



**International
Competition
Network**

ANTI-CARTEL ENFORCEMENT TEMPLATE

**CARTELS WORKING GROUP
Subgroup 2: Enforcement Techniques**

Austria

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ICN ANTI-CARTEL ENFORCEMENT TEMPLATE

IMPORTANT NOTES:

This template is intended to provide information for the ICN member competition agencies about each other's legislation concerning (hardcore) cartels. At the same time the template supplies information for businesses participating in cartel activities about the rules applicable to them; moreover, it enables businesses which suffer from cartel activity to get information about the possibilities of lodging a complaint in one or more jurisdictions.

Reading the template is not a substitute for consulting the referenced statutes and regulations. This template should be a starting point only.

[Please include, where applicable, any references to relevant statutory provisions, regulations or policies as well as references to publicly accessible sources, if any.]¹

1. Information on the law relating to cartels

A. Law(s) covering cartels: [availability (homepage address) with an indication of the languages in which these materials are available]	Austrian Cartel Act 2005 ("Cartel Act"): http://www.bwb.gv.at/Fachinformationen/rechtlicheGrundlagen/Seiten/Kartellgesetz.aspx and https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20004174 Only German version available.
B. Implementing regulation(s) (if any): [name and reference number, availability (homepage address) with an indication of the languages in which these materials are available]	None
C. Interpretative guideline(s)	Position on Settlements:

¹ Editor's note: all the comments in [square brackets] are intended to assist the agency when answering this template, but will be removed once the completed template is made public.

<p>(if any): [name and reference number, availability (homepage address) and indication of the languages in which these materials are available]</p>	<p>http://www.en.bwb.gv.at/Documents/BWB%20Settlements_english.pdf</p> <p>Handbook on Leniency: http://www.en.bwb.gv.at/Documents/BWB%20Leniency_english.pdf</p> <p>Standpoint on Resale Price Maintenance: http://www.en.bwb.gv.at/Documents/BWB%20Standpoint%20on%20Resale%20Price%20Maintenance_english.pdf</p>
<p>D. Other relevant materials (if any): [availability (homepage address) with an indication of the languages in which these materials are available]</p>	<p>General information about cartels: http://www.en.bwb.gv.at/CartelsAbuseControl/Seiten/default.aspx#Cartel</p>

2. Scope and nature of prohibition on cartels

<p>A. Does your law or case law define the term “cartel”? [Please quote.]</p> <p>If not, please indicate the term you use instead. [Please quote.]</p>	<p>§ 1 Cartel Act contains a prohibition of cartels which corresponds to Art 101 TFEU.</p> <p>There is no authorized English translation.</p>
<p>B. Does your legislation or case law distinguish between very serious cartel behaviour (“hardcore cartels” – e.g.: price fixing, market sharing, bid rigging or production or sales quotas²) and other types of “cartels”? [Please describe how this differentiation is made and identify the most egregious types of conduct.]</p>	<p>The prohibition of anticompetitive agreements in § 1 Cartel Act is almost identical to the prohibition provided for in Art 101/1 TFEU. Consequently, just like Art 101 TFEU, it does not contain any difference relating to the mode or seriousness of a cartel infringement.</p>
<p>C. Scope of the prohibition of hardcore cartels: [including any exceptions, exclusions and defences e.g. for particular industries or sectors. Please also describe any other limitations to the ban on hardcore cartels.]</p>	<p>§ 2 Cartel Act provides for a general de minimis-defence, exemptions for the book and press sector and cooperatives.</p>

² In some jurisdictions these types of cartels – and possibly some others – are regarded as particularly serious violations. These types of cartels are generally referred to as “hardcore cartels”. Hereinafter this terminology is used.

