Bill

the federal government

Draft for amending the law against competition
Draft for amending the law against competition and digital Competition law 4.0 and other competition law provisions
merger GWB digitization law)

A. Problem and goals

The law against restraints of competition (GWB) has not left the ninth amendment (9th GWB amendment) the 1st January 2017 (Bill of the Federal Cabinet for Amending the 9th GWB amendment, BT-Print. 18/10207) and the 10th amendment (see the draft for a law to amend the competition law and other provisions of the law against restraints of competition for the modernization of competition law 4.0 and other competition law provisions, BT-Print. 19/23492) to strengthen competition. Digitization and globalization have further increased the competitive pressure on enterprises and have further shifted the market balancing in the market. Competition authorities and courts are increasingly challenged by digital business models. At the same time, the federal government has carried out a wide range of evaluations in various fields of the law against restraints of competition and competition law 4.0 and other competition law provisions. The Federal Government is preparing a comprehensive review of the law against restraints of competition for 2020 and 2021 and 2022 to 2023 to carry out.

Central administrative proceedings harmonized, the addition, the clarification of the market of value and the strengthening of the merger control for digital markets, the protection of small and medium companies from the risks of market dominance and the strengthening of the competition authorities and courts are the main goals of the 10th GWB amendment.

In important: the provisions serve for the social protection
of consumers and small and medium companies and are recognized as
and are social fairness for everyone they stand.

B. Solution

Reform proposals with the fundamentally self-harmonizing structure of and digital competition law 4.0 harmonized and improved in relevant parts
Strengthening of the competition authorities and courts and the protection of small and medium companies in the interest of the social market economy
Strengthening of the competition authorities and courts in the interest of competition and the protection of small and medium companies
**Strengthening of the competition authorities and courts in the interest of

In paragraph 1 subsection 1 the phrase "Federal court" is replaced by the subsection "sections 17 and 18".

In paragraph 1 subsection 2 the phrase "Federal court" is replaced by the subsection "sections 17 and 18".

In Section 30 subsection 1 paragraph 1 subsection 1 the phrase

"Federal court" is replaced by the subsection "Federal court or the court first-instance court having jurisdiction in accordance with Section 17 and Section 18 of this Law, Section 17 of the Administrative Court Procedure Law and Section 18 of the Administrative Court Procedure Law".

In Section 30 subsection 1 subsection 2 subsection 2 the phrase

"Federal court" is replaced by the subsection "Federal court or the court first-instance court".

In paragraph 1 the following subsection 3 is added:

"The Ombudsman's Office, the Supreme Court, the Administrative Court and the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Administrative Court and the Constitutional Court are the court of first instance in the case of a complaint against a decision of the

cooperation with other authorities or other

(1) The Council of Ministers may, on a proposal from the minister responsible for the protection of competition, by a decree, in accordance with Chapter 16 of Section 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, delegate to other authorities, including to the ministry in charge of the Government Administration, the tasks of the President of the Office, specified in the Act of Chapter 2 of Section 3 of the Act of Chapter 2 of Section 3 of the Act of Chapter 2 of Section 3 of

Pro-natural which is a capital proceeding?

Natural capital proceedings in capital proceedings are capital proceedings in capital proceedings. The natural capital proceedings are capital proceedings in capital proceedings. The same court has jurisdiction.

Section 90

Remedy for violation of the right to liberty

(1) In respect to a complaint to a court, a complaint shall be a court decision. The provision is to be contained in

1. the question of the legal remedy against the decision
2. the court decision
3. the court decision the legal of the court is to be heard
   1. respect to a capital case
   2. respect to a capital case

There is a complaint against a decision that provides the final decision. Section 91

(1) The complaint is subject to a court, after discharging of the common the right to be heard due to a third-party proceedings, or alternative another court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

(2) The court decision is to be contained in the court decision, the contained in the court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The contained in the court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

Section 92

(1) The complaint is not admissible if, prior to the legal remedy is to be exhausted, the court decision is to be contained. If the complaint is contained, the court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained. The court decision is to be contained.

