



EU Commission
antitrust
infringement
decisions
and currently
ongoing
investigations

What are competition damages actions?

Competition damages actions are claims whereby individuals and companies can seek redress for loss suffered as a result of an infringement of competition law by a third party. For example, customers who bought goods or services from a cartelised market can recover damages for the higher prices they had to pay as a result of the cartel.

With new legislation in place to facilitate competition damages claims at both UK and EU level and with the possibility of funding arrangements to limit the cost exposure to those raising a claim, there is certainly an incentive for companies to consider whether they might have a claim.

The tables in this document list key EU Commission antitrust infringement decisions and currently ongoing investigations. By way of an indication of the amounts involved, total fines the EU Commission imposed in the period between 2012 and the first quarter of 2016 amounted to Euro 5.8bn.

Examples: Shepherd and Wedderburn competition damages actions

We successfully represented Albion Water in its multi-million pound competition damages action in the Competition Appeal Tribunal (CAT) using an innovative fee arrangement to take on an incumbent and regulator with much deeper pockets than our client's – entering a bespoke agreement with a litigation funder. For our ground breaking work on this case, the Lawyer Awards recognised us as Competition Law Team of the Year (2014). We are, also, currently defending SAS in the English High Court against claims following from the European Commission's cartel infringement decision in the air cargo sector. Five claims have been brought against British Airways in the English High Court seeking damages of over £3bn and BA has issued contribution claims against 23 other airlines.



EC DECISIONS

CARTEL/INFRINGEMENT	DATE	PARTIES	DURATION INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES MAY NOT HAVE PARTICIPATED FOR ENTIRE DURATION	INVESTIGATED IN THE US?
<p>Optical Disk Drives Optical Disk Drives (ODDs) are computing components which read or record data stored on optical disks, such as CDs, DVDs or Blu-ray. For example, they are used in laptops and desktops, CD and DVD players and games consoles. The cartel was limited to ODDs used in laptops and desktops made by Dell and Hewlett Packard (who were not implicated in the cartel).</p>	21/10/2015	<p>①Hitachi-LG Data Storage Korea Inc ②Hitachi-LG Data Storage Inc ③Koninklijke Philips N.V. ④Lite-On Sales & Distribution Inc ⑤Lite-On Technology Corporation ⑥Philips & Lite-On Digital Solutions Corporation ⑦Philips & Lite-On Digital Solutions USA Inc ⑧Philips Electronics North America Corporation ⑨Quanta Storage Inc ⑩Sony ⑪Sony Electronics Inc. ⑫Sony Optiarc America Inc ⑬Sony Optiarc Inc ⑭Toshiba Samsung Storage Technology Corporation ⑮Toshiba Samsung Storage Technology Korea Corp.</p>	Between June 2004 and November 2008.	The Department of Justice (DoJ) imposed a \$21.1m fine on Hitachi-LG Data Storage Inc. in 2012 for its role in the cartel, and several Hitachi executives pled guilty to criminal charges.
<p>Swiss franc derivatives - bid-ask spreads Short-term over the counter Swiss Franc Interest Rate Derivatives of a maturity of up to 24 months (ST OTC CHF Interest Rate Derivatives or ST OTC CHIRDs).</p> <p>ST OTC CHIRDs are financial products used by corporations, financial institutions, hedge funds, and other global undertakings to manage their interest rate risk exposure (hedging, for both borrowers and investors) and to generate fees as an intermediary or for speculation purposes.</p> <p>The specific types of ST OTC CHIRDs concerned by the infringement were limited to: (i) forward rate agreements (referenced to Swiss Franc LIBOR) and (ii) swaps which include overnight index swaps (referenced to the Swiss Franc TOIS7) and interest rate swaps (referenced to Swiss Franc LIBOR).</p>	21/10/2014	<p>RBS; ①The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc (UK) ②The Royal Bank of Scotland plc (UK) UBS: ①UBS AG (CH) JPMorgan: ①JPMorgan Chase & Co. (USA) ②JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association (USA) Credit Suisse: ①Credit Suisse Group AG (CH) ②Credit Suisse International (UK) ③Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited (UK).</p>	Between 7 May 2007 and 25 September 2007.	No investigation in the US, but US company involved.
<p>Swiss franc derivatives - LIBOR benchmark Swiss Franc Interest Rate Derivatives (CHIRDs) referenced to the Swiss Franc LIBOR (CHF Libor).</p> <p>CHF Libor rates are, inter alia, reflected in the pricing of CHIRDs, which are financial products used by corporations, financial institutions, hedge funds, and other global undertakings to manage their interest rate risk exposure (hedging, for both borrowers and investors), to generate fees as an intermediary or for speculation purposes.</p> <p>The most common CHIRDs are: (i) forward rate agreements, (ii) interest rate swaps, (iii) interest rate options and (iv) interest rate futures. CHIRDs are traded across the EEA and may be traded over the counter (OTC) or, in the case of interest rate futures, exchange traded.</p>	21/10/2014	<p>RBS: ①The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc (UK) ②The Royal Bank of Scotland plc (UK) JPMorgan: ①JPMorgan Chase & Co (USA) ②JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association (USA).</p>	Between 6 March 2008 and 13 July 2009.	No investigation in the US, but US company involved.
<p>Smart card chips Smart card chips used in mobile telephone SIM cards, bank cards, identity cards and passports, pay TV cards, and various other applications. Those used in the SIM segment rely mainly on memory, for example to store telephone numbers, while the smart card chips used in other applications also rely on security devices like cryptography in order to ensure data confidentiality.</p>	03/09/2014	<p>①Infineon (DE) ②Philips (NL) ③Samsung (South Korea) ④Renesas (Hitachi and Mitsubishi) (Japan).</p>	Between September 2003 and September 2005.	No investigation in the US; but US companies may have been purchasers.



