

FY 2015 Japan Fair Trade Commission Performance Evaluation Report (Standard Format)

(The Japan Fair Trade Commission 27-(3))

Name of Activity	Public relations and public hearings on competition policy, etc. Promoting ties with overseas competition authorities				
Outline of Activity	Striving to strengthen cooperation and collaborations with overseas competition authorities, whether bilateral, multilateral, or implemented within the framework of technical assistance, and enhancing the international presence of the JFTC to ensure that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world				
Goal	Promoting ties with overseas competition agencies, etc. by holding mutual consultations with overseas competition agencies based on bilateral antimonopoly cooperation agreements, participating proactively in multilateral consultations, offering technical assistance to the competition agencies, etc. of developing economies and transition economies and enhancing the international presence of the JFTC to ensure that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world				
Budget-Related Activity	Breakdown of Budget	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Amount requested for FY2016
	Amount Allocated (thousand yen)	Initial budget (a)	51,971	53,541	57,718
		Supplementary budget (b)	0	0	0
		Budget Carried(c)	0	0	/
	Total(a+b+c)	51,971	53,541		
Executed amount (thousand yen)		48,914	53,000		
Important Cabinet Policy Related to the Activity (Main Administrative Policy Speeches, etc.)	June 2, 2009 Additional resolution by the Committee on Economy, Trade and Industry of the House of Representatives and House of Councilors regarding the bill to revise the Antimonopoly Act in 2009				

Evaluation Index	Percentage of participants in technical training courses on competition law and policy for developing economies, etc. who responded that the technical training they received was effective [See Note]	/	Actual Results					Year in this evaluation	Target achievement
			FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013 FY2014	Achieved
			97%	94%	99%	91%	90%	/	
	Target Figures for Each Fiscal Year					80%+			
	Number of English press releases posted on the JFTC website	/	Actual Results					Year in this evaluation	Target achievement
			FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013 FY2014	Achieved
			16	28	35	34	30	/	
	Target Figures for Each Fiscal Year					The same level as the previous fiscal year or better			
	State of holding mutual consultations with overseas competition agencies based on bilateral antimonopoly cooperation agreements, participating in multilateral consultations, offering technical assistance to the competition agencies, etc., of developing economies and transition economies and enhancing the international presence of the JFTC to ensure that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world	/	State of progress of the activity (actual results)					Year in this evaluation	Target achievement
			FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013 FY2014	Considerable progress has been made
See Attachment					/				
Target Figures for Each Fiscal Year									

Note : The percentage of participants who gave a score of "5" or "4" on a 5-point scale, with 5 being the highest possible score, or a score of "4" or "3" on a 4-point scale, with 4 being the highest possible score, concerning "Appropriateness of the training program," "Evaluation of presentations given by the lecturers," and "Whether or not the knowledge and experience obtained in the training will be useful".

