

## Compeion Law In Finland

No branch of European law has been as subject to expansion and change as competition law. Between the enormous forces of globalisation, technology, and EU enlargement, the Commission and national competition authorities have been compelled to keep rethinking their practices and procedures and issuing new regulations. Now, in the wake of its highly acclaimed predecessors, the new Third Edition of European Competition Law offers the practitioner everything required to act in accordance with the latest developments in the field. Along with the thorough guide to continuing practice that its readers have come to expect, European Competition Law in its Third Edition fully covers such areas as the following: the Commission's new assessment of distribution practices and vertical restraints, in particular the block exemptions granted by Regulations 2790/1999 and 1400/2002; procedure before national competition authorities and national courts for enforcement of European rules under Regulation 1/2003; the new Merger Control Regulation in force as of 1 May 2004; the new Transfer of Technology Regulation; and, the increased fines for hard-core cartel practices or abuse of dominant market position. The Third Edition is remarkable in that it actually previews the substantive and procedural rules that will be coming into effect during 2004 and subsequent years. And, like prior editions, the work has no peer in its coverage of past administrative practice and the case law of the Court of Justice. All in all, European Competition Law, Third Edition, will be of immeasurable value to practitioners who need to keep informed about how EC competition laws are applied, so they can continue to render practical, meaningful advice to firms whose agreements, transactions and conduct in the marketplace are governed by competition rules. In this timely book, Beata Mäihäniemi analyses and evaluates how the characteristics of information as a good, as well as the characteristics of digital platforms, affect the application of competition law in both theory and practice.

Cartels, trusts and agreements to reduce competition between firms have existed for centuries, but became particularly prevalent toward the end of the 19th century. In the mid-20th century governments began to use so called 'cartel registers' to monitor and regulate their behaviour. This book provides cases studies from more than a dozen countries to examine the emergence, application and eventual decline of this form of regulation. Beginning with a comparison of the attitudes to regulation that led to monitoring, rather than prohibiting cartels, this book examines the international studies on cartels undertaken by the League of Nations before World War II. This is followed by a series of studies on the context of the registers, including the international context of the European Union, and the importance of lobby groups in shaping regulatory outcomes, using Finland as an example. Section two provides a broad international comparison of several countries' registers, with individual studies on Norway, Australia, Japan, Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands. After examining the impact of registration on business behaviour in the insurance industry, this book concludes with an overview of the lessons to be learnt from 20th century efforts to regulate competition. With a foreword by Harm Schroter, this book outlines the rise and fall of a system that allowed nations to tailor their approach to regulating competition to their individual circumstances whilst also responding to the pressures of globalisation that emerged after the Second World War. This book is suitable for those who are interested in and study economic history, international economics and business history.

'Regulating Industrial Internet Through IPR, Data Protection and Competition Law' is the result of a larger project titled 'Future Regulation of Industrial Internet (FRII)', a collaborative academic-industry study funded by Business Finland (former Tekes) - the Finnish Funding Agency for Innovation, and the industrial consortium between 2016 and 2019. The digitization of industrial processes has suddenly taken a great leap forward, with burgeoning applications in manufacturing, transportation and numerous other areas. Many stakeholders, however, are uncertain about the opportunities and risks associated with it and its effect on businesses and national economies. Clarity of legal rules is now a pressing necessity. This book, the first to deal with legal questions related to Industrial Internet, follows a multidisciplinary approach that is instructed by law concerning intellectual property, data protection, competition, contracts and licensing, focusing on business, technology and policy-driven issues. It aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the Industrial Internet regulation. --

Competition Law and Big Data

A Case Commentary, Second Edition

Finland Mineral, Mining Sector Investment and Business Guide Volume 1 Strategic Information and Regulations

Transition and Coherence in Intellectual Property Law

The Criminalization of European Cartel Enforcement

Comparative Law Yearbook of International Business

Despite its Finnish initiative and pedigrees, the "Finnish Yearbook of International Law" does not restrict itself to purely 'Finnish' topics. On the contrary, it reflects the many connections in law between the national and the international. The " Finnish Yearbook of International Law" annually publishes articles of high quality dealing with all aspects of international law, including international law aspects of European law, with close attention to developments that affect Finland. Its offering include: longer articles of a theoretical nature, exploring new avenues and approaches; shorter polemics; commentaries on current international law developments; book reviews; and documentation of relevance to Finland's foreign relations not easily available elsewhere. The "Finnish Yearbook" offers a fertile ground for the expression of and reflection on the connections between Finnish law and international law as a whole and insight into the richness of this interaction.