<p>D. Is participation in a hardcore cartel illegal <i>per se</i>³? [If the situation differs for civil, administrative and criminal liability, please clarify this.]</p>	<p>Like in EU competition law, infringements by objects do not require any proof of anticompetitive effects.</p>
<p>E. Is participation in a hardcore cartel a civil or administrative or criminal offence, or a combination of these?</p>	<p>The Supreme Cartel Court characterized the fines imposed as a consequence of an infringement of § 1 Cartel Act/Art 101 TFEU as "criminal-offence-like" ("strafrechtsähnlicher Charakter").</p> <p>The Criminal Act as such only contains an explicit prohibition of bid rigging in public tenders (§ 168b StGB).</p>

3. Investigating institution(s)

<p>A. Name of the agency, which investigates cartels: [if there is more than one agency, please describe the allocation of responsibilities]</p>	<p>Bundeswettbewerbsbehörde (BWB) = Federal Competition Authority</p>
<p>B. Contact details of the agency: [address, telephone and fax including the country code, email, website address and languages available on the website]</p>	<p>Praterstraße 31 A-1020 Vienna phone: ++43-1-24508-815-0 fax: ++43-1-5874200 email: wettbewerb@bwb.gv.at website: www.bwb.gv.at (German, English)</p>
<p>C. Information point for potential complainants:</p>	<p>See above, 3B. http://www.en.bwb.gv.at/CartelsAbuseControl/complaint/Seiten/default.aspx Form for complaints, only available in German: http://www.bwb.gv.at/KartelleUndMarkmachtmissbrauch/Beschwerdeeinbringung/Seiten/default.aspx</p>
<p>D. Contact point where complaints can be lodged:</p>	<p>See above, 3B.</p>
<p>E. Are there other authorities which may assist the investigating agency? If yes, please name the authorities and the type of assistance they provide.</p>	<p>The Federal Cartel Prosecutor (Bundeskartellanwalt - BKANw) is also entitled to initiate Cartel Court proceedings. He has not been conferred with investigatory powers himself, but he may request information from the BWB or ask the BWB to conduct investigations.</p>

³ For the purposes of this template the notion of 'per se' covers both 'per se' and 'by object', as these terms are synonyms used in different jurisdictions.

4. Decision-making institution(s)⁴ [to be filled in only if this is different from the investigating agency]

A. Name of the agency making decisions in cartel cases: [if there is more than one agency, please describe the allocation of responsibilities.]	Kartellgericht - Cartel Court Kartellobergericht - Austrian Supreme Court as Court of Appeal in cartel matters (Supreme Cartel Court)
B. Contact details of the agency: [address, telephone and fax including the country code, email, website address and languages available on the website]	Both courts: Schmerlingplatz 11 A-1016 Vienna phone: ++43-1-52152-0 fax: ++43-1-52152-3690
C. Contact point for questions and consultations:	Dr. Friedrich Heigl, President of the Cartel Senate
D. Describe the role of the investigating agency in the process leading to the sanctioning of the cartel conduct.	The Cartel Court can only impose sanctions (fines) upon application by the BWB and/or the BKA ^{nw} . Therefore the position of the investigating agencies in a court procedure may be compared to a prosecutor in competition matters.
E. What is the role of the investigating agency if cartel cases belong under criminal proceedings?	The BWB does not participate in criminal proceedings based on § 168b StGB (bid-rigging; see above 2E). However, § 78 para 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code obliges the BWB to flag any suspicion of criminal offences which comes to its knowledge in the course of its activities to the Criminal Investigation Department or the Public Prosecution Office.

5. Handling complaints and initiation of proceedings

A. Basis for initiating investigations in cartel cases: [complaint, ex officio, leniency application, notification, etc.]	complaint, ex officio, leniency application, cooperation with DG COMP, cooperation with national Competition Authorities.
B. Are complaints required to be made in a specific form (e.g. by phone, in writing, on a form, etc.)? [If there is	Written submission by using the form published on the BWB's website is strongly recommended: http://www.bwb.gv.at/KartelleUndMarkmachtmissbrauch/Beschwerdeeinbringung/Seiten/default.aspx The form is available in German only, for English information see:

⁴ Meaning: institution taking a decision on the merits of the case (e.g. prohibition decision, imposition of fine, etc.)

<p>a requirement to complete a specific form, please, indicate its location (website address).]</p>	<p>http://www.en.bwb.gv.at/CartelsAbuseControl/complaint/Seiten/default.aspx</p>
<p>C. Legal requirements for lodging a complaint against a cartel: [e.g. is legitimate interest required, or is standing to make a complaint limited to certain categories of complainant?]</p>	<p>No legal requirements for lodging a complaint before the BWB. However, undertakings are also entitled to directly apply for a cease-and-desist-order before the Cartel Court, if they prove their legal or economic interest in the decision (see § 36 para 4/4 Cartel Act).</p> <p>(As already mentioned in 4D, only the BWB and/or the BKAⁿw are able to apply for the imposition of fines.)</p>
<p>D. Is the investigating agency obliged to take action on each complaint that it receives or does it have discretion in this respect? [Please elaborate.]</p>	<p>No such legal obligation.</p>
<p>E. If the agency intends not to pursue a complaint, is it required to adopt a decision addressed to the complainant explaining its reasons?</p>	<p>No such legal obligation.</p>
<p>F. Is there a time limit counted from the date of receipt of a complaint by the competition agency for taking the decision on whether to investigate or reject it?</p>	<p>No such time limit.</p>

6. Leniency policy⁵

<p>A. What is the official name of your leniency policy (if any)? [Please indicate its public</p>	<p>No official name. The leniency policy is commonly referred to as "Kronzeugenregelung" and based on § 11 para 3 Competition Act (Wettbewerbsgesetz). For the Competition Act, see: https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20001898 only available in German</p>
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⁵ For the purposes of this template the notion of 'leniency' covers both full leniency and a reduction in the sanction or fines. Moreover, for the purposes of this template terms like 'leniency' 'amnesty' and 'immunity' are considered as synonyms.

availability.]	For the Handbook on Leniency see: http://www.en.bwb.gv.at/Documents/BWB%20Leniency_english.pdf
B. Does your jurisdiction offer full leniency as well as partial leniency (i.e. reduction in the sanction / fine), depending on the case?	Both
C. Who is eligible for full leniency [only for the first one to come forward or for more participants in the cartel]?	<p>The scope of the leniency programme covers the full range of prohibitions laid down in Section 1 Cartel Act and Article 101 TFEU and is not restricted to collusive agreements between two or more competitors on the same level of the production or distribution chain.</p> <p>According to § 11 para 3 Competition Act an undertaking is eligible for leniency, if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it is the first undertaking to inform the BWB about an infringement in a way the BWB can apply for a search warrant or, if the BWB has already learned about an infringement, provides as first undertaking additional information, which enables the BWB to file an application to the Cartel Court without further investigations, - it has ceased its participation in the cartel activities, - it cooperates without any restrictions with the BWB; - it has not forced other undertakings to participate in the cartel. <p>Further undertakings may be eligible for a reduced fine, if all other conditions are fulfilled and they provide information that represents „reasonable added value“.</p>
D. Is eligibility for leniency dependent on the enforcing agency having either no knowledge of the cartel or insufficient knowledge of the cartel to initiate an investigation? In this context, is the date (the moment) at which participants in the cartel come forward with information (before or after the opening of an investigation) of any relevance for the outcome of leniency applications?	<p>Yes, see above 6C.</p> <p>Only the first undertaking that fulfils the leniency criteria receives full immunity.</p> <p>Considering further leniency applicants, the BWB will reduce fines to the following extent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for the second undertaking to meet the requirements (significant added value), between 30% and 50%; - for the third undertaking to meet the requirements (significant added value), between 20% and 30%; - for any subsequent undertaking to meet the requirements (significant added value), up to 20%. <p>In order to determine the level of reduction of fines within the above mentioned ranges, the BWB will consider the time at which the information or evidence has been submitted as well as the actual added value associated with the submitted information or evidence.</p>
E. Who can be a beneficiary of the leniency program (individual / businesses)?	Undertakings.
F. What are the	See above, 6C.

