (%)	
						in kind	value
1.	Overlay*	304.5	4130.2	38	“Sahakynshin” CJSC	16.4	21.8
2.	Bitumen	17.4	1701.2	20	“Barcer” LLC	74.3	76.7

*Calculations are based on data of the first nine months of 2005

Both product markets have rather large number of participants. “Overlay” product market has low concentration - CR-3 coefficient makes up 30.6. “Bitumen” product market has very high concentration: CR-3 coefficient exceeds 96.0 percent, and the share of dominating economic entity amounts to 74.3 percent.

Based on 2005 data the Commission has also studied “Electric Bulbs for Domestic Use” product market, the sole producer of which is “Grand Son” LLC (number of market participants is 128). Notwithstanding the large number of participants, the market is highly concentrated: CR-3 coefficient exceeds 70.0 percent, and “Grand Son” LLC has dominant position (share in the market sales volume reaches 47,7percent).

In the sphere of services, in 2006 the Commission has investigated the following product markets: Postal Services, Internet Services, Global System for Mobile communications (GSM)* Services, Leased-line Services for Data Transmission, Railway Carriage Services, as well as Drinking Water Supply Services. License (permit) issued by relevant state authority is required for conducting activities in above listed product markets.

* This product market was studied by the Commission for the second time in connection with entry of a new (second) economic entity.

Volume of Numerous Markets in the Sphere of Postal Services, Number of Participants and Shares of Leading Economic Entities
(as per 2005 data)

Table 4

No.	Product Market Name	Product market volume (mln.drams)	Number of Product Market Participants	Leading Economic Entity	
				Name	Share (%) value
1.	“Postal Services and Express Courier Services”	672.9	10	“Haypost” CJSC	59.1
2.	“Intrastate Correspondence Services”	-	1	“Haypost” CJSC	100.0
3.	“Cable Communications Services”	-	1	“Haypost” CJSC	100.0

Economic entities which operate under relevant licences in “Postal Services and Express Courier Services” product market, render both postal communication and express courier services. The share of “Haypost” CJSC in this product market makes up 59.1 percent. “Haypost” CJSC is the sole provider of services on “Intersate Correspondence Services” and “Cable Communications Services” product markets.

Volume of Numerous Markets in the Sphere of Telecommunications, Number of Participants and Shares of Leading Economic Entities
(as per 2005 data)

Table 5

No.	Product market name	Product market volume		Number of Product Market Participants	Leading Economic Entity		
		in kind (thousand items)	in value (mln.drams)		Name	Share (%)	
						in kind	value
1.	“Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) services”	665.2 (cards)	-	2	“Armentel JV” CJSC	47.3	-
					“Gh-Telecon” CJSC	52.7	-
2.	“Leased-line Services for Data Transmission”	-	-	1	“Armentel JV” CJSC	100	
3.	“Internet Services”	-	1980.4	10	“Arminka” LLC	-	37.1

All of the three product markets are highly concentrated, with CR-3 coefficient exceeding 70.0 percent. Economic entities with dominant position operate in all of these product markets. Share of the economic entity recently accessed the “Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) Services” product market has even exceeded the share of the other economic entity that already operated in the market.

A number of product markets in the sphere of railway carriage services have been investigated, such as “Railway Passenger Carriage Services”, “Railway Freight Carriage Services”,

“Railway Infrastructure Operation Services”, “Railway Rolling Stock Operation Services”. Services in stated product markets are provided solely by “Armenian Railway” CJSC.

The Commission has also studied the sphere of drinking water supply services. “Drinking Water”* product market is notable for identical services (type of product) provided by four participants functioning in different geographical areas where they are the only operating economic entities. Thus, in 2005 “Hayjrmughkoyughi (Water Supply and Sewerage)” company has supplied 40487,03 thousand cubic meters of drinking water to 319 communities, “Shirak-jrmughkoyughi” company - 7986 thousand cubic meters to 36 communities of Shirak Marz, “Lori-jrmughkoyughi” company - 3006,0 thousand cubic meters to 18 communities of Lori Marz, and “Nor-Akunc’ company - 1564,7 thousand cubic meters to 8 communities of Armavir Marz.