This updated second edition explains EU competition law by presenting the relevant legal provisions together with carefully selected case extracts pertaining to those provisions. The book's unique structure enables users to quickly locate information on procedural and substantive aspects of competition law. Containing an article by article overview of EU competition law jurisprudence and concise selected extracts from judgments in key cases, this book serves as an easy to navigate resource for practitioners, academics and competition authorities themselves.

Finland Business Law Handbook - Strategic Information and Basic Laws

Finland's reform efforts over the last 20 years have strengthened competition in many parts of the economy and fostered above-average growth. A key feature of reform has been the deregulation of important sectors of the economy, reversing a legacy of state control.However, the challenges posed by high unemployment and a rapidly aging population underline the need to spread reforms across all parts of Finnish society. Finland also needs to improve efficiency in its large public sector.The economy has also changed significantly, to complement the country's traditional strength in industrial goods and natural resources, an information and communications technology sector has flourished. RandD expenditure is now the second highest in the OECD, as a percentage of GDP. To build on those successes, further reforms are needed. The public sector remains large relative to other OECD countries, as do tax burdens. Although significant reforms of the public sector have already taken place, further steps are needed to promote greater efficiency. Finland has worked hard to improve its regulatory governance since the1980s, but stronger political drive for impact assessments of new laws and regulations, as well as supporting structures in the centre of government, would improve the efficiency and coherence of regulatory instruments.There is need for further reform, as Finland's population is aging more rapidly than it is in most OECD countries. The number of people over age 65 is projected to increase by more than 50% by 2020, and the labour force could start to decline within a decade. Rapid aging also underscores the need for labour market reforms. Although unemployment has halved since 1994, at 9% it is still above the EU average. Structural unemployment, especially long-term unemployment, remains a major problem. Centralized wage negotiations offer little incentive for improvement in sheltered sectors of the economy. Moreover, the regulatory regime does little to encourage unemployed individuals to return to work.

Imposing Access to Information in Digital Markets

Essays in Honour of Annette Kur

OECD Reviews of Regulatory Reform OECD Reviews of Regulatory Reform: Finland 2003

Case Study: European Competition Law

Energy Law in Finland

Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, Eighty-eighth Congress, Second Session, Pursuant to S. Res. 262 ...

Tiivistelmä - Sammandrag.

Following *The Soldier 's Return*, heralded as “ a novel written in fine steel sentences and granite paragraphs ” by the Washington Post, and the equally brilliant *A Son of War*, Melvyn Bragg brings “ one of the finest sagas of postwar Britain ” (London Sunday Telegraph) to a stunning conclusion. Set in the 1950s, this absorbing novel follows the intertwined fates of people crossing boundaries in their lives. Alive with a wide cast of characters, *Crossing the Lines* vividly portrays the spirit and atmosphere of the mid-century and the profound changes taking place at the time, in morals, religion, music, and social class. Moving and evocative, this masterly novel and the two that have preceded it are rightfully hailed as contemporary classics.

In this timely book, Beata M ä i h ä niemi analyses and evaluates how the characteristics of information as a good, as well as the characteristics of digital platforms, affect the application of competition law in both theory and practice. Chapters offer a full evaluation and in-depth analysis of several key case studies in which information such as big data has been obtained, made use of, sold, or biased in an uncompetitive way. Such critical case studies include the European Commission's 2017 judgement against Google for granting illegal advantage to their own comparison shopping service, as well as the Bundeskartellamt's decision regarding Facebook's unfair trading terms under which it was gathering users' data without their voluntary consent. Reacting to these cases, the book offers guidance on how competition law can evolve to accommodate digital markets, such as classifying information as 'commons' or 'commodity', in order to realise social goals such as fairness. Compelling and insightful, this book will prove an important companion for students and scholars studying digital markets, as well as competition law more widely. It will also appeal to practitioners working on cases involving the regulation and usage of big data.

Following the practice set by previous editions, this new sixth edition of Rudden and Wyatt's trusted handbook provides the reader with the latest information available on current trends and developments in Community law. This present volume updates legislation to take account of the accession of Austria, Finland, and Sweden as member states. New legislation relating to Public Supply and Public Works Contracts is cited in detail. In the area of competition law, the new Commission Notice on the distinction between concentrative and cooperative joint ventures is included. The product liability Directive joins the unfair contract terms Directive in a new Consumer Protection chapter. New to this edition as well is a chapter on Environmental Law which contains the waste framework Directive and the environmental impact assessment Directive. There is also a new External Relations section which contains the new Regulations on anti-dumping and the exercise of the Community's rights under international trade rules.

European Competition Law

National Laws of Competition

Competition Law and Regulation in European Telecommunications

Reasoning on Albany, Article 86(2) EC and the Finnish Earnings-related Pension Scheme TEL Under Article 86(2)

Law and Economic Approaches to Bid Rigging

The Consistent Application of EU Competition Law

Derived from the renowned multi-volume International Encyclopaedia of Laws, this practical analysis of competition law and its interpretation in the Finland covers every aspect of the subject – the various forms of restrictive agreements and abuse of dominance prohibited by law and the rules on merger control; tests of illegality; filing obligations; administrative investigation and enforcement procedures; civil remedies and criminal penalties; and raising challenges to administrative decisions. Lawyers who handle transnational commercial transactions will appreciate the explanation of fundamental differences in procedure from one legal system to another, as well as the international aspects of competition law. Throughout the book, the treatment emphasizes enforcement, with relevant cases analysed where appropriate. An informative introductory chapter provides detailed information on the economic, legal, and historical background, including national and international sources, scope of application, an overview of substantive provisions and main notions, and a comprehensive description of the enforcement system including private enforcement. The book proceeds to a detailed analysis of substantive prohibitions, including cartels and other horizontal agreements, vertical restraints, the various types of abusive conduct by the dominant firms and the appraisal of concentrations, and then goes on to the administrative enforcement of competition law, with a focus on the antitrust authorities ' powers of investigation and the right of defence of suspected companies. This part also covers voluntary merger notifications and clearance decisions, as well as a description of the judicial review of administrative decisions. Its succinct yet scholarly nature, as well as the practical quality of the information it provides, make this book a valuable time-saving tool for business and legal professionals alike. Lawyers representing parties with interests in the Finland will welcome this very useful guide, and academics and researchers will appreciate its value in the study of international and comparative competition law.

Deals with the growing interest in the Internet as a marketing tool. A company wanting to present its services on the net and wishing to avoid legal exposure must deal with many questions. This text aims to give answers to these questions, reducing the risk of advertisers facing litigation.

Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject Law - European and International Law, Intellectual Properties, grade: 2 Germany, 3 Finland, University of Tampere, 5 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: We have three companies; all of these produce concrete tiles for the Italian market. Milan Roofing Tile Inc. has got a market share on the Italian market of 35 percent, Rome Tile Inc. a share of 25 percent and Turin Tile Inc. of 40 percent. Milan Roofing Tile Inc. made Turin Tile Inc. an offer to purchase Turin Tile 's business as a part of Milan Roofing Tile 's expansion strategy. If Turin Tile Inc. assents there would be an horizontal acquisition (both companies are active on the same market, both produce concrete tiles) with the consequence of a 75 percent share of the concrete tile market in Italy. Even if we include the market of shields and tiles which are produced of other materials they would have a high market share, because concrete tiles are the most used material for the roofs in Italy.

2011 Updated Reprint. Updated Annually. Finland Mining Laws and Regulations Handbook

Foreign Trade and the Antitrust Laws

An Analysis

Cartel registers in the twentieth-century world

Definition of the Relevant Economic Entity in European and Finnish Competition Law

Finland Investment, Trade Laws and Regulations Handbook Volume 1 Strategic Information and Basic Laws

Finland, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania

It is a truism that almost all the major principles established by the ECJ have been decided in the context of a reference to that court for a preliminary ruling under Article 234 (ex 177) EC. Article 234 facilitates a dialogue between the national courts and the ECJ in order to allow national courts to seek guidance on the appropriate interpretation of Community law principles in a particular legal dispute. From a Community perspective, this process should enhance the uniform and consistent interpretation of Community law throughout the national courts. This book adds to a growing body of literature on the ECJ's role in developing Community law and comprises quantitative and qualitative aspects. It is based on collaborative research, involving 14 Member States, which focused on the Article 234 procedure in relation to competition law and State aid cases. Rapporteurs were appointed in each Member State from which any Article 177/234 references had been made in relation to competition law or State aid. The results presented here follow up competition law-related Article 234 rulings to their domestic legal context, to ascertain what happened in the subsequent legal phase, when parties seek to enforce their rights or rely on other party's obligations, on the basis of the ruling by the ECJ. Each national report is built on a questionnaire seeking information on a range of issues relative to every competition law-related ruling by the ECJ in references from that Member State's courts, including the following: the number of rulings in relation to that Member State; the dates of all rulings; details of the case background, reference questions, and the ECJ ruling for each case; and information, where available, on each post-ruling process. The research is comprehensive in reviewing all competition law-related rulings to 1 May 2004, and pioneering as being the first systematic attempt to collate detailed information on all relevant cases, including crucially the post-ruling process. This research is an important contribution to the literature on the ECJ and its role in developing a competition culture across the Community. Moreover, the importance of ensuring consistency and uniformity in the implementation of EC competition law by national courts has been given added significance following the accession of new Member States. In light of these factors, this book will serve as a reliable groundwork for further studies of the development of European integration, particularly as it focuses on competition law, an area of ever-increasing significance and importance. It is also of distinctive value to practitioners seeking precedents or juridical context on which to build arguments in European competition law.

The Yearbook offers an important forum for legal practitioners to address and compare practical legal issues of direct interest to their areas of specialisation. Each volume features a comprehensive range of articles written for and by leading practitioners and advisers working within the international business sector. The topics covered in Volume 17, the new volume for 1995, range from the ethical issues for lawyers involved in cross-border transactions to insider trading. Several of the chapters make reference to the growing European Union (EU), with one chapter focusing particularly on the free movement of goods throughout the EU's Member States. Competition within the EU is also dealt with, the provisions of Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome being of particular relevance due to the large amount of recent case law in this area. There is a large section dealing with company law matters, including the emergence and development of new types of corporation, privatization and the westernization of companies in countries such as China. The recovery of monies and the enforcement of judgments in this respect are always issues of high priority in business. The volume thus discusses these matters in a separate section on 'Debt Recovery'. The remainder of the book is divided into parts dealing with finance and mergers and acquisitions, together with a general commercial law section. The Comparative Law Yearbook of International Business has been prepared by specialist practitioners from all corners of the world for the use of international business lawyers and their clients.

Derived from the renowned multi-volume International Encyclopaedia of Laws, this book provides a systematic approach to legislation and legal practice concerning energy resources and production in Finland. The book describes the administrative organization, regulatory framework, and relevant case law pertaining to the development, application, and use of such forms of energy as electricity, gas, petroleum, and coal, with attention as needed to the pervasive legal effects of competition law, environmental law, and tax law. A general introduction covers the geography of energy resources, sources and basic principles of energy law, and the relevant governmental institutions. Then follows a detailed description of specific legislation and regulation affecting such factors as documentation, undertakings, facilities, storage, pricing, procurement and sales, transportation, transmission, distribution, and supply of each form of energy. Case law, intergovernmental cooperation agreements, and interactions with environmental, tax, and competition law are explained. Its succinct yet scholarly nature, as well as the practical quality of the information it provides, make this book a valuable resource for energy sector policymakers and energy firm counsel handling cases affecting Finland. It will also be welcomed by researchers and academics for its contribution to the study of a complex field that today stands at the forefront of comparative law.

Using numerous practical examples, this book examines the evolution of EC telecommunications law following the achievement of liberalisation, the main policy goal of the 1990s. After reviewing the development of regulation in the run-up to liberalisation, the author identifies the methods used to direct the liberalisation process and tests their validity in the post-liberalisation context. A critical analysis is made of the claim that competition law will offer sufficient means to regulate the sector in the future. Particular emphasis is given to the way in which EC Competition Law changed in the 1990s using the essential facilities doctrine, an expansive non-discrimination principle and the policing of cross-subsidisation to tackle what were then thought of as regulatory matters. Also examined within the work is the procedural and institutional interplay between competition law and telecommunications regulation. In conclusion, Larouche explores the limits of competition law and puts forward a long-term case for sector-specific regulation, with a precise mandate to ensure that the telecommunications sector as a whole fulfils its role as a foundation for economic and social activity.

Regulating Industrial Internet Through IPR, Data Protection and Competition Law

On the Social Dimension in the Context of EC Competition Law

Competition Law Handbook for the EU and Nordic-Baltic Area

In this 2004 review of the Finnish economy, OECD finds that Finland's recent strong performance is threatened by population ageing and falling productivity and prices in the ICT sector. This edition's special feature suggests fiscal measures to counter budgetary pressures of the ageing population.