CARTEL/INFRINGEMENT	DATE	PARTIES	DURATION INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES MAY NOT HAVE PARTICIPATED FOR ENTIRE DURATION	INVESTIGATED IN THE US?
<p>Power Cables All types of underground power cables of 110 kV and above and submarine power cables of 33 kV and above including all products, works and services sold to the customer related to a sale of power cables when such sales are part of a power cable project.</p>	02/04/2014	<p>① ABB AB, ABB Ltd ② Brugg Kabel AG ③ EXSYM Corporation ④ Fujikura Ltd ⑤ Furukawa Electric Co.Ltd ⑥ General Cable Corporation ⑦ Goldman Sachs ⑧ Hitachi Metals Ltd ⑨ J-Power Systems Corporation ⑩ Kabelwerke Brugg AG Holding ⑪ LS Cable & System Ltd ⑫ Mitsubishi Cable Industries Ltd ⑬ NKT Cables GmbH, NKT Holding AS, ⑭ Nexans, Nexans France, Nexans France SAS, Nexans SA ⑮ Pirelli & C.S.p.A ⑯ Prysmian, Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi Energia, Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l., Prysmian S.p.A ⑰ SWCC SHOWA Holdings Co Ltd., Safran SA ⑱ Silec Cable SAS ⑲ Sumitomo Electric Industries ⑳ Taihan Electric Wire Co. Ltd ㉑ VISCAS Corporation.</p>	<p>Between 18 February 1999 and 28 January 2009. (a) ABB AB: 1 April 2000 to 17 October 2008 (b) ABB Ltd (as parent of ABB AB): 1 April 2000 to 17 October 2008 (c) Brugg Kabel AG: 14 December 2001 to 16 November 2006 (d) Kabelwerke Brugg AG Holding (as parent of Brugg Kabel AG): 14 December 2001 to 16 November 2006 (e) Nexans France SAS: 13 November 2000 to 28 January 2009 (f) Nexans SA (as parent of Nexans France SAS): 12 June 2001 to 28 January 2009 (g) NKT cables GmbH: 3 July 2002 to 17 February 2006 (h) NKT Holding A/S (as parent of nkt cables GmbH): 3 July 2002 to 17 February 2006 (i) Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.: 18 February 1999 to 28 January 2009 (j) Pirelli & C. S.p.A. (as parent of Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.): 18 February 1999 to 28 July 2005 (k) Prysmian S.p.A. (as parent of Prysmian Cavi e Sistemi S.r.l.): 29 July 2005 to 28 January 2009 (l) The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (as parent of Prysmian S.p.A): 29 July 2005 to 28 January 2009 (m) Safran SA (previously Sagem SA): 12 November 2001 to 29 November 2005 (n) Silec Cable, SAS: 30 November 2005 to 16 November 2006 (o) Safran SA (as parent of Silec Cable, SAS): 30 November 2005 to 21 December 2005 (p) General Cable Corporation (as parent of Silec Cable, SAS): 22 December 2005 to 16 November 2006 (q) Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd: 18 February 1999 to 30 September 2001 and 1 October 2001 to 10 April 2008 (joint venture period) (r) Hitachi Metals, Ltd: 18 February 1999 to 30 September 2001 and 1 October 2001 to 10 April 2008 (joint venture period) (s) J-Power Systems Corporation: 1 October 2001 to 10 April 2008 (t) Furukawa Electric Co. Ltd: 18 February 1999 to 30 September 2001 and 1 October 2001 to 28 January 2009 (joint venture period) (u) Fujikura Ltd: 18 February 1999 to 30 September 2001 and 1 October 2001 to 28 January 2009 (joint venture period) (v) VISCAS Corporation: 1 October 2001 to 28 January 2009 (w) SWCC SHOWA HOLDINGS CO., LTD.: 5 September 2001 to 30 June 2002 (for this period, SWCC SHOWA HOLDINGS CO., LTD is not liable for the European configuration) and 1 July 2002 to 28 January 2009 (joint venture period) (x) Mitsubishi Cable Industries, Ltd: 5 September 2001 to 30 June 2002 (for this period, Mitsubishi Cable Industries, Ltd is not liable for the European configuration) and 1 July 2002 to 28 January 2009 (joint venture period) (y) EXSYM Corporation: 1 July 2002 to 28 January 2009 (z) LS Cable & System Ltd: 15 November 2002 to 26 August 2005. LS Cable & System Ltd is not liable for the infringement as far as (extra) high voltage submarine cables are concerned (aa) Taihan Electric Wire Co., Ltd: 15 November 2002 to 26 August 2005. Taihan Electric Wire Co., Ltd is not liable for the infringement as far as (extra) high voltage submarine cables are concerned.