Activities of dominant economic entities entered in the Centralized Register (their sales volumes, prices, prime costs, costs structures and changes therein) are in the permanent focus of the Commission.

The Commission enters in the Centralized Register those economic entities that have dominant position in product markets studied by the Commission in the course of its activities. As per the Centralized Register data, one economic entity operates in each of 41 product markets that represent natural monopolies, or the monopoly (absence of competitors) of which results from decisions of various state administration bodies. These product markets are basically service rendering markets, such as energy distribution, gas, drinking water supply, etc. Only three of the stated markets are not service rendering markets, those being product markets of sodium hypochloride, rock salt and technical salt (such structure is due to the product specifics).

5 economic entities with dominant position operate in 5 product markets where they do not encounter substantial competition (economic entity’s share in the market sales volume exceeds 80%); those are, for example, “Champagne and Sparkling Wines”, “Granulated Sugar”, “Table Salt” product markets and others. High level of concentration in these product markets is due to market entry impediments, which include the requirement for large production facilities, long-term redemption of capital investments, infrastructure and other factors.

33 economic entities operate in the remaining 26 product markets, which are also included in the Centralized Register. These are not service rendering, but commodity consumption markets, with the exception of mobile communication services product market.

Based on above described circumstances, it can be assured that the decrease of high concentrations on product markets will also resolve the issue of reducing existing obstacles for

* Based on the fact that the company has been reorganized on the basis of the RA Government decision of February 16, 2006 No. 309-N “On Leasing Out the Property Used by “Yerevan “Jrmugh-Koyughi” Closed Joint-Stock Company and Reorganization of the Company”, as well as taking into account Yerevan “Jrmugh-Koyughi” company representative’s petition, the Commission decided to withdraw from consideration the issue on review of “Drinking Water” product market study results with regard to Yerevan “Jrmugh-Koyughi” company.

market access and encouraging new economic entities' market entry. The encouragement of small and medium enterprises' market entry is significant for mitigating the negative impact of high concentration in stated markets. Implementation of such a policy will generate an economic competitive environment which is characterized by competition among market participants in the sphere of consumer demand and constitutes an important economic leverage of the competition protection policy. Here the role of effectively operating small and medium business system is critical. In all marzes of the Republic already operate specialized bodies of executive authority for supporting the development of small and medium business (foundations for small and medium business support are organized). Normative and legal grounds for state support to small and medium business development have been established. It is not occasional that the number of economic entities on many product markets reaches 50-60, and in certain cases is over 100. It is notable that during three recent years 25 thousand SME entities have been created, including 9500 created during 2005.

One of the major problems in economic competitive environment analysis remains the provision of incomplete information. Such information originates difficulties and is an impediment to computation of product market volumes, investigation and evaluation of economic entities' activities. The Commission conducts product market analyses, reveals economic entities occupying dominant position in those markets, however estimates of market volumes achieved on the basis of data furnished by economic entities often essentially vary from the information published by state authorities. Clear regulation of legal-contractual relations between the Commission and organizations providing postal services is not less important. Described facts distort the real situation in certain product markets and decrease effectiveness of the Commission's actions targeted at regulation of competitive environment on product markets, which renders the accurate selection of competitive environment regulation methods more complicated.

In the course of investigation of product markets operating in the field of agroindustrial complex the Commission encounters difficulties (problems) connected with information provision, as well as those related to information reliability (objectiveness). In the first case the problem relates to data received from the state bodies, and in the second case – the existence of “shadow” economy.

Favorable market structure is a requisite but not sufficient condition for ensuring effective competition. So far, the most pressing problems for competition development on product markets have been unfair competition and “shadow” nature of the economy.

In particular, unfair competition is reflected in creation of confusion with respect to an economic entity or its activities, public misleading, discrediting of the economic entity or its activities, or other actions. Monitoring surveys demonstrate that in certain product markets

competitive environment, from qualitative perspective, has not yet reached the ordinary level. A number of violations of the competition legislation occur. The Commission has conducted works aimed at detection of unfair competition manifestations and their discontinuation. As a result of investigations carried out during 2006 a number of unfair competition manifestation have been revealed in “Lavash”, “Butter”, “Alcohol Drinks” and “Mineral Waters Bottling” product markets. Penalties have been applied to economic entities operating in those markets, and they have been directed to discontinue the actions of unfair competition.