<p>conditions of availability of full leniency: [e.g. provide decisive evidence, maintain cooperation throughout, not to be the ringleader, cease the infringement, restitution, etc.]</p>	
<p>G. What are the conditions of availability of partial leniency (such as reduction of sanction / fine / imprisonment): [e.g.: valuable, potential, decisive evidence by witnesses or on basis of written documents, etc.? Must the information be sufficient to lead to an initiation of investigations?]</p>	<p>See above, 6C and 6D.</p>
<p>H. Obligations for the beneficiary after the leniency application has been accepted: [e.g. ongoing, full cooperation with the investigating agency during the proceedings, etc.]</p>	<p>Ongoing, full cooperation is required.</p>
<p>I. Are there formal requirements to make a leniency application? [e.g. must applications take a particular form or include particular information/data, must they be in writing or can they be made orally, etc.]</p>	<p>The form which is attached to the Leniency-Manual has to be completed, see page 19 of the Handbook on leniency:</p> <p>http://www.en.bwb.gv.at/Documents/BWB%20Leniency_english.pdf</p> <p>Upon completion of the form the undertaking has to perfect the marker by submitting information and evidence to substantiate the alleged infringement. Upon the applicant's request the application may be made orally.</p>
<p>J. Are there distinct procedural steps within the leniency program? [e.g.: provisional guarantee of leniency ("PGL") and further steps leading to a final leniency]</p>	<p>After a thorough assessment of the leniency application the BWB issues - upon request - a notice whether it considers § 11 para 3 Competition Act applicable (subject to the continuous cooperation with the BWB).</p> <p>After closing its investigations the BWB issues a notice indicating the precise percentage of reduction granted to the applicant.</p>

agreement / decision)?]	
K. At which time during the application process is the applicant given certainty with respect to its eligibility for leniency, and how is this done?	At the point in time the BWB issues its first notice (see above, 6J) the BWB makes a (conditional) informal commitment to the leniency applicant.
L. What is the legal basis for the power to agree to grant leniency? Is leniency granted on the basis of an agreement or is it laid down in a (formal) decision? Who within the agency decides about leniency applications?	<p>On the basis of § 11 para 3 Competition Act (see above, 6A) the BWB decides whether it refrains from the imposition of fines or only imposes reduced fines.</p> <p>However, the decision to grant immunity or leniency reductions is not taken by way of a formal decision or an agreement. Rather, the BWB issues an informal notice (see § 11 para 6 Competition Act).</p> <p>At that point in time, the BKANw loses his power to file an application for fines. The Cartel Court - which imposes fines only upon application by the BWB and/or BKANw - may not impose higher fines than these authorities have applied for.</p> <p>Due to the monocratic structure of the BWB, all decisions of the BWB are taken by the director general.</p>
M. Do you have a marker system? If yes, please describe it.	The submission of the leniency form (see above, 6I) triggers a marker which is to be elaborated within a given time period.
N. Does the system provide for any extra credit⁶ for disclosing additional violations? [e.g. a hardcore cartel in another market]	The leniency program does not reward the undertaking disclosing a separate infringement with an additional percentage reduction, but the disclosing applicant may qualify for immunity for the separate infringement if he meets the requirements set out above in 6C and 6D.
O. Is the agency required to keep the identity of the beneficiary confidential? If yes, please elaborate.	There is no such legal confidentiality obligation. However, in practice the BWB does not disclose the identity of the applicant until it files an application to the Cartel Court.
P. Is there a possibility of appealing an agency's decision rejecting a leniency application?	No.

⁶ Also known as: “leniency plus”, “amnesty plus” or “immunity plus”. This category covers situations where a leniency applicant, in order to get as lenient treatment as possible in a particular case, offers to reveal information about participation in another cartel distinct from the one which is the subject of its first leniency application.

