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Competition authority botswana annual report

Plot 28, Matsitama RoadMain Mall, GaboronePrivate Bag 00101Gaborone, BotswanaTelephone: +267 393 4278Fax: +267 312 1013Email: CA@competitionauthority.co.bw Plot 28, Matsitama RoadMain Mall, GaboronePrivate Bag 00101Gaborone, BotswanaTelephone: +267 393 4278Fax: +267 312 1013Email: CA@competitionauthority.co.bw At a moment when many countries of the MENA region are looking to accelerate economic growth and build more stable, open Societies, this report argues that larger women's economic empowerment It claims that despite challenges some countries face in guaranteeing women equal access to economic opportunity, progress is underway and could be further nurtured by targeted, inclusive and coordinated policy actions. Built on the conclusions of a first monitoring report released in 2017, the report analyzes recent legislative, policy and institutional reforms in support of women's economic empowerment in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia and seeks to identify success factors that helped anchor reform. Furthermore, it delivers action examples and practical tools for policymakers to help them turn policies into effective actions for women's economic empowerment. Page 2 The Competition and Consumer Authority (CCA), (formally Competition Authority), has taken over the functions of the former Department of Consumer Affairs in the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry since 2 December 2019. The CCA is responsible for preventing, and correcting for counter-competitive practices in the economy, and removing restrictions on the free game of competition in the market, as well as the protection of consumer rights through investigation, prohibition and control of unfair business practices.

Page 2According to section 47 of the Competition Act (Cap 42:01) read together with Regulation 22 of the Competition Regulations of 2018 is a merger submit to review a) The turnover in Botswana of the business or businesses being taken over exceeds P10 000 000(b) Exceeds or whether or not the assets in Botswana do not more than P10 000 000; or(k) The relevant enterprises shall, following the implementation of the merger, provide or obtain at least 20 percent of a particular description of goods or services in Botswana. Section 49(1) provides that, where a merger is proposed, each of the relevant enterprises will notify the Authority of the proposed merger by a merger notice in FORM K as set out in the schedule. The form must be handed over at the Competition and Consumer Authority offices. In terms of Regulation 18(2), a merger notice will be accompanied by a merger fee of 0.01 per cent of the merger businesses combined turnover or assets in Botswana, whichever is higher. For further information on 'How to file a merger,' please download our Mergers and Acquisitions Brochure or contact the Merger and Monopolies section on Tel: +267 393 4278 or by email on CA@competitionauthority.co.bw. With the help of BITC, O3 Beverages has expanded its product network to the Zimbabwean market and soon South Africa. BITC's tireless dedication and support to local manufacturers has helped our company... Plot 28, Matsitama RoadMain Mall, GaboronePrivate Bag 00101Gaborone, BotswanaTelephone: +267 393 4278Fax: +267 312 1013Email: CA@competitionauthority.co.bw The Commission conducted a study in the franchise industry. Download Key Findings from the Franchise Study (1.38 MB) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) consultant on peer review of competition law and policy; and former CEO of the Zimbabwe Competition and Tariff Commission, Mr Alexander Kububa, made a submission on market definition in the context of mergers and restrictive business practices, during a training workshop of the Commission's staff held in Windhoek, Namibia, on February 18, 2015. From 2013 to 2014, the Commission underwent the process of voluntarily peer review by UNCTAD to investigate and investigate whether applying the Competition Act 2 of 2003 is effective and effective. The peer review report is complete. Here are the findings and recommendations of that. The competition authorities of Namibia, Botswana, Southern and Zambia have conducted research on the poultry sector to determine the importance of this sector in self-sustaining and job creation, as well as investigate cost structures, collusion behaviour and access barriers, among other things. Download Commercial Poultry Meat Industry Cross-Country Research (0.08 MB) Review: The study examines the link between consumer protection and competition policy from a competition perspective. The study also acknowledges the role that other organisations play in consumer protection and other non-competition-related aspects of consumer protection that are handled by such organisations. These are organisations such as the Bank of Namibia, the Namibia Financial Supervisory Authority (NAMFISA), the Namibian Standards Institute (NSI), and the Minister of Trade and Industry (MTI). In light of current efforts to introduce consumer protection policies and legislation, the study proposes approaches to the institutionalisation of consumer protection in Namibia. The study therefore also seeks to serve as input for Namibia's Consumer Protection Act and policy, commissioned by the MTI. Please download the PDF for the full paper. Edited by: Dr Michael Humavindu, Director: Economic and Sector Research Division Economics and Sector Research Division P.O. Box 2104, Windhoek, Namibia 269 Independence Avenue, BPI House, Mezzanine Floor Tel: +264 (61) 224 622 / Fax: +264 (61) 401 900 No.1, October 2013 By Taimi Amunkete Senior Researcher The views expressed in this paper are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Namibian Competition Commission (NaCC) and its Board of Commissioners. The NaCC does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this paper and assumes no responsibility for any consequences of its use. Terminology used may not necessarily be in accordance with NaCC official terms. Introduction: The Competition Act, 2003 (No. 2 of 2003) provides for the establishment of Namibia's competition authority, the Namibian Competition Commission (NaCC). Namibia has other statutes governing the regulation of certain sectors. Such regulations includes the financial sector, the telecommunications sector and the country's two ports. These statutes established institutions to regulate the sectors concerned. Examples of such institutions are the Bank of Namibia (BoN), the Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN), the Namibia Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority (NAMFISA), and the Namibian Port Authority (Nampar). This paper will focus on these four regulators, and will outline ways to ensure effective cooperation between sector regulators and the competition authority. Section 2 of the paper introduces Namibia's Competition Commission together with the four above-mentioned sector regulators, describing their mandates – especially where it relates to competition issues. Section 3 describes various approaches to regulation, while Section 4 compares competition regulation and sector regulation. Article 5 describes possible approaches to dealing with issues of concurrent jurisdiction. Article 6 explains how issues of concurrent jurisdiction are dealt with in Namibia, while Section 7 shares the international experience and provides a conclusion to the paper. Edited by: Ms Sandra Fitchat of The Word Factory Sub-edited by: Dr Michael Humavindu, Director: Economic and Sector Research Division Please download the PDF for the Full Paper Economy and Sector P.O. Box 2104, Windhoek, Namibia 269 Independence Avenue, BPI House, Mezzanine Floor Tel: +264 (61) 224 622 / Fax: +264 (61) 401 900 No.2, October 2013 By Taimi Amunkete - Researcher The views expressed in this paper are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Namibian Competition Commission (NaCC) and its Board of Commissioners. The NaCC does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this paper and assumes no responsibility for any consequences of its use. Terminology used may not necessarily be in accordance with NaCC official terms. Review: Competitiveness involves the ability of companies to face competition on a sustainable basis, while competition involves companies competing with each other to win customers. Competition provides an incentive for companies to perform at their best, producing high-quality goods and services at cheap prices. Competition law and policy are recognised worldwide as complementary factors in achieving competitiveness in an economy. This paper therefore explores the link between competition and competitiveness, the role of government in promoting competitiveness and competitiveness in the Namibian context. Edited by: Dr Michael Humavindu, Director: Economic and Sector Research Division Please download the PDF for the full paper. Economics and Sector Research Division P.O. Box 2104, Windhoek, Namibia 269 Independence Avenue, BPI House, Mezzanine Floor Tel: +264 (61) 224 622 / Fax: +264 (61) 401 900 No.3, October 2013 By Josef Hausiku Researcher The views expressed in this paper are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Namibian Competition Commission (NaCC) and its Board of Commissioners. The NaCC does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this paper and assumes no responsibility for any consequences of its use. Terminology used may not necessarily be in accordance with NaCC official terms. Download Competition Law, Policy and Competitiveness (0.30 MB) MB)

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