</p>	<p>The Department of Justice (DoJ) is currently investigating. No further details are currently available.</p>
<p>Steel abrasives Steel abrasives are loose steel particles used for cleaning or enhancing metal surfaces in the steel, automotive, metallurgy and petrochemical industries. They are also used for cutting hard stones such as granite and marble.</p>	04/12/2014	<p>① Ervin Industries Inc. (US) ② Ervin Amasteel (UK) ③ Winoa SA (FR) ④ WHA Holding SAS (FR) ⑤ Metalltechnik Schmidt GmbH & Co. KG (DE) ⑥ Eisenwerk Würth GmbH (DE).</p>	<p>Between 3 October 2003 and 15 June 2010 (a) Ervin Industries Inc. and Ervin Amasteel: 3 October 2003-30 March 2010 (b) Winoa SA: 3 October 2003-15 June 2010 (c) WHA Holding SAS: 6 October 2005-15 June 2010 (d) Metalltechnik Schmidt GmbH & Co. KG: 15 October 2003-15 June 2010 (e) Eisenwerk Würth GmbH: 19 January 2004-15 June 2010.</p>	<p>No investigation, but US company involved.</p>
<p>TV and computer monitor tubes CRT, is an evacuated glass envelope containing an electron gun and a fluorescent screen. There are two distinct types of CRTs that were covered respectively in the two separate infringements: (i) colour display tubes (CDTs) used in computer monitors (the "Computer Monitors Infringement") and (ii) colour picture tubes (CPTs) used for colour televisions (the "TV Infringement").</p>	05/12/12	<p>① Chunghwa Picture Tubes Co., Ltd., Chunghwa Picture Tubes (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd ② CPTF Optronics Co., Ltd ③ Samsung SDI Co., Ltd., Samsung SDI (Malaysia) Berhad, Samsung SDI Germany GmbH ④ Koninklijke Philips Electronics NV ⑤ LG Electronics, Inc ⑥ Panasonic Corporation ⑦ Toshiba Corporation ⑧ MT Picture Display Co., Ltd. Technicolor SA.</p>	<p>In the case of the Computer Monitors Infringement: (a) Chunghwa Picture Tubes Co., Ltd., Chunghwa Picture Tubes (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., CPTF Optronics Co., Ltd., from 24 October 1996 until 14 March 2006 (b) Samsung SDI Co., Ltd., Samsung SDI (Malaysia) Berhad, from 23 November 1996 until 14 March 2006 (c) Koninklijke Philips Electronics NV, from 28 January 1997 until 30 January 2006 (d) LG Electronics, Inc., from 24 October 1996 until 30 January 2006.</p> <p>In respect of the TV Infringement: (a) Chunghwa Picture Tubes Co., Ltd., Chunghwa Picture Tubes (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., CPTF Optronics Co., Ltd., from 3 December 1997 until 6 December 2005 (b) Samsung SDI Co., Ltd., Samsung SDI (Malaysia) Berhad, Samsung SDI Germany GmbH, from 3 December 1997 until 15 November 2006 (c) Panasonic Corporation, from 15 July 1999 until 12 June 2006 (d) Toshiba Corporation, from 16 May 2000 until 12 June 2006 (e) MT Picture Display Co., Ltd., from 1 April 2003 until 12 June 2006 (f) Koninklijke Philips Electronics NV, from 21 September 1999 until 30 January 2006 (g) LG Electronics, Inc., from 3 December 1997 until 30 January 2006 (h) Technicolor SA, from 25 March 1999 until 19 September 2005.</p>	<p>The Department of Justice (DoJ) investigated and fined Samsung \$32m pursuant to a plea agreement.</p>