<p>Q. Contact point where a leniency application can be lodged [telephone and fax including the country code, plus out of hours contacts (if any)]:</p>	<p>Dr. Peter Matousek - phone: ++43-1-24508-815303 Mag. Natalie Harsdorf Enderndorf LL.M. - phone: ++43-1-24508-815126 Dr. Beatrix Krauskopf - phone: ++43-1-24508-815312 Dr. Luca Schicho LL.M. - phone: ++43-1-24508-815322 fax and email: see above, 3B.</p>
<p>R. Does the policy address the possibility of leniency being revoked? If yes, describe the circumstances where revocation would occur. Can an appeal be made against a decision to revoke leniency?</p>	<p>There are no explicit provisions in the applicable statute or the Handbook on Leniency. However, in case the conditions (as laid down in 6C and 6D) are not fulfilled (any longer) by the applicant, the leniency benefits may be revoked.</p>
<p>S. Does your policy allow for “affirmative leniency”, that is the possibility of the agency approaching potential leniency applicants?</p>	<p>The Competition Act contains no provisions on "affirmative leniency".</p>
<p>T. Does your authority have rules to protect leniency material from disclosure? If yes, please elaborate.</p>	<p>As all submissions to the BWB, leniency applications and related materials are treated confidentially. In general, the BWB is obliged to safeguard business secrets according to the (constitutional) provisions of the data protection law (Datenschutzgesetz) and the civil service's confidentiality obligations (Amtsverschwiegenheit).</p>

7. Settlement

<p>A. Does your competition regime allow settlement?</p> <p>If yes, please indicate its public availability (link to the relevant rules, guidelines, etc.).</p>	<p>yes; see BWB position on settlements</p> <p>English: http://www.en.bwb.gv.at/Documents/BWB%20Settlements_english.pdf</p> <p>German: http://www.bwb.gv.at/Documents/BWB%20Standpunkt%20zu%20Settlements%20September%202014.pdf</p>
<p>B. Which types of restrictive agreements are eligible for</p>	<p>Cartels as well as unilateral conduct, such as abuse of dominance, and the unauthorised implementation of mergers.</p>

settlement [e.g. hardcore cartels, other types of cartels, vertical agreements only ...]?	
C. What is the reward of the settlement for the parties?	Reduction of the fine up to 20%
D. May a reduction for settling be cumulated with a leniency reward?	Yes.
E. List the criteria (if there is any) determining the cases which are suitable for settlement.	A settlement requires the undertaking to introduce a settlement submission in which the undertaking acknowledges the facts it is accused of and accepts the legal assessment made by the BWB as well as the maximum amount of the fine suggested by the BWB in its application to the Cartel Court.
F. Describe briefly the system [who can initiate settlement – your authority or the parties, whether your authority is obliged to settle if the parties initiate, in which stage of the investigation settlement may be initiated, etc.].	<p>A settlement decision is still a cartel court decision, but only taken based on facts investigated by the BWB and not contested by the undertaking. Consequently there is no necessity of conducting a full investigation.</p> <p>When fixing the fines, the BWB takes into account the speeding up of procedure as well as the contribution to the investigation (see 7E).</p> <p>Settlements can only be initiated by the parties. It is the BWBs discretion if a case is considered suitable for a settlement.</p>
F. Describe the procedural efficiencies of your settlement system [e.g. shorter decision, etc.].	Shorter investigation period, faster court procedure, cost saving, shorter decision.
G. Does a settlement necessitate that the parties acknowledge their liability for the violation?	Yes, see 7E.
H. Is there a possibility for settled parties to appeal a settlement decision at court?	As the settlement procedure leads to a “normal” cartel court decision, this decision may be appealed as any other decision of the cartel court.