Currently the transition of product markets into the “shadow economy” (moving out of the tax field) represents a highly pressing problem. According to the Central Bank data, the share of “shadow economy” in the Republic of Armenia reaches 50 percent. This is more typical of food product markets. Establishment of effective competition in those product markets of agroindustrial complex implies the “exit” of such markets from shadow economy.

The creation of adequate conditions for favorable competition by the state will result in market participants’ efficient, lawful and conscientious competitive behavior on the market, as well as development of fair and civilized competition forms in consumer market.

The Commission, based on different levels of concentration on product markets, identifies its actions with respect to economic entities operating in those markets as follows:

- on product markets with low and moderate concentration indices, observation of dynamics of those indices and changes in leading economic entities’ positions will be carried out;
- on oligopolistic product markets, in addition to observation of dynamics of product markets’ concentration indicators, monitoring of possible manifestations of anticompetitive agreements will be conducted;
- for product markets with single participant, control over market behavior of dominant economic entities will be carried out.

Simultaneously, in 2007 improvement of legislative base within the framework of competition policy will be carried out in the following directions: prevention of possible abuses by economic entities having dominant position, prohibition of agreements and concerted actions (resulting in competition restriction and(or) impairment of economic entities’ interests), and aversion of unfair competition.

“Classical” functions play essential role in the policy pursued by the Commission, which are typical of almost all antimonopoly bodies over the world: prevention of abuses by economic entities having dominant position on the market, prohibition of anticompetitive agreements (anticompetitive actions) and control over economic concentration on the market. In the mentioned direction the Commission has conducted an administrative proceeding in 2006 on the fact of dominant position abuse by economic entity.

The Commission has qualified the behavior of “Armentel JV” CJSC, the dominating economic entity on “Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) Services” product market (upon existence of interconnection fees fixed on the basis of exclusive right of providing basic telephone services for public switched telephone network, application for a part of subscribers of low prices (discount) during a certain time period, which possibility the competitor lacked), which would lead to restriction or prohibition of economic competition by way of ousting its competitor from the market, as abuse of dominant position.

For abuse of dominant position by “Armentel JV” CJSC the Commission has imposed penalty on the Company in favor of the state budget, at the rate of one percent of proceeds received by the Company from provision of GSM services during 2005, and has directed “Armentel JV” CJSC to discontinue the violation and exclude its further occurrence.

The selection of product markets studied by the Commission is conditioned by their social significance. As a result of conducted studies it can be asserted that competitive environment has been formed in product markets of agroindustrial complex, food, building materials and a number of other markets.

Results of studies of economic competitive environment on product markets of commodities having greater weight in the structure of population consumption demonstrate that some parts of those markets are highly concentrated, with dominant economic entities operating therein, the behavior of which is periodically studied by the Commission. Concentration indicators of product markets having low and moderate concentration are shown below.

Volume of Numerous Product Markets, Number of Participants, Shares of Leading Economic Entities and Extent of Concentration

Table 6

No.	Product Market Name	Measur. unit	Product Market volume	Share of leading entity (%)	Product market concentration degree (CR-3 coefficient)	Number of Product market participants
1.	“Cheese in Salted Water”	ton	202.0	10.0	26.2	46
2.	“Sausages”	ton	728.3	20.5	45.4	49
3.	“Vodka”	thou litre	16042.9	22.9	48.6	55
4.	“Wine (except carbonated)”**	thou litre	3059.6	23.8	54.5	51
5.	“Solid Cheese”	ton	475.6	26.3	55.2	36
6.	“Bread Grain”***	ton	171217.8	27.8	71.0	10
7.	“Wheat Flour”***	ton	135475.5	33.1	72.2	63

* calculated according to 2004 data

** calculated according to 2005 data

*** concentration is at medium and high limits, there are no entities with dominant position.

Taking into consideration the results of competitive environment analysis on investigated product markets, as well as revealed problems subject to solution, for 2007 the Commission plans to carry out the below described activities for protecting economic competition through economic competition regulation mechanisms.