CARTEL/INFRINGEMENT	DATE	PARTIES	DURATION INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES MAY NOT HAVE PARTICIPATED FOR ENTIRE DURATION	INVESTIGATED IN THE US?
<p>Freight forwarders Freight forwarding can be defined as the organisation of transportation of items (possibly including activities such as customs clearance, warehousing, ground services etc.) on behalf of customers according to their needs. The freight forwarding business has been segmented into domestic and international freight forwarding and freight forwarding by air, land and sea.</p> <p>Four cartels were found: the new export system (NES) cartel; the advanced manifest system (AMS) cartel; the currency adjustment factor (CAF) cartel; the peak season surcharge (PSS) cartel. The NES and AMS cartels related to exports from Europe to the rest of the world and from Europe to the US respectively. The CAF and PSS cartels concerned imports of goods from China/Hong Kong to Europe.</p>	28/03/2012	<p>①Kuehne + Nagel Ltd; Kuehne + Nagel International AG ②Schenker Limited (economic successor of BAX Global Ltd (UK) ③UPS Supply Chain Solutions, Inc. (economic successor of Menlo Worldwide Forwarding, Inc) ④CEVA Freight (UK) Limited ⑤EGL, Inc ⑥DHL Global Forwarding (UK) Limited ⑦Deutsche Post AG ⑧Exel Freight Management (UK) Limited ⑨Exel Limited ⑩Panalpina Management AG ⑪Panalpina World Transport (Holding) Ltd ⑫Deutsche Bahn AG; ⑬United Parcel Services, Inc ⑭UTi Worldwide, Inc.; UTi Worldwide (UK) Ltd; UTi Nederland B.V ⑮Agility Logistics Limited; DSV Air & Sea SAS ⑯DHL Management (Schweiz) AG ⑰Exel Group Holdings (Nederland) B.V ⑱UPS SCS (China) Ltd ⑲Schenker China Ltd ⑳Nippon Express (China) Co Ltd ㉑Beijing Kintetsu World Express Cp Ltd ㉒Yusen Shenda Air & Sea Service (Shanghai) Ltd ㉓DHL Global Forwarding (China) Co., Ltd ㉔DHL Logistics (China) Co. Ltd ㉕Hellmann Worldwide Logistics Ltd Hong Kong ㉖Expeditors Hong Kong Ltd ㉗Expeditors International of Washington, Inc ㉘Toll Global Forwarding (Hong Kong) Limited ㉙Toll Global Forwarding Limited ㉚Agility Logistics Limited (Hong Kong).</p>	<p>In case of NES infringement, covering the territory of the United Kingdom: (a)Schenker Limited (as an economic successor of BAX Global Ltd (UK)) from 1 October 2002 until 10 March 2003 (b)CEVA Freight (UK) Limited, EGL, Inc. from 1 October 2002 until 10 March 2003 (c)DHL Global Forwarding (UK) Limited, Deutsche Post AG from 1 October 2002 until 10 March 2003 (d)Exel Freight Management (UK) Limited, Exel Limited from 1 October 2002 until 10 March 2003 (e)Kuehne + Nagel Ltd (entity based in the United Kingdom), Kuehne + Nagel International AG from 1 October 2002 until 10 March 2003 (f)UPS Supply Chain Solutions, Inc (as an economic successor of Menlo Worldwide Forwarding, Inc.) from 1 October 2002 until 10 March 2003.