

YZV403E Competition Law Sample Q&A (Fall 2024_25) Part I

1) Which statement is true?

- A. Price fixing is a criminal offence and can lead to imprisonment according to Turkish competition law
- B. In a competitive tender, it is ok to discuss what prices you intend to quote with competing bidders.
- C. Competing businesses can agree between them what territories they will operate in.
- D. It is illegal for competing businesses to discuss commercially sensitive details of their bids with each other, such as what price they will quote, when responding to a tender.**
- E. Agreeing with a rival to stay out of a specific territory is legal.

2) If you supply products to other businesses to sell, you cannot stop supplying them if they choose to sell or advertise below your recommended retail price. How is this practice called?

- A. Cartel
- B. Retail collaboration
- C. Price recommendation
- D. Resale price maintenance**
- E. Predatory pricing

3) What are exclusionary abuses?

- A. Abuses designed to preserve or expand the power of the undertaking by harming competitors and thus affecting the structure of the market
- B. Abuses that aim to exploit the power of the undertaking by, inter alia, charging supra-competitive prices or limiting production
- C. Abuses carried out by a single firm which exclude other competitors from the benefits obtained**
- D. Abuses carried out by at least two collaborating firms in the market
- E. Abuses carried out by a firm which takes over a rival firm in the market

4) A business has a special responsibility not to behave in ways that unfairly squeeze out their rivals

- A. which merges with another firm in the market
- B. which has a dominant market position**
- C. which makes a purchasing collaboration with a rival firm

D. which makes a sales contract with a retailer

E. which is a member of a trade association

5) Which of the following is not an infringement of competition law?

- A. If competitors fix the sales price of a product
 - B. If competitors share their customers
 - C. If competitors put production quotas and limit the production capacity together
 - D. If competitors limit the development of technology and new products
 - E. If competitors communicate regarding a new law affecting the sector
- ANSWER: E

6) What is the main purpose of competition law?

- A. To protect customers**
- B. To intervene in the economy
- C. To fight against high inflation
- D. To remedy situations in which the free market breaks down
- E. To maintain a price regulation

7) Admitting the involvement in a cartel can lead a firm to immunity from penalties. If the firm come forward first and agree to cooperate with an investigation, you can avoid fines or ending up with a criminal conviction. What is this called?

- A. Leniency**
- B. Exemption
- C. Exclusivity
- D. Settlement
- E. Reconciliation

8) Which of the following can be an ex-ante intervention tool for the competition authorities?

- A. Imposing fines for cartels
- B. Declaring resale price maintenance practices illegal
- C. Imposing fines for abuse of dominant position
- D. Declaring anticompetitive information exchange illegal
- E. Control of a mergers**

9) If you supply products to other businesses to sell, you cannot stop supplying them if they choose to sell or advertise below your recommended retail price. How is this practice called?

- A.Cartel
- B.Retail collaboration
- C.Price recommendation
- D.Resale price maintenance**
- E.Predatory pricing

10) During the investigations (dawn raids) such an e-mail between the competitors has found: *Because of crisis, a minimum profit margin was discussed in trade association meeting.* Which statement is true?

- A.This is allocation of customers and illegal
- B.This is information exchange among competitors and legal
- C.This is resale price maintenance and illegal
- D. This is price fixing and illegal**
- E.This is horizontal collaboration among competitors and legal

11) During the investigations (dawn raids) such an e-mail between from the producer to the retailer has found: *XYZ model should not be sold more than €1000.* Which statement is true?

- A.This is market sharing and illegal
- B.This is price fixing and illegal
- C.This is resale price maintenance and illegal
- D.This is a vertical agreement and legal**
- E.This is information exchange and legal

12) Which statement is true about the dawn raids performed by the Turkish Competition Authority?

- A.TCA may investigate in the private premises of employees.
- B.TCA may only copy and examine the data from business emails
- C.Dawn raids are performed after a prior notice given to the firm
- D.If the firm does not cooperate with the experts of the authority during the investigation, the authority may impose fines**
- E.TCA may not investigate the business mobile phones

II)

Please answer the questions in connection with the Nadir Kitap Case.

1)What is the case about? Please write down the background briefly.

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2)How is the relevant market defined?

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3)What was the assessment about the abuse of dominant position of Nadir Kitap?

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4)How did the competition authority decide? What will be the consequences for the consumers?

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