Evaluation results	Measurements of target achievement rates	<p>Administrative organization common classification</p> <p>Considerable progress has been made</p> <hr/> <p>Basis of judgment</p> <p>In the evaluation index, targets were achieved in the “percentage of participants in technical training courses on competition law and policy for developing economies, etc., who responded that the technical training they received was effective” and that the “number of English press releases posted on the JFTC website.” As for the “state of holding mutual consultations with overseas competition agencies based on bilateral antimonopoly cooperation agreements, participating in multilateral consultations, offering technical assistance to the competition agencies, etc., of developing economies and transition economies and enhancing the international presence of the JFTC to ensure that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world,” certain indexes underperformed in the results of the previous fiscal year. However, the number of accesses to the English front page of the website has been consistently reaching a record level, and the number of lecturers sent to seminars and other events hosted by overseas bar associations and other organizations has also been rising. As a result, the level of overseas attention to the JFTC is considered to be markedly increasing. Consequently, considerable progress is believed to have been made in achieving the target of promoting ties with overseas competition agencies, etc., and the target of ensuring that Japan's competition policies are known around the world are believed to have been achieved.</p>
	Analysis of activity	<p>The results of surveys conducted with participants in technical training for developing economies, etc., showed that, while certain participants positively evaluated the structure of training and training programs, there were some noting the necessity for improving the style of lectures. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to strengthen cooperation and collaborations with overseas competition authorities and ensure that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world.</p> <p>However, evaluating the overall evaluation index, it is possible to evaluate that initiatives, such as holding mutual consultations with overseas competition agencies, participating proactively in multilateral consultations, including ICN, offering technical assistance to the competition agencies of developing economies, etc., and ensuring that Japan's competition policies are known around the world, were necessary and effective and these activities were efficient in strengthening cooperation and collaborations with overseas competition authorities and enhancing the international presence of the JFTC to ensure that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world.</p> <p>Moreover, the number of lecturers sent to seminars and other events hosted by overseas bar associations and other organizations has significantly risen between 1.5 times and 3 times compared with the previous figures. It is possible to evaluate that this initiative is necessary and effective in enhancing the international presence of the JFTC, and it is also able to be assumed it is efficient in doing so because, as described above, the number of accesses to the English front page of the JFTC website has been reaching a record level.</p>
	Directions to be reflected in next-term targets	<p>Policy</p> <p>Continue to strive to strengthen cooperation and collaborations with overseas competition authorities and ensure that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world.</p> <p>Evaluation Index</p> <p>It is possible to evaluate that these initiatives are necessary, as well as effective and efficient to a certain extent in promoting ties with overseas competition agencies, etc. However, improvements are required in the matters as described below.</p> <p>a. Understanding of competition laws and policies has been gradually progressing in developing economies centered on East Asia and Africa. However, the extent of understanding is not yet sufficient and the execution capabilities of competition agencies are not adequate either. In this environment, Japan is likely to continue to be requested to offer technical assistance for competition laws and policies. Moreover, the quality of such needs is expected to become higher in the future as competition agencies gain experience. In this connection, to appropriately respond to the needs of countries that receive support within the limitations of personnel and financial resources, it is necessary to more efficiently examine the details of training by referring to comments for improvements expressed in surveys and in other occasions by training participants.</p> <p>For example, as there are many participants who requested to increase the number of discussion-style lectures, it is necessary to further examine the details of training and increase the time allowed for discussions between training participants and lecturers. If such measures are not able to be taken due to the period of training, it is necessary to seek to improve training by receiving questions and other inquiries after training or by taking other measures. In addition, if trainees from countries in which competition laws have not been introduced participate in training, explanations in lecture documents and in the lectures themselves should be specially prepared, and it is necessary to take measures to ensure that the details of lectures are relevant to countries that have different levels of competition laws and policies.</p> <p>b. As for sending lecturers to seminars and other events hosted by overseas bar associations and other organizations, to make the broad range of overseas countries become aware of the progress of Japan's competition policies and the state of the activities of the JFTC, lecturers have been proactively sent to seminars and other events that are hosted by organizations and groups other than competition agencies, such as the IBA. This proactive sending of lecturers has created a virtuous cycle in which requests for resending lecturers have been made by hosts of seminars and other events. As a result, it is believed that sending lecturers to seminars and other events has been making significant contributions in ensuring that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world. Therefore, lecturers will continue to be proactively sent to seminars and other events in the future.</p> <p>c. As for improving the English website of the JFTC, from the perspective of information transmission to overseas countries, it is necessary to continue to translate press releases in Japanese to English and present them on the website.</p> <p>It is also necessary to continue to take promotional and enlightening activities in the future. For example, when articles related to other competition agencies are presented on the English pages, proactively making contacts with persons in charge in the relevant competition agencies to inform about the articles, and promoting the English website by taking advantage of presentations at international conferences and other venues is necessary.</p>

