

COFECE submits the first Quarterly Report to Congress

- *During the first three months of the year, the Commission followed up on 161 cases that included concentrations, monopolistic practices and unlawful concentrations, investigations on essential facilities and barriers to competition, opinions on effective competition and on tenders, concessions and permits*
- *The Commission reported that the progress achieved in the period January 2017 to March 2017 was 13.8%, greater than 11.8% initially committed to in the Annual Work Program.*

Mexico City, May 11, 2017.- The Mexican Federal Economic Competition Commission (COFECE) submitted its first Quarterly Report to Congress which detailed the follow up of 161 cases that included reviews of concentrations, monopolistic practices, unlawful concentrations, investigations of essential facilities and barriers to competition, and an opinion on the conditions of effective competition.

Among the issues reported are:

- The decision of the Second Federal Collegiate Circuit Court concerning the conflict of competence between COFECE and the Federal Telecommunications Institute (IFT), based upon the analysis of the concentration between AT&T and Time Warner, involving assets of the telecommunications and broadcasting sectors, as well as products and services not related to these services. In this regard, the Court ruled that both bodies, within the scope of their respective competences, had to review the transaction. The part of the transaction analyzed by COFECE was authorized by the COFECE's Board of Commissioners, as it was determined that the transaction that it was unlikely to hinder, diminish or damage the process of competition.
- The follow up on the compliance of the conditions with which the concentrations' approval was granted, particularly the case of Aerovías de México and Delta.
- The award given to COFECE by the World Bank Group and the International Competition Network (ICN) in the category: "Implementing advocacy strategies at multiple levels," for the document Transition to Competitive Retail Gasoline and Diesel Markets, that provides 25 recommendations to successfully transition from a monopoly to competitive markets in the energy sector.

The Report highlights the first use of COFECE's powers, for example, to request the Federal Executive Branch to initiate a review of the constitutionality of the Law for Human Settlements and Urban Development of the State of Coahuila, which was admitted by the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (SCJN); the penal complaint for absolute monopolistic practices in the sale of goods to the health sector; the resolution that orders the elimination of barriers to competition found in the market for freight transport services in the State of Sinaloa; as well as the submission of COFECE's preliminary opinion on the possible lack of conditions for effective competition in interconnection services between rail networks.

Finally, the COFECE reported that the progress achieved in the 26 actions outlined in its Annual Work Program is 13.8%, greater than the 11.8% initially committed to.

The first Quarterly Report of COFECE's activities is submitted to the Federal Executive Branch and to Congress in compliance with article 28 of the Constitution and articles 12 and 49 of the Federal Economic Competition Law.

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The Federal Economic Competition Commission is entrusted with safeguarding competition and free market access. Through this, it contributes to consumer welfare and the efficient functioning of markets. Through its work, COFECE seeks better conditions for consumers, greater output, better services and a "level playing field" for businesses.