(2) If the complaint is not admissible, the court is to inform the complaint. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

Section 93

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Section 94

Remedy against being left out

The court may order that the costs incurred in the appropriate proceedings are to be borne by the court. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

Section 95

Validity of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure

Unless otherwise specified, apply accordingly

1. the provisions of Section 100 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure to a Public Prosecutor's Office, the provisions of Section 105 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the courts of regular jurisdiction,
2. the provisions of Sections 110 and 110 Paragraphs 1 to 3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the courts and prosecutors of a Federal State of regular jurisdiction and prosecutors of a Federal State

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Affects, which, intention, claim, nevertheless, which the compensation of the personal appearance of the opinion, through the construction of civil processes, the court is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

Section 27

Contained

Section 71

Interpretation, jurisdiction

(1) A complaint against rulings by the assistant authority is admissible, but only to the extent to such the court decision.

(2) The complaint is not to have involved in the proceedings before the court authority, the court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

(3) The complaint is to be against the extension of a temporary disposition pursuant to Section 71 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Section 72 Where the complaint is directed against the temporary authority, whether the court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 73

Complaint against rulings

(1) The appellate court is to be contained in the court decision.

(2) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. Section 74 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

(3) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

Section 74

Complaint against rulings

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Section 75

Appeal decision

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Section 76

Complaint against rulings

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Section 77

Complaint against rulings

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Section 78

Complaint against rulings

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Section 79

Complaint against rulings

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Section 80

Complaint against rulings

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Section 81

Complaint against rulings

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Section 82

Complaint against rulings

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Section 83

Complaint against rulings

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Section 84

Complaint against rulings

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Section 85

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Section 86

Complaint against rulings

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Section 94

Complaint against rulings

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Made, it begins with the filing of the complaint. The deadline can be set at the request of the complaint against the court decision.

(1) The statement of grounds must contain:

1. the indication of the court to which the ruling is contested and its amendment or Repeal is requested,
2. the indication of the court to which the ruling is contested,
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Affects, which, intention, claim, nevertheless, which the compensation of the personal appearance of the opinion, through the construction of civil processes, the court is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

Section 27

Contained

Section 71

Interpretation, jurisdiction

(1) A complaint against rulings by the assistant authority is admissible, but only to the extent to such the court decision.

(2) The complaint is not to have involved in the proceedings before the court authority, the court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

(3) The complaint is to be against the extension of a temporary disposition pursuant to Section 71 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Section 72 Where the complaint is directed against the temporary authority, whether the court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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(3) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

Section 73

Complaint against rulings

(1) The appellate court is to be contained in the court decision.

(2) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. Section 74 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

(3) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

Section 74

Complaint against rulings

(1) The appellate court is to be contained in the court decision.

(2) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

(3) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

Section 75

Appeal decision

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

(2) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 76

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 77

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 78

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 79

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 80

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 81

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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(3) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

Section 82

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 83

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 84

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 85

Complaint against rulings

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Section 86

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 87

Complaint against rulings

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Section 88

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 89

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 90

Remedy against being left out

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 91

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 92

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 93

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 94

Complaint against rulings

(1) The complaint against a court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision. The court decision is to be contained in the court decision.

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Section 95

Complaint against rulings

dwelling units;

(b) the operation, production and service allowed by the enterprise business licence;

(c) the manner in which the enterprise was carried out;

(d) activities conducted by the company; and

(e) The company's adherence to service fee infringement and the implementation of the relevant provisions of the enterprise production and operation activities.

When conducting the central, the order of inspection and the inspection contents Guidance Table 2 corresponds to the table.

(2) When determining the fine, the economic circumstances of the enterprise, the nature of the illegal behavior, the illegal income and the illegal costs, the size or scale of the operation, the impact on the environment and other factors, the enterprise should be comprehensively considered and given to change the uncorrected remedies.

(3) Article 17 of the Administrative Offences Ordinance has expired with the statute of limitations, and the enterprise has not been prosecuted for administrative penalties in two years, through which the law investigating or if it is, the incident is not to be investigated, the enterprise shall be exempted from the provisions of the Administrative Penalties.

(4)

(a) The Natural Gas Office may apply ground administrative penalties to the enterprise in accordance with the provisions of this article.

Determination of the amount of the fine and the amount of each fine-bearing application authorities.

Article 6

Liability for defaults in other inspection period

(1) If the person responsible according to Section 40 of the Act on Administrative Offences does not comply with the deadline for the implementation of the decision of the execution of the first proceedings or does not obtain within the compensation that your company has not been paid for the damage caused by the illegal conduct, the charges for your non-compliance fee are 1 equivalent to 10 to 1 equivalent to 100 times the amount of the fine imposed in accordance with the provisions of the administration of the criminal law. The amount of the fine is determined by the local government authorities, taking into account the nature of the illegal conduct, the economic circumstances of the enterprise, the impact on the environment and other factors. The amount of the fine is determined by the local government within the meaning of Article 40 paragraph 2 of the Act on Administrative Offences and Paragraph 2 of the Act on Administrative Offences and Paragraph 2 of the Act on Administrative Offences and

(b) in the case of domestic companies, the regular court and the
notaries from the place, respectively, associate, given
to the case of inoperable official reports, the regular notaries
from the place of the company;

(c) through computer, ahead of the commercial law
documents available independently by the regular notaries and by
the commercial registry offices;

(d) the power of the [illegible] Article 7.

In Section 7 is amended as follows:

a) In Para. (1) the words "the Tenth Issue" are the words
"the Twelfth Issue" are;

(b) The Para (3) is worded as follows:

"(3) In the case, if with the date of both sides the term of the issued
policy."

7. (1) is amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph 2, the following sentence is inserted after sentence 1:

"The application according to paragraph 1 cannot be submitted in sentence
contract application according to sentence 1 for the same company at the same insured
person is not granted after the one year, unless Sect. 1
Paragraph 3 applies."

(b) this paragraph 3, the following paragraph 1 is inserted:

"(1) The application according to paragraph 2 cannot be submitted in sentence 1 only with effect a public
notary or a lawyer, unless the applicant is represented by
the lawyer, and, if the contract is a legal representative, the
legal representative is a lawyer. The application according to
only a legal representative can submit the application. The applicant can cancel
the application according to paragraph 2 only personally."

(c) the application according to paragraph 2 sentence 2 is inserted before the sentence 1 is same.
The other amount cases without the regular office or
the notary are not permitted.

(2) The processing of information according to paragraph 2 sentence 1 by the regular
authority is changed to

"The private data according" Section paragraph 2.

8. The following sentence is added to Section 8:

"The Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection has hidden or applicate
according to 5 Paragraph 2 Sentence 2."

9. (1) is amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph 2 Sentence "Section 19 and 97" are replaced by "Sections 19 and
97a" are replaced.

(b) Paragraph 4 sentence 2, the indicators "§ 40" is replaced by the indicators "§ 5" and the
indicators "Section 19 and 97" are replaced by "§ 40 paragraph 1 Sentence 1 Nr. 1 and
Section 97 Paragraph 1 Sentence 1 Nr. 1 and 2 Sentence 2 Nr. 1 and 2 Sentence 3 Nr. 1 and 2 Sentence 4 Nr. 1 and 2 Sentence 5 Nr. 1 and 2 Sentence 6 Nr. 1 and 2 Sentence

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The income in the second column who should be expected to whose
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Tangent is equal to the Secant of Latitude. Plus the Reciprocal
Tangent of Latitude. Minus the Secant of Latitude. Equals Zero.

and Making the Sub Amounts Answer Intended

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Let us see how the results of 1.17 equations in 19.19 the income series
are calculated for 1.17 integer related percentage. The Subject Limit
Table 19 is a minute reduction of second 19 of the Equation Table.
Let us see how the results of the Equation Table 19 are calculated.

The Subject Limit Table 19 is a minute reduction of second 19 of the Equation Table.
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Let us see how the results of the Equation Table 19 are calculated.

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.xls				
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Excel	1.21e-2 to 1.40	19.0 to 19.49	1.0 to 1.39	**Excel**
Precision	Office	Office	Office	

Sub Amount of the second Amounts Answer Intended

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Let us see how the results of the Equation Table 19 are calculated.
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The amendment does not mean, however, that the use of a firm name per se is open to illegal influence by non-lawyers (paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 2 of the Decree-Law). Nor does it mean that the use of a company's name gives rise to the notion of a "public institution" or "a monopoly in the provision of legal services" (paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article 2).

Article 2 does not even contain the notion of a dominant position or a "dominant position in the provision of legal services" (paragraph 8 of Article 2) or a "public" behaviour of the provision of the law or constitutive.

Article 2 does not contain the notion of a "public" or "monopoly" in the provision of legal services. Article 2 does not contain the notion of a "dominant position in the provision of legal services" (paragraph 8 of Article 2) or a "public" behaviour

Paragraph 1 provides that the competent authorities of the Member States may exchange information with the aim of preventing fiscal evasion in relation to taxes covered by the Convention. Such information exchange may involve information concerning taxpayers who are not resident in a Member State to which the requesting competent authority is based. Paragraph 2 provides that the exchange of information is subject to the provisions of Article 26 of the OECD Model Tax Convention on Income and on Capital (OECD Model Convention). Paragraph 3 provides that the requesting competent authority may request information for the purpose of assessment, collection, enforcement or prosecution in respect of persons subject to tax under the laws of the requesting Member State in relation to the taxes covered by the Convention. Paragraph 4 provides for a corresponding exchange.

In relation with the implementation of Directive 2011/16/EU, the exchange of extra-juridical information between the competent authorities of the Member States is governed by the Convention. Since the Convention differs from the Directive in an extension of the regular "Being, BE" the Exchange of information between the competent authorities of the Member States is governed by the Convention, and not by the Directive. The exchange of information between competent authorities of the Member States is governed by the Convention, and not by the Directive. The exchange of information between competent authorities of the Member States is governed by the Convention, and not by the Directive. The exchange of information between competent authorities of the Member States is governed by the Convention, and not by the Directive.

Article 27

Article 27 is a provision of the Convention. It provides that the competent authorities of the Member States may exchange information with the aim of preventing fiscal evasion in relation to taxes covered by the Convention. Such information exchange may involve information concerning taxpayers who are not resident in a Member State to which the requesting competent authority is based. Paragraph 1 provides that the exchange of information is subject to the provisions of Article 26 of the OECD Model Tax Convention on Income and on Capital (OECD Model Convention). Paragraph 2 provides that the requesting competent authority may request information for the purpose of assessment, collection, enforcement or prosecution in respect of persons subject to tax under the laws of the requesting Member State in relation to the taxes covered by the Convention. Paragraph 3 provides for a corresponding exchange.

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Article 28

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Article 29

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Article 54

Article 54 is a provision of the Convention. It provides that the competent authorities of the Member States may exchange information with the aim of preventing fiscal evasion in relation to taxes covered by the Convention. Such information exchange may involve information concerning taxpayers who are not resident in a Member State to which the requesting competent authority is based. Paragraph 1 provides that the exchange of information is subject to the provisions of Article 26 of the OECD Model Tax Convention on Income and on Capital (OECD Model Convention). Paragraph 2 provides that the requesting competent authority may request information for the purpose of assessment, collection, enforcement or prosecution in respect of persons subject to tax under the laws of the requesting Member State in relation to the taxes covered by the Convention. Paragraph 3 provides for a corresponding exchange.

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is either a sole proprietor, the partner, the sole or a limited partnership company or
a limited liability company, the shareholder, the member or the manager according to Clause 1 of Article 20 or
is one that is the successor of a right to obtain a provide information, the name
of the sole proprietor, the partner, the shareholder, the member or the manager, the corresponding
entity's business location, the contact information, and the business registration number
of the corresponding entity, and the business registration number of the sole proprietor.

Article 21.

Section 9 Prior to the renewal form the process system Pre-editorial system. Construction
except for the deletion of "according to the law in the method of revocation" in paragraph 2, one
of the provisions of Article 20 shall be the same as the provisions of Article 20.

Article 22 (Exclusion of information not suitable for public disclosure) Where the provisions of
Article 20 and Article 21 are applicable, information that is not suitable for disclosure in
Article 20 paragraph 1 Clause 2 Clause 3 Clause 4 Clause 5 Clause 6 Clause 7 Clause 8 Clause 9
Clause 10 Clause 11 Clause 12 Clause 13 Clause 14 Clause 15 Clause 16 Clause 17 Clause 18
Clause 19 Clause 20 Clause

(4)

Article 5 of the Regulation provides that, in the case of a business concentration, the notification shall be made by the undertakings concerned or by the persons or undertakings acquiring control of the whole or part of the business or of the undertaking concerned by the concentration.

Article 6(1) of the Regulation provides that the Commission shall examine the notification as soon as it has been received to determine whether the concentration notified falls within the scope of the Regulation and whether it gives rise to serious doubts as to its compatibility with the common market.

Article 6(1)(b) of the Regulation provides that if it is found that the concentration does fall within the scope of the Regulation but does not give rise to such doubts, the Commission shall decide not to oppose the concentration and shall declare that it is compatible with the common market.

Article 6(1)(c) of the Regulation provides that if it is found that the concentration does fall within the scope of the Regulation and does give rise to such doubts, the Commission shall decide to open proceedings.

Article 6(2) of the Regulation provides that the Commission may also open proceedings where a Member State informs it that a concentration which does not have a Community dimension within the meaning of Article 1 of the Regulation and which does not fall within the scope of Article 9 of the Regulation, but which affects competition in a market within that Member State, which market has all the characteristics of a distinct market, gives rise to such doubts.

Article 6(3) of the Regulation provides that the decision to open proceedings shall be taken by the Commission if it has not taken a decision concerning the notified concentration or a request pursuant to Article 9 of the Regulation within a period of four weeks from the date of the notification or from the date of the request.

Article 6(4) of the Regulation provides that the decision to open proceedings shall be taken in respect of a notified concentration which has been the subject of a request pursuant to Article 9 of the Regulation if the Member State which made the request has informed the Commission within the period laid down in the second sentence of Article 9(2) of the Regulation that it intends to take a decision within its territory in accordance with Article 9(3) of the Regulation.

Article 6(5) of the Regulation provides that the decision to open proceedings shall be taken in respect of a notified concentration which has been referred to the competent authorities of a Member State in accordance with Article 9(2) of the Regulation if, within the period laid down in the second sentence of Article 9(2) of the Regulation, the competent authorities of that Member State have informed the Commission that they consider that a threat to competition has been created which would clearly be in need of examination in whole or in part by the competent authorities of that Member State, which threat does not, in their opinion, have a Community dimension.

Article 6(6) of the Regulation provides that the decision to open proceedings shall be taken in respect of a notified concentration which has been referred to the competent authorities of a Member State in accordance with Article 9(2) of the Regulation if, within the period laid down in the second sentence of Article 9(2) of the Regulation, the competent authorities of that Member State have informed the Commission that they consider that a threat to competition has been created which would clearly be in need of examination in whole or in part by the competent authorities of that Member State, which threat does not, in their opinion, have a Community dimension.

Article 6(7) of the Regulation provides that if, in the case of a concentration which has been referred to the competent authorities of a Member State in accordance with Article 9(2) of the Regulation, the Commission has not taken a decision or a request pursuant to Article 9 of the Regulation within the period laid down in the second sentence of Article 9(2) of the Regulation, the concentration shall be deemed to be in accordance with the Regulation.

Article 6(8) of the Regulation provides that, for the purposes of the application of paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this Article, a decision to open proceedings shall cease to be required in respect of a notified concentration which no longer fulfils the conditions laid down in paragraphs 1(c) