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FOURTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO REVIEW
ALL ASPECTS OF THE SET OF MULTILATERALLY AGREED
EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES AND RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF
RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES
Geneva, 25-29 September 2000

**DRAFT REPORT OF THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO
REVIEW ALL ASPECTS OF THE SET OF MULTILATERALLY AGREED
EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES AND RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF
RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES**

Geneva, 25 - 29 September 2000

Rapporteur: Mr. George K. Lipimile (Zambia)

AGENDA ITEM 6 (continued)

Speakers

Representative of OECD

Note for delegations

This draft report is a provisional text circulated for clearance by delegations.

Requests for amendments to statements of individual delegations should be communicated by **Wednesday, 4 October 2000 at the latest** to:

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Chapter I

REVIEW OF ALL ASPECTS OF THE SET OF MULTILATERALLY AGREED EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES AND RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

(Agenda item 6)

(Continued)

1. The representative of **OECD** said that, at the 2000 OECD Council meeting at Ministerial level, Ministers had decided on follow-up work to strengthen the application of the 1998 Council Recommendation concerning Effective Action against Hard Core Cartels. In the Recommendation, non Member countries were invited to associate themselves with the Recommendation. The globalization of pernicious cartel activities made it necessary to fight them at a global level. Competition authorities around the world must to be able to cooperate in vigorous anti-cartel enforcement, and for that to happen there must be cooperation in capacity building. For countries without a competition law or with a law but little experience, international organizations could help greatly through their programmes of technical assistance. Each international organization active in the competition field had different constituencies and missions. However, they were not alternatives, but were rather complementary. In this regard, OECD welcomed the fact that the Secretary General of UNCTAD had acknowledged the co-operation between UNCTAD and OECD in the field of technical assistance. OECD believed that this cooperation should progress further, insofar as resources and other factors permitted.