II. Economic Competition Protection Activities and Their Implementation Timetable

Based on the analysis of economic competition environment and detected issues described in Chapter 1 of the present Program, as well as taking into account the experience accumulated during the previous years in the sphere of economic competition protection, the Commission is planning to conduct economic competition protection in 2007 in the following directions:

1. Expansion of information base necessary for the assessment of economic competition environment on product markets;
2. Detection of anticompetitive agreements restricting, preventing or prohibiting competition;
3. Studies of behavior of economic entities which have dominant positions on product markets, and revealing potential abuse of dominance;
4. Control over concentrations;
5. Detection of unfair competition manifestations;
6. Ensuring enforcement of decisions adopted by the Commission;
7. Detection of market entry impediments and ensuring market accessibility;
8. Immediate response/feedback to mass media publications and economic entities complaints;
9. Raise of public awareness;
10. Supplements to economic competition protection legislation.

To ensure the stated directions the Commission is planning to implement the following activities in 2007:

Table 7

No.	Activity	Time frames
1.	<i>Expansion of Information Base</i>	
	Analysis of competitive environment in product markets which have greater weight in structure of population consumption	During the year
	Ongoing monitoring and assessment of competition environment on investigated product markets	
2.	<i>Activities Targeted at Detection of Anticompetitive Agreements</i>	
	Monitoring aimed at detection of agreed prices on oligopolistic product markets.	During the year
	Study of product turnover restriction cases within certain areas of the same product market, by certain volumes, assortment, consumer or supplier groups.	

	Studies aimed at detection of facts of market entry impediments or ousting economic entities out of markets resulting from agreements between economic entities.	
3.	<i>Study of Dominant Economic Entity Behavior and Measures Aimed at Detection of Their Violations</i>	
	Monitoring of prices applied by dominant economic entities on market.	During the year
	Detection of cases of tiding discriminatory prices, additional obligations on some of the partners	
4.	<i>Control over Concentrations</i>	
	Obtaining information pertaining to mergers of economic entities, establishment of control over stocks (shares), assets of one economic entity by another.	During the year
5.	<i>Detection of Unfair Competition Manifestations</i>	
	Ongoing control over commercials for detection of unfair competition	During the year
	Conducting studies based on citizens' applications and economic entities' mass media publications.	
	Conducting works for detection of unfair competition manifestations	
6.	<i>Enforcement of Decisions Adopted by the Commission</i>	
	Clear regulation of the Commission's contractual-legal relations with organizations providing postal services, making provision for obligatory presence of recipient's and delivering person's signatures on notifications submitted to the Commission, etc.	During the year
	Provision of relevant information to judges concerning the procedure and established practices of hearing competition related cases, as well as requirements to evidences applied in foreign (particularly European) states	
	Explanatory works regarding enforcement of laws, secondary legislation and competition policy regulating the Commission's activities	
7.	<i>Detection of Market Entry Impediments and Ensuring Market Accessibility</i>	
	Monitoring of decisions related to economic competition issues adopted by the state administration bodies	During the year
	Study of acts related to economic competition issues adopted by local governing bodies.	
	Studies of obstacles created by state administration bodies in the course of implementation of powers reserved to them by Law.	
8.	<i>Immediate response/ feedback to mass media publications and economic entities complaints</i>	During the year
9.	Raise of public awareness	
	Periodic elucidation of the Commission activities by mass media	During the year
	Carrying out public explanatory works on compliance with economic competition protection requirements	
	Presentation of commentaries on the Law provisions by mass media	
	Launching the Commission's new, modern website	
	On-line response to applications and complaints	
10.	<i>Supplements to legislation on economic competition protection</i>	
	Introducing amendments and alterations to the Law	During the year
	Improvement of the relevant normative base to ensure the enforcement of the Law provisions.	
	Measures connected with harmonizing RA economic competition protection legislation with European competition legislation.	

Above listed measures will be carried out by the Commission primarily on the basis of information at its disposal, claims of state administration and local governing bodies, as well as mass media publications.