Finland Mineral & Mining Sector Investment and Business Guide - Strategic and Practical Information

This volume is long overdue. Integrated legal and economic analysis of competition law is crucial given the nature of the sector. However to carry this off successfully, one either needs intensive editorial work to bring different teams together; or one has to rely on the few who master both economic and legal analysis to a tee. Stefan Weishaar's analysis not only looks at a stubborn issue in competition law. He does so in three jurisdictions, in detailed yet clear fashion, with clear insight and ditto conclusions. Over and above its relevance to academic analysis, this book can go straight into competition authorities' decision making, and therefore also in compliance and remediation advice. D Geert Van Calster, University of Leuven, Belgium Cartels, Competition and Public Procurement uses a law and economics approach to analyse whether competition and public procurement laws in Europe and Asia deal effectively with bid rigging conspiracies. Stefan Weishaar explores the ways in which economic theory can be used to mitigate the adverse effects of bid rigging cartels. The study sheds light on one of the vital issues for achieving cost-effective public procurement D which is itself a critical question in the context of the global financial crisis. The book comprehensively examines whether different laws deal effectively with bid rigging and the ways in which economic theory can be used to mitigate the adverse effects of such cartels. The employed industrial economics and auction theory highlights shortcomings of the law in all three jurisdictions D the European Union, China and Japan D and seeks to raise the awareness of policymakers as to when extra precautionary measures against bid rigging conspiracies should be taken. Students and researchers who have a keen interest in the relationship between law and economics, competition law and public procurement law will find this topical book invaluable. Practitioners can see how economic theory can be used to identify situations that lend themselves to bid rigging and policymakers will be informed about the shortcomings of existing legislation from a legal and economics perspective and will be inspired by approaches taken in different jurisdictions.

Data, in its raw or unstructured form, has become an important and valuable economic asset, lending it the sobriquet of 'the oil of the twenty-first century'. Clearly, as intellectual property, raw data must be legally defined if not somehow protected to ensure that its access and re-use can be subject to legal relations. As legislators struggle to develop a settled legal regime in this complex area, this indispensable handbook will offer a careful and dedicated analysis of the legal instruments and remedies, both existing and potential, that provide such protection across a wide variety of national legal systems. Produced under the auspices of the International Association for the Protection of International Property (AIPPI), more than forty of the association's specialists from twenty-three countries worldwide contribute national chapters on the relevant law in their respective jurisdictions. The contributions thoroughly explain how each country approaches such crucial matters as the following: if there is any intellectual property right available to protect raw data; the nature of such intellectual property rights that exist in unstructured data; contracts on data and which legal boundaries stand in the way of contract drafting; liability for data products or services; and questions of international private law and cross-border portability. Each country's rules concerning specific forms of data - such as data embedded in household appliances and consumer goods, criminal offence data, data relating to human genetics, tax and bank secrecy, medical records, and clinical trial data - are described, drawing on legislation, regulation, and case law. A matchless legal resource on one of the most important raw materials of the twenty-first century, this book provides corporate counsel, practitioners and policymakers working in the field of intellectual property rights, and concerned academics with both a broad-based global overview on emerging legal strategies in the protection of unstructured data and the latest information on existing legislation and regulation in the area.

A New Consensus for Change

Finland Mining Laws and Regulations Handbook - Strategic Information and Basic Laws

Article 234 and Competition Law

Substantive and Procedural Challenges

EC Competition Law and Environmental Protection

Anti-cartel Enforcement Worldwide: Albania-Finland

Cartel activity is prohibited under EU law by virtue of Article 101(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Firms that violate this provision face severe punishment from those entities responsible for enforcing EU competition law: the European Commission, the national competition authorities, and the national courts. Stiff fines are regularly imposed on firms by these entities; such firm-focused punishment is an established feature of the antitrust enforcement landscape within the EU. In recent years, however, focus has also been placed on the individuals within the firms responsible for the cartel activity. It is increasingly recognized that punishment for cartel activity should be individual-focused as well as firm-focused. Accordingly, a growing tendency to criminalize cartel activity can be observed in the EU Member States. The existence of such criminal sanctions within the EU presents a number of crucial challenges that need to be met if the underlying enforcement objectives are to be achieved in practice without violating prevailing legal norms. For a start, given the severe consequences of a custodial sentence, the employment of criminal antitrust punishment must be justifiable in principle: one must have a robust normative framework rationalizing the existence of criminal cartel sanctions. Second, for it to be legitimate, antitrust criminalization should only occur in a manner that respects the mandatory legalities applicable to the European jurisdiction in question. These include the due process rights of the accused and the principle of legal certainty. Finally, the correct practical measures (such as a criminal leniency policy and a correctly defined criminal cartel offence) need to be in place in order to ensure that the employment of criminal antitrust punishment actually achieves its aims while maintaining its legitimacy. These three particular challenges can be conceptualized respectively as the theoretical, legal, and practical challenges of European antitrust criminalization. This book analyses these three crucial challenges so that the complexity of the process of European antitrust criminalization can be understood more accurately. In doing so, this book acknowledges that the three challenges should not be considered in isolation. In fact there is a dynamic relationship between the theoretical, legal, and practical challenges of European antitrust criminalization and an effective antitrust criminalization policy is one which recognizes and respects this complex interaction.

Tiivistelmä: EY:n kilpailuoikeus ja ympäristönsuojelu.

Derived from the renowned multi-volume International Encyclopaedia of Laws, this practical analysis of competition law and its interpretation in Finland covers every aspect of the subject - the various forms of restrictive agreements and abuse

The digitization of industrial processes has suddenly taken a great leap forward, with burgeoning applications in manufacturing, transportation and numerous other areas. Many stakeholders, however, are uncertain about the opportunities and risks associated with it and what it really means for businesses and national economies. Clarity of legal rules is now a pressing necessity. This book, the first to deal with legal questions related to Industrial Internet, follows a multidisciplinary approach that is instructed by law concerning intellectual property, data protection, competition, contracts and licensing, focusing on business, technology and policy-driven issues. Experts in various relevant fields of science and industry measure the legal tensions created by Industrial Internet in our global economy and propose solutions that are both theoretically valuable and concretely practical, identifying workable business models and practices based on both technical and legal knowledge. Perspectives include the following: regulating Industrial Internet via intellectual property rights (IPR); data ownership versus control over data; artificial intelligence and IPR infringement; patent owning in Industrial Internet; abuse of dominance in Industrial Internet platforms; data collaboration, pooling and hoarding; legal implications of granular versioning technologies; and misuse of information for anticompetitive purposes. The book represents a record of a major collaborative project, held between 2016 and 2019 in Finland, involving a number of universities, technology firms and law firms. As Industrial Internet technologies are already being used in several businesses, it is of paramount importance for the global economy that legal, business and policy-related challenges are promptly analyzed and discussed. This crucially important book not only reveals the legal and policy-related issues that we soon will have to deal with but also facilitates the creation of legislation and policies that promote Industrial-Internet-related technologies and new business opportunities. It will be warmly welcomed by practitioners, patent and other IPR attorneys, innovation economists and companies operating in the Industrial Internet ecosystem, as well as by competition authorities and other policymakers.

The Position of Associations of Agricultural Producers, in Particular Agricultural Cooperatives

The Relevant Geographic Market and the Assessment of a Dominant Market Position in EC and Finnish Competition Law

Competition Law in Finland

International Consumer Protection

Regulating Competition

Cartels, Competition and Public Procurement

This OECD review of Finland presents an overall picture, set within a macro-economic context, of regulatory achievements and challenges including regulatory quality, competition policy, and market openness.

In recent years, there has been a decentralisation of the enforcement of the EU competition law provisions, Articles 101 and 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Consequently, the national application of these provisions has become increasingly more common across the European Union. This national application poses various challenges for those concerned about the consistent application of EU competition law. This edited collection provides an in-depth analysis of the most important limitations of, and the challenges concerning, the applicability of Articles 101 and 102 TFEU at national level. Divided into five parts, the book starts out by examining how the consistent enforcement of Articles 101 and 102 TFEU operates as a general EU competition policy. It then discusses several recent landmark cases of the European Court of Justice on Articles 101 and 102 TFEU, before proceeding to analyse certain additional, unique jurisdictional challenges to the uniform application of the EU competition law provisions. Subsequently, it focuses on one of the most important instruments that can help to achieve the uniform application of EU competition law in cases handled by the national courts: preliminary rulings. Finally, it provides selective examples of how Articles 101 and 102 TFEU are effectively applied at national level, thereby providing additional input into how problematic the issue of consistent application of EU competition law is in practice.

This volume is for students and scholars of intellectual property law, practitioners seeking creative arguments from across the field, and policymakers searching for solutions to changing social and technological issues. The book explores the tensions between two fundamentally competing demands made of IP law.

Finnish Yearbook of International Law, 1999

Webvertising: Unfair Competition and Trademarks on the Internet

OECD Reviews of Regulatory Reform: Finland 2003 A New Consensus for Change

Volume 2

Finland Business Law Handbook Volume 1 Strategic Information and Basic Laws

Theoretical, Legal, and Practical Challenges