Use of Expert Knowledge	<p>- In addition to the press release page in English, individual cases and other articles that were recently announced are directly accessed from the English front page. If such are not counted as the number of accesses to the press release page in English, wouldn't it be better if the number of hits to individual cases and other articles that were recently announced is also reflected in the evaluation? (Commission Member Wakabayashi)</p> <p>(The answer offered was that, considering the opinions expressed, examinations about counting the number of accesses would be carried out in the future.)</p> <p>- With respect to the English website of the JFTC, if the identity of parties that visits the website is clarified by country or by other categories, would it become possible for the JFTC, as the next step, to determine what type of a website it will create and to develop extensive and focused strategies? (Commission Member Tanabe)</p> <p>(The answer offered was that, considering the opinions expressed, examinations about the website would be carried out in the future.)</p>
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Materials and Other Information Used During Policy Evaluation	<p>Survey of training participants related to responses that stated the relevant training that was organized as technical assistance was effective</p> <p>(i) Survey that was carried out at the time when the Vietnamese competition policy training was completed</p> <p>(1) Survey that was carried out at the time when the ninth Vietnamese competition policy training (from May 13, 2013 to May 23, 2013) was completed</p> <p>Number of persons subject to the survey – Number of persons: Number of training participants: 8</p> <p>Survey method: The survey was carried out with participants after training was provided.</p> <p>Preparer: JICA</p> <p>Survey date: May 22, 2013</p> <p>Number of valid responses: 8</p> <p>(2) Survey that was carried out at the time when the tenth Vietnamese competition policy training (from November 11, 2013 to November 28, 2013) was completed</p> <p>Number of persons subject to the survey – Number of persons: Number of training participants: 8</p> <p>Survey method: The survey was carried out with participants after training was provided.</p> <p>Preparer: JICA</p> <p>Survey date: November 27, 2013</p> <p>Number of valid responses: 8</p> <p>(3) Survey that was carried out at the time when the eleventh Vietnamese competition policy training (from May 19, 2014 to May 30, 2014) was completed</p> <p>Number of persons subject to the survey – Number of persons: Number of training participants: 8</p> <p>Survey method: The survey was carried out with participants after training was provided.</p> <p>Preparer: JICA</p> <p>Survey date: May 28, 2014</p> <p>Number of valid responses: 8</p> <p>(4) Survey that was carried out at the time when the twelfth Vietnamese competition policy training (from November 10, 2013 to November 28, 2013) was completed</p> <p>Number of persons subject to the survey – Number of persons: Number of training participants: 8</p> <p>Survey method: The survey was carried out with participants after training was provided.</p> <p>Preparer: JICA</p> <p>Survey date: November 27, 2014</p> <p>Number of valid responses: 8</p> <p>(ii) Survey that was carried out at the time when the competition policy training in the Philippines was completed</p> <p>The first competition policy training in the Philippines (from April 1, 2013 to April 12, 2013)</p> <p>Number of persons subject to the survey – Number of persons: Number of training participants: 17</p> <p>Survey method: The survey was carried out with participants after training was provided.</p> <p>Preparer: JICA</p> <p>Survey date: April 11, 2013</p> <p>Number of valid responses: 17</p> <p>(iii) Survey that was carried out at the time when the developing economies' competition policy training was completed</p> <p>(1) The nineteenth developing economies' competition policy training (from August 29, 2013 to September 27, 2013)</p> <p>Number of persons subject to the survey – Number of persons: Number of training participants: 12</p> <p>Survey method: The survey was carried out with participants after training was provided.</p> <p>Preparer: JICA</p> <p>Survey date: September 26, 2013</p> <p>Number of valid responses: 12</p> <p>(2) The twentieth developing economies' competition policy training (from August 14, 2014 to September 12, 2014)</p> <p>Number of persons subject to the survey – Number of persons: Number of training participants: 6</p> <p>Survey method: The survey was carried out with participants after training was provided.</p> <p>Preparer: JICA</p> <p>Survey date: September 11, 2014</p> <p>Number of valid responses: 6</p> <p>(iv) Survey that was carried out at the time when the ADBI developing economies' competition policy training was completed</p> <p>(1) The first ADBI developing economies' competition policy training (from June 3, 2013 to June 7, 2013)</p> <p>Number of persons subject to the survey – Number of persons: Number of training participants: 12</p> <p>Survey method: The survey was carried out with participants after training was provided.</p> <p>Preparer: ADBI</p> <p>Survey date: June 6, 2013</p> <p>Number of valid responses: 12</p> <p>(2) The second ADBI developing economies' competition policy training (from June 9, 2014 to June 13, 2014)</p> <p>Number of persons subject to the survey – Number of persons: Number of training participants: 20</p> <p>Survey method: The survey was carried out with participants after training was provided.</p> <p>Preparer: ADBI</p> <p>Survey date: June 12, 2014</p> <p>Number of valid responses: 20</p> <p>These documents are held by the General Affairs Division, Secretariat, JFTC.</p>