</p> <p>In case of AMS infringement, covering the whole European Economic Area: (a)DSV Air & Sea SAS from 19 March 2003 until 19 August 2004 (b)Agility Logistics Limited from 19 March 2003 until 19 August 2004 (c)DHL Management (Schweiz) AG, Deutsche Post AG from 19 March 2003 until 19 August 2004; (d)Exel Freight Management (UK) Limited from 25 March 2003 until 19 August 2004, Exel Group Holdings (Nederland) BV from 21 October 2003 until 19 August 2004, Exel Limited from 25 March 2003 until 19 August 2004 (e)Kuehne + Nagel Management AG, Kuehne + Nagel International AG from 8 April 2003 until 19 August 2004 (f)Panalpina Management AG, Panalpina World Transport (Holding) Ltd from 19 March 2003 until 19 August 2004 (g)Schenker AG, Deutsche Bahn AG from 25 March 2003 until 19 August 2004 (h)UPS Supply Chain Solutions, Inc., United Parcel Service, Inc. from 19 March 2003 until 21 October 2003 (i)UTi Worldwide (UK) Ltd from 19 March 2003 until 21 October 2003, UTi Nederland BV from 21 October 2003 until 19 August 2004, UTi Worldwide, Inc. from 19 March 2003 until 19 August 2004.</p> <p>In case of CAF infringement, covering the whole European Economic Area: (a)Schenker China Ltd (as an economic successor of BAX Global (China) Co. Ltd) from 27 July 2005 until 13 March 2006 (b)Schenker China Ltd, Deutsche Bahn AG from 29 July 2005 until 13 March 2006 (c)Beijing Kintetsu World Express Co., Ltd from 27 July 2005 until 13 March 2006 (d)CEVA Freight Shanghai Limited, EGL, Inc. from 27 July 2005 until 13 March 2006 (e)DHL Global Forwarding (China) Co. Ltd from 27 July 2005 until 13 March 2006 (f)DHL Logistics (China) Co., Ltd from 27 July 2005 until 13 March 2006 (g)Kuehne + Nagel Ltd (entity based in Shanghai), Kuehne + Nagel International AG from 27 July 2005 until 13 March 2006 (h)Nippon Express (China) Co., Ltd from 27 July 2005 until 31 October 2005 (i)Panalpina China Ltd, Panalpina World Transport (Holding) Ltd from 27 July 2005 until 9 December 2005 (j)UPS SCS (China) Ltd, United Parcel Service, Inc. from 27 July 2005 until 13 March 2006 (k)Yusen Shenda Air & Sea Service (Shanghai) Ltd from 27 July 2005 until 31 October 2005.</p> <p>In case of PSS infringement, covering the whole European Economic Area: (a)Agility Logistics Limited (Hong Kong) from 9 August 2005 until 21 May 2007 (b)DHL Global Forwarding (Hong Kong) Limited, Deutsche Post AG from 9 August 2005 until 21 May 2007 (c)DHL Supply Chain (Hong Kong) Limited, Exel Limited from 9 August 2005 until 13 January 2006 (d)Expeditors Hong Kong Ltd, Expeditors International of Washington, Inc. from 21 September 2005 until 23 June 2006 (e)Hellmann Worldwide Logistics Ltd Hong Kong, Hellmann Worldwide Logistics GmbH & Co. KG from 6 December 2005 until 21 May 2007 (f)Kuehne + Nagel Ltd (entity based in Hong Kong), Kuehne + Nagel International AG from 9 August 2005 until 21 May 2007 (g)Panalpina China Ltd, Panalpina World Transport (Holding) Ltd from 9 August 2005 until 21 May 2007 (h)Schenker International (HK) Ltd, Deutsche Bahn AG from 3 September 2005 until 23 June 2006 (i)Toll Global Forwarding (Hong Kong) Limited, Toll Global Forwarding Limited from 9 August 2005 until 21 May 2007.</p>	<p>The Department of Justice (DoJ) investigated the cartel and made settlement with a number of infringing parties between 2010 and 2013, totalling \$120 million.</p>



CARTEL/INFRINGEMENT	DATE	PARTIES	DURATION INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES MAY NOT HAVE PARTICIPATED FOR ENTIRE DURATION	INVESTIGATED IN THE US?
<p>Refrigeration compressors Refrigeration compressors used in refrigerators, freezers, vending machines and ice-cream coolers.</p>	07/012/2011	<p>①Appliances Components Companies S.p.A. ②Elettromeccanica S.p.A ③Danfoss ④Embraco Europe S.r.l ⑤Whirlpool S.A. ⑥Panasonic Corporation ⑦Tecumseh Products Company.</p>	ACC, Danfoss, Embraco and Tecumesh: 13 April 2004 - 9 October 2007; Panasonic: 13 April 2004 to 15 November 2006.	The Department of Justice (DoJ) launched an investigation beginning of 2009 into international conspiracy to fix the prices of refrigerant compressors. The DOJ's investigation found that the conspiracy began in 2004 and continued through 2007; and fines amounting to \$140.9m were imposed.
<p>CRT glass bulbs CRT glass (also known as bulb glass) which is used in traditional televisions and computer screens.</p>	19/10/2011	<p>①Samsung Corning Precision Materials ②Nippon Electric ③Schott ④Asahi Glass.</p>	Samsung Corning Precision Materials Co., Ltd: 23 February 1999 - 27 December 2004; Nippon Electric Glass Co., Ltd: 23 February 1999 -27 December 2004; Schott AG: 23 February 1999 - 10 May 2004; Asahi Glass Co., Ltd: 2 March 1999 - 4 October 2004.	No investigation in the US but US companies may have been purchasers.
<p>LCD Panels Thin film transistors/liquid crystal displays used in televisions and computer screens.</p>	08/12/2010	<p>①Samsung ②LG Display ③AU Optronics ④Chimei InnoLux Corporation ⑤Chunghwa Picture Tubes ⑥HannStar Display Corporation.</p>	Between October 2001 and February 2006.	According to the Department of Justice (DoJ), the cartel members fixed prices for TFT-LCD panels sold to Dell, Motorola and Apple from 2001 to 2006. The DOJ imposed fines totalling \$1.4bn.
<p>Air Cargo Surcharges for fuel and security on air cargo.</p>	09/11/2010	<p>①Air Canada ②Air France ③KLM ④Martinair ⑤British Airways ⑥Cargolux; ⑦Cathay Pacific Airways ⑧Japan Airlines ⑨LAN Chile ⑩Qantas ⑪SAS ⑫Singapore Airlines ⑬Lufthansa ⑭Swiss International Air Lines.</p>	Between December 1999 and 14 February 2006.	Nineteen carriers have pled guilty to price-fixing in the United States, resulting in over \$1.7bn in criminal fines obtained by the Antitrust Division of the DoJ. This number includes combination fines paid for both air cargo and air passenger price fixing.
<p>Animal feed phosphates</p>	20/07/2010	<p>①Tessenderlo Chemie N.V ②Ercros SA ③Quimitecnica.com - Comercio e Industria Quimica SA ④FMC Foret SA ⑤Timab Industries SA.</p>	Between 16 September 1993 and 10 February 2004.	No investigation in the US, but US company involved.
<p>DRAMs Memory chips or DRAMs used in computers and servers.</p>	19/05/2010	<p>①Micron ②Infineon ③Hynix ④Samsung; (5) Elpida; ⑥NEC Corporation ⑦Hitachi Ltd. (jointly and severally) ⑧NEC Corporation ⑨Hitachi Ltd. (jointly and severally for the JV period) ⑩NEC (pre-joint venture) ⑪Hitachi (pre-joint venture) ⑫Toshiba ⑬Mitsubishi ⑭Nanya.</p>	Between 1 July 1998 and 15 June 2002	The case was also investigated in the US. On 20 October 2004, Infineon pled guilty. The company was fined US\$160m for its involvement, then the third largest antitrust fine in US history. In April 2005, Hynix Semiconductor was fined US\$185m after they also admitted guilt. In October 2005, Samsung entered a guilty plea in connection with the cartel.
<p>Heat stabilisers (tin stabilisers and ESBO/ester) Tin stabilisers are used to avoid decomposition caused by heat during the processing of PVC into final products. They are mainly used in rigid and plasticised PVC. ESBO/esters are used as plasticisers and heat stabilisers for plasticised PVC products.</p>	11/11/2009	<p>①Akzo (the Netherlands) ②Elementis (UK/US) ③ Elf Aquitaine (Arkema France) ④Baerlocher (Germany) ⑤Chemtura (US) ⑥Ciba (Switzerland) ⑦Raegens (Italy) ⑧AC Treuhand (Switzerland) ⑨Chemson (Austria) ⑩Faci (Italy).</p>	Between 1987 and 2000.	No investigation in the US, but US company involved.



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<p>Marine hoses Marine hoses are usually composed of an inner elastomere layer (lining), a steel helix and textile or wire layers to reinforce the hose, an outer cover composed of elastomere, and an end fitting allowing connection to another hose. Marine hoses can be composed of one or two carcasses (single or double carcass hoses).</p>	28/01/2009	①Bridgestone (Japan) ②Yokohama (Japan) ③Dunlop Oil & Marine/Continental (UK/Germany) ④Telleborg (France/Sweden) ⑤Parker ITR (Italy/US) ⑥Manuli (Italy).	Between 1986 and 2007.	The Department of Justice (DoJ) imposed fines of over \$40m on five companies. A number of individuals entered into plea bargaining agreements, or were fined.
<p>Visa - MIF EEA cross-border multilateral interchange fees (MIFs) that apply to payment card transactions between the acquiring bank and issuing bank and are part of the merchants' fees. The fees were applied to all Visa branded consumer credit, debit and charge cards.</p>	26/02/2014	Visa (Europe/US).	At least between 1 January 2008 and 26 February 2014.	On December 13, 2013, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York approved a Class Settlement among merchants, Visa, MasterCard and other Defendants in a class-action lawsuit. The first is a cash fund in the amount of \$6.05bn; the second fund is for approximately \$1.2bn. Currently under appeal.
<p>MasterCard - MIF EEA cross-border multilateral interchange fees (MIFs) that apply to payment card transactions between the acquiring bank and issuing bank and are part of the merchants' fees. The fees were applied to all MasterCard branded consumer credit and charge cards and for MasterCard or Maestro branded debit cards.</p>	19/12/2007	MasterCard (Europe/US).	Between 22 May 1992 and 19 December 2007.	On December 13, 2013, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York approved a Class Settlement among merchants, Visa, MasterCard and other Defendants in a class-action lawsuit. The first is a cash fund in the amount of \$6.05bn; the second fund is for approximately \$1.2bn. Currently under appeal.

ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT	PRODUCT	STATUS	GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE OF CARTEL	PARTIES
Alleged customer sharing/ price fixing of kraft paper and industrial paper sacks.	Kraft paper and industrial paper sacks.	15/03/2016 - EU Commission confirmed that dawn raids took place - no further information available.	A number of countries investigated - currently undisclosed.	Currently undisclosed - Smurfit Kappa Group and Billerud Korsnas mentioned.
Suspected cartel and restrictive business practices in bioethanol sector.	The products concerned are bioethanol used as a biofuel additive in the production of petrochemical fuels or as an ingredient used in, for example the production of beverages, pharmaceutical products (e.g. wipes, antibacterial materials), chemical products (e.g. solvents) or cosmetics (e.g. perfumes).	24/03/2015 - Unannounced inspections.	A number of countries investigated - currently undisclosed.	Abengoa; Alcogroup; BP; Glencore; Lantmannen Agroetanol; Neste Oil; Platts; Shell; Statoil.
Manipulating ethanol benchmarks published by a price reporting agency.	Ethanol trading.	7/12/2015 - EU Commission opened formal investigation in the biofuels sector concerning ethanol benchmarks.	A number of countries investigated - currently undisclosed.	The companies concerned are Abengoa S.A. of Spain, Alcogroup SA of Belgium and Lantmännen ek för of Sweden, together with their relevant subsidiaries.
Suspected cartel in eletrolytic capacitors market.	Electrolytic capacitors are used to store electrical energy, for example to smooth the output of power supplies and to activate camera flashes. They are used in virtually all electronic products, from televisions to games consoles and mobile phones.	4/11/2015 - Commission sent statement of objections to suspected participants.	A number of countries investigated - currently undisclosed.	Press release states that investigation concerns ten unnamed Asian manufacturers of electrolytic capacitors, who met in a range of multilateral meetings in Japan.
Suspected participation in a purchasing cartel for scrap lead-acid batteries.	In Europe, practically all lead-acid batteries are recycled once they are no longer used. Car batteries make up the majority of these batteries. Recycling companies buy scrap batteries from various suppliers and extract the lead from them.	24/06/2015 - EU Commission sent statement of objections.	Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands	Five unnamed lead recycling companies.
Suspected cartel by heavy and medium duty truck producers.	Certain heavy and medium duty trucks.	20 November 2014 - Commission sent statement of objections to suspected participants.	EEA	DAF Trucks; Daimler; Iveco; MAN; Renault; Scania; Volvo.



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