III. Economic Competition Regulatory Mechanisms

To secure the implementation of activities for economic competition protection, the following competition regulatory mechanisms, in addition to those provided for by the Law, shall be applied in the course of the Program implementation:

1. Formation of favorable conditions and environment of trust for economic entities to apply to the Commission in case of the Law violations on product markets by providing immediate response/feedback to submitted applications, warnings, and publications in mass media.
2. Formation of environment where economic entities shall inevitably bear responsibility for Law violation;
3. Presentation of the Commission's conclusions regarding legal acts adopted by state administration and local government bodies.
4. Collaboration with:
 - State administration and local government bodies;
 - Relevant NGO-s and international organizations which activities are aimed at the formation of favorable environment for economic competition;
5. Ensuring transparency of the Commission activities through bulletins, press conferences, collaboration with mass media, informing the society about the Law provisions, consequences of their violations, powers and functions of the Commission, issues under discussion, adopted decisions, planned and operative studies and their results.
6. Clarification of conditions on providing postal services, in particular by means of clarifying contractual (legal) relations between the Commission and postal services providing organizations and application of relevant sanctions in the event of non-compliance with assumed obligations by the parties;
7. Raising awareness of judges and court officers through organization of seminars on competition policy implementation issues, with participation of international experts and relevant specialists of the Commission, to study the procedure and established practices of hearing competition related cases in foreign (particularly European) states.

IV. Other Necessary Provisions Defined by the Commission to Implement Tasks and Functions Provided for by the Law

One of the Commission's priority objectives in international cooperation has been the establishment and expansion of mutually beneficial relations. With the purpose of resolving competition protection issues and ensuring competition development, the Commission currently carries out cooperation in three basic directions:

- bilateral cooperation;
- multilateral cooperation,
- cooperation with international organizations and similar organizations of foreign states.

The cooperation shall be mainly directed at improvement of specialists' qualification, introduction of foreign countries' advanced experience, economic integration, as well as participation in events organized by international structures for implementation of international obligations within the Commission's authority and formation of "competition culture".

Within the framework of technical assistance projects, in 2007 the Commission will continue to cooperate with international experts for harmonizing the RA legal system of competition protection with the European legislation and international experience.

In particular, during 2007 the Commission shall:

- Continue to participate in the current activities, annual sessions and meetings of the Antimonopoly Policy Interstate Council of the CIS member states, simultaneously presenting conducted analysis and achievements in the sphere of economic competition in Armenia;
- Within the framework of cooperation with International Cooperation Network (ICN) organization, continue to participate together with member states in current activities of ICN Work Group, assisting in the development of a model package for solution of competition issues which is designed according to the specific requirements of the countries;
- In accord with the contract on competition policy signed between the Council of Ministers of Ukraine and Armenian Government with an intent to implement the antimonopoly policy agreed upon within the framework of bilateral cooperation, expand the cooperation with Ukrainian Antimonopoly Committee;
- Proceeding from functions fixed in the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the US Government and the Commission within the frames of "Commercial Law and Economic Regulation" (CLERP) project funded by the USAID, implement multiphase programs, in particular those related to professional training, organization of conference, exchange of experience, improvement of employees' capacities and development of "competition culture".

It is also intended to launch the Commission's new, modern website (www.competition.am) in accordance with predetermined conditions.

- Continue negotiations with the ABA/CEELI international organization aimed at conducting targeted training for specialists of legal and administrative proceedings department and implementing joint projects;
- Continue cooperation with the EC mission Yerevan office to foster close collaboration between Armenia-European Union counterpart states within the frames of “New European Neighbors” policy, to implement actions directed at improvement of economic competition environment in Armenia within the framework of further comprehensive economic integration;
- Continue to collaborate with Armenian-European Economic Policy and Legal Advice Center (AEPLAC) on issues presenting mutual interest, in particular for the implementation of National Program of Partnership and Collaboration Treaty;
- Continue to expand the collaboration with OECD and OECD RRC with the purpose of promoting the improvement of employees' capacities and exchange of experience through participations in conferences, seminars and training courses on competition law and policy;
- Pursuant to the statements of 5th UN Conference, collaborate with UNCTAD to promote the elaboration of joint program on technical assistance in competition policy and law, and the development of capacities.
- Continue negotiations with the World Bank Yerevan Office, especially in the direction of development and implementation of joint program for assisting in promotion of economic competition and fostering institutional development;
- Jointly with OSCE Yerevan Office implement technical assistance program for fostering works of assessment of foreign investment policy in the Republic of Armenia from the perspective of competition policy, as well as for promoting the transparency and publicity of its activities.