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Responsible Department	International Affairs Division, Secretariat	Responsible Person	Sadaaki Suwazono, Director of International Affairs Division, Secretariat	Year/Month for Policy Evaluation	April – July, 2015
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		State of progress of the activity (actual results)				
		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Evaluation Index	State of holding mutual consultations with overseas competition agencies based on bilateral antimonopoly cooperation agreements, participating in multilateral consultations, offering technical assistance to the competition agencies, etc., of developing economies and transition economies and enhancing the international presence of the JFTC to ensure that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world	Including the initiatives below, efforts were made to hold mutual consultations with overseas competition agencies based on bilateral antimonopoly cooperation agreements, participate in multilateral consultations, offer technical assistance to the competition agencies, etc. of developing economies and transition economies and enhance the international presence of the JFTC to ensure that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world.	Including the initiatives below, efforts were made to hold mutual consultations with overseas competition agencies based on bilateral antimonopoly cooperation agreements, participate in multilateral consultations, offer technical assistance to the competition agencies, etc. of developing economies and transition economies and enhance the international presence of the JFTC to ensure that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world.	Including the initiatives below, efforts were made to hold mutual consultations with overseas competition agencies based on bilateral antimonopoly cooperation agreements, participate in multilateral consultations, offer technical assistance to the competition agencies, etc. of developing economies and transition economies and enhance the international presence of the JFTC to ensure that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world.	Including the initiatives below, efforts were made to hold mutual consultations with overseas competition agencies based on bilateral antimonopoly cooperation agreements, participate in multilateral consultations, offer technical assistance to the competition agencies, etc. of developing economies and transition economies and enhance the international presence of the JFTC to ensure that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world.	Including the initiatives below, efforts were made to hold mutual consultations with overseas competition agencies based on bilateral antimonopoly cooperation agreements, participate in multilateral consultations, offer technical assistance to the competition agencies, etc. of developing economies and transition economies and enhance the international presence of the JFTC to ensure that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world.
		Number of bilateral consultations held	(1) As on the left[6]	(1) As on the left[4]	(1) As on the left[4]	(1) As on the left[2]
		(1) with overseas competition agencies [3]				
		Number of times the JFTC participated in meetings related to the International Competition	(2) As on the left[3]	(2) As on the left[5]	(2) As on the left[5]	(2) As on the left[4]
		(2) Network's (ICN) annual general meetings and working group workshops [See Note 1] [5]				
		Number of technical training courses on competition law and	(3) As on the left[5]	(3) As on the left[6]	(3) As on the left[5]	(3) As on the left[4]
		(3) policy [See Note 2] provided to developing economies, etc. [6]				
		Number of times the JFTC sent lecturers to	(4) As on the left[12]	(4) As on the left[13]	(4) As on the left[20]	(4) As on the left[22]
		(4) seminars organized by overseas bar associations [7]				
		Number of English press releases concerning legal measures taken pursuant to the	(5) As on the left[17]	(5) As on the left[16]	(5) As on the left[18]	(5) As on the left[16]
(5) Antimonopoly Act and those concerning cases of business combinations posted on the JFTC website [12]						
Number of accesses to the English front page of the JFTC website	(6) As on the left[41,543]	(6) As on the left[50,229]	(6) As on the left[75,861]	(6) As on the left[80,058]		
(6) [51,077]						
Number of accesses to the English press release pages of the JFTC website	(7) As on the left[16,594]	(7) As on the left[79,021]	(7) As on the left[17,766]	(7) As on the left[15,828]		
(7) [8,590]						

	Target Figures for Each Fiscal Year	Hold mutual consultations with overseas competition agencies based on bilateral antimonopoly cooperation agreements, participate in multilateral consultations, offer technical assistance to the competition agencies, etc. of developing economies and transition economies and enhance the international presence of the JFTC to ensure that Japan's competition policies are widely known around the world.
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Note 1: The ICN is a network consisting mainly of competition agencies. It was established in October 2001 with the aim of facilitating the procedural and substantive convergence of the execution of competition laws. As of March 2015, 132 competition agencies from 118 jurisdictions participated in the network.

Note 2: In cooperation with the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA), the JFTC began providing technical training courses for officials of the competition agencies, etc. of developing economies, etc. for the purpose of providing them with opportunities to obtain knowledge about the Antimonopoly Act of Japan and its operation, thereby contributing to introducing or strengthening competition laws in developing economies, etc.