8. Commitment

<p>A. Does your competition regime allow the possibility of commitment?</p> <p>If yes, please indicate its public availability [link to the relevant rules, guidelines, etc.].</p>	<p>yes, see § 27 Cartel Act: https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/NormDokument.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20004174&FassungVom=2010-07-06&Artikel=&Paragraf=27&Anlage=&Uebergangsrecht</p> <p>Only the German version is available.</p>
<p>B. Which types of restrictive agreements are eligible for commitment [e.g. hardcore cartels, other types of cartels, vertical agreements only ...]?</p> <p>Are there commitments which are excluded from the commitment possibility?</p>	<p>Cartels (§ 1 Cartel Act), abuse of a dominant position (§ 5 Cartel Act), retaliatory actions (§ 6 Cartel Act), unauthorised implementation of a merger (§ 17 Cartel Act)</p>
<p>C. List the criteria (if there are any) determining the cases which are suitable for commitment.</p>	<p>It is in the cartel court's discretion to accept commitments offered by the parties.</p> <p>The cartel court only accepts commitments, if there is a reasonable expectation that the commitments remove a competition problem permanently.</p>
<p>D. Describe, which types of commitments are available under your competition law.[e.g.: behavioural / structural]</p>	<p>Both, behavioural and structural agreements are available; see § 26 Cartel Act.</p>
<p>E. Describe briefly the system [who can initiate commitment – your authority or the parties, in which stage of the investigation commitment may be initiated, etc.]</p>	<p>The authority and the parties are allowed to initiate discussions about commitments, in the end it is the cartel court's decision to accept the commitments proposed by the undertaking concerned and to declare them legally binding.</p>
<p>I. Does a commitment decision necessitate that the parties acknowledge their liability for the</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

violation?	
J. Describe how your authority monitors the parties' compliance to the commitments.	Commitments are either monitored by the case handler(s) of a particular case, or the undertaking(s) concerned agree on submitting a (periodically) monitoring report as part of the commitment.
K. Is there a possibility for parties to appeal a commitment decision at court?	In theory yes, but an appeal is unlikely, as the parties have to propose the commitments.

9. Investigative powers of the enforcing institution(s)⁷

A. Briefly describe the investigative measures available to the enforcing agency such as requests for information, searches/raids⁸, electronic or computer searches, expert opinion, etc. and indicate whether such measures requires a court warrant.	Request for information (RFI), interrogations of parties and witnesses, expert opinion, sector inquiries, dawn raids. Only dawn raids require a court warrant.
B. Can private locations, such as residences, automobiles, briefcases and persons be searched, raided or inspected? Does this require authorisation by a court?	Yes. A court warrant is needed (see above, 9A).
C. May evidence not falling under the scope of the authorisation allowing the inspection be seized / used as evidence in another case? If yes, under which circumstances (e.g. is a post-search court warrant needed)?	To collect evidence not falling within the scope of the Court's search warrant, an additional search warrant or an extension of the original search warrant is required.
D. Have there been significant legal challenges to your use of investigative measures authorized by the courts? If yes, please briefly describe	When enforcing its right to ask (confidential) information by way of RFIs to do a sector inquiry, the BWB faced legal challenges by some undertakings. However, the Supreme Cartel Court confirmed the BWB's powers to ask for this information.

⁷ "Enforcing institutions" may mean either the investigating or the decision-making institution or both.

⁸ "Searches/raids" means all types of search, raid or inspection measures.

them.	Court warrants authorizing dawn raids were appealed several times. The appellants claimed i.a. that there was no/not enough evidence to authorize a dawn raid or that the BWB should have used less extensive investigation methods, such as RFIs or oral interrogations. So far the Supreme Cartel Court dismissed all appeals against search warrants.
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10. Procedural rights of businesses / individuals

<p>A. Key rights of defence in cartel cases: [e.g.: right of access to documents in the possession of the enforcing authority, right to a written statement of the case against the defendant, right to respond to that case in writing, right to confront orally, right to confront companies or individuals that make allegations against the defendant, right to legal representation before the enforcing authorities, right not to self-incriminate, etc.] Please indicate the relevant legal provisions.</p>	<p>No access to the BWB's file, but full access to the Cartel Court's file in the course of the Court proceedings;</p> <p>The BWB has to inform the company about the results of its investigations before it initiates proceedings against it (§ 13 Competition Act).</p> <p>The parties have a right to be heard in the Cartel Court's proceedings (§ 15 Außerstreitgesetz/AußStrG - Law Governing Proceedings in Matters Other than Legal Disputes).</p> <p>Right not to self-incriminate has been acknowledged by the Supreme Cartel Court in the context with RFIs.</p>
<p>B. Protection awarded to business secrets (competitively sensitive information): is there a difference depending on whether the information is provided under a compulsory legal order or provided under informal co-operation? Please indicate the relevant legal provisions.</p>	<p>The BWB is obliged to safeguard the confidentiality of business secrets according to the (constitutional) provisions of the data protection law (Datenschutzgesetz) and the civil service's confidentiality obligations (Amtsverschwiegenheit).</p>

11. Limitation periods and deadlines

<p>A. What is the limitation period (if any) from the date of the termination of the infringement by which the investigation / proceedings must begin or a decision on the merits of the case must</p>	<p>According to § 33 Cartel Act a fine may only be imposed by the Cartel Court if the application has been filed within 5 years after the termination of the infringement.</p>
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be made?	
B. What is the deadline, statutory or otherwise (if any) for the completion of an investigation or to make a decision on the merits?	There are no such investigation deadlines. Considering the deadline for a court decision on the merits, see 11A.
C. What are the deadlines, statutory or otherwise (if any) to challenge the commencement or completion of an investigation or a decision regarding sanctions? (see also 15A)	Appeals against decisions of the Cartel Court have to be filed within four weeks (after the decision was issued in writing).

12. Types of decisions

A. List which types of decisions on the merits of the case can be made in cartel cases under the laws listed under Section 1. [E.g.: finding of an infringement, ordering to bring the infringement to an end, imposition of fines, etc.]	Order to bring an infringement to an end (§ 26 Cartel Act), commitment decision (§ 27 Cartel Act), finding of an infringement (§ 28 para 1 Cartel Act), finding of applicability of the Austrian Cartel Act (§ 28 para 2 Cartel Act), imposition of fines (§ 29 Cartel Act), interim measures (§ 48 Cartel Act).
B. List any other types of decisions on the merits of the case relevant particularly in hardcore cartel cases under the laws listed under Section 1 (if different from those listed under 12/A).	-
C. Can interim measures⁹ be ordered during the proceedings in cartel cases? (if different measures for hardcore cartels please describe both¹⁰.) Which institution (the investigatory / the decision-making one) is authorised to take such decisions? What are the conditions for taking such a	During the infringement proceedings before the Cartel Court, the court is authorized to impose interim measures upon application by one of the parties (§ 48 Cartel Act). All parties have to be heard before the decision on interim measures is adopted. For interim measures to be adopted the applicant has to provide prima-facie-evidence proving that the requirements (i.e. the existence of an anticompetitive agreement) for a cease-and-desist order are given.

⁹ In some jurisdictions, in cases of urgency due to the risk of serious and irreparable damage to competition, either the investigator or the decision-making agency may order interim measures prior to taking a decision on the merits of the case [e.g.: by ordering the immediate termination of the infringement].

¹⁰ Only for agencies which answered “yes” to question 2.B. above

decision?	
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13. Sanctions for procedural breaches (non-compliance with procedural obligations) in the course of investigations

<p>A. Grounds for the imposition of procedural sanctions / fines [e.g. late provision of requested information, false or incomplete provision of information, lack of notice, lack of disclosure, obstruction of justice, destruction of evidence, challenging the validity of documents authorizing investigative measures, etc.]:</p>	<p>Obstruction of BWB's order to provide information by RFI or oral statement, obstruction of BWB's right to examine files of an undertaking; see § 11a para 1 lit 1 to 3 Competition Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non-provision of requested information, - late provision of requested information, - wrong or incomplete provision of information.
<p>B. Type and nature of the sanction (civil, administrative, criminal, combined; pecuniary or other):</p>	<p>Administrative sanction up to € 75,000 imposed by BWB.</p>
<p>C. On whom can procedural sanctions be imposed?</p>	<p>Undertakings</p>
<p>D. Criteria for determining the sanction / fine:</p>	<p>§ 11a para 5 Competition Act in conjunction with § 19 VStG (Verwaltungsstrafgesetz 1991): gravity of the infringement, intention of the undertaking (negligence/fault), further aggravating and mitigating factors can be taken into consideration. Evaluation is on a case-by-case basis.</p>
<p>E. Are there maximum and / or minimum sanctions / fines?</p>	<p>Fines must not exceed € 25,000, only if the RFI was rendered as a formal decision (Bescheid), fines must not exceed € 75,000 (see § 11a para 5 Competition Act).</p> <p>There are no provisions on minimum fines.</p>

14. Sanctions on the merits of the case

<p>A. Type and nature of sanctions in cartel cases (civil, administrative, criminal, combined):</p> <p>On whom can sanctions be imposed? [E.g.: representatives of</p>	<p>Grounds for the imposition of fines as sanctions on the merits: participation in cartels (§ 1 Cartel Act, Art 101 TFEU); abuse of a dominant market position (§ 5 Cartel Act, Art 102 TFEU); retaliatory actions (§ 6 Cartel Act); unauthorized implementation of a merger (§ 17 Cartel Act), non-compliance with a commitment decision (§ 27 Cartel Act);</p> <p>The Supreme Cartel Court has characterized the fines</p>
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<p>businesses, (imprisonment for individuals), businesses, in the case of associations of companies the associations or the individual companies?]</p>	<p>imposed by the Cartel Court as "criminal-offence-like" sanctions.</p> <p>In Austria, sanctions can be imposed on undertakings and associations of undertakings.</p>
<p>B. Criteria for determining the sanction / fine: [e.g.: gravity, duration of the violation, benefit gained from the violation]</p>	<p>See § 30 para 1 Cartel Act: Gravity and duration of the infringement; enrichment; negligence/intention; economic strength of the undertaking;</p> <p>§ 30 para 2 and 3 Cartel Act contain a non-exhaustive list of aggravating and mitigating factors, e.g. repeat offender, agitator or ancillary participation and contribution to the Court's fact finding.</p>
<p>C. Are there maximum and / or minimum sanctions / fines?</p>	<p>§ 29 lit 1 Cartel Act provides for that fines in the cases cited above may not exceed 10 % of the total turnover achieved in the last business year.</p>
<p>D. Guideline(s) on calculation of fines: [name and reference number, availability (homepage address) and indication of the languages in which these materials are available]</p>	<p>No national guidelines. In past cases the European Commission's guidelines on fines were taken as a point of reference for the calculation. This has been acknowledged by the Supreme Cartel Court insofar as the legal criteria for their imposition and the underlying valuations are comparable.</p> <p>On the legal basis, see above 14B.</p>
<p>E. Does a challenge to a decision imposing a sanction / fine have an automatic suspensory effect on that sanction / fine? If it is necessary to apply for suspension, what are the criteria?</p>	<p>As a general principle, the decision is enforceable only when it becomes final (§ 43 AußStrG). However, the Cartel Court may declare the decision provisionally binding and enforceable, if this is deemed necessary to prevent detriments to a party or the public interest.</p>

15. Possibilities of appeal

<p>A. Does your law provide for an appeal against a decision that there has been a violation of a prohibition of cartels? If yes, what are the grounds of appeal, such as questions of law or fact or breaches of procedural requirements?</p>	<p>According to § 39 Cartel Act the parties are able to appeal against the Cartel Court's decisions.</p> <p>There are no special provisions regarding the grounds for appeal against a prohibition decision of the Cartel Court, the general grounds for appeal regulated in the Code of Civil Procedure (Zivilprozessordnung - ZPO) are breaches of procedural requirements (e.g. right to be heard), incorrect legal appraisal and the incorrect adoption of facts (contradiction with the protocol).</p>
<p>B. Before which court or agency should such a challenge be made? [if the answer to question 15/A is affirmative]</p>	<p>Oberster Gerichtshof als Kartellobergericht -Austrian Supreme Court as Court of Appeal in cartel matters (Supreme Cartel Court).</p> <p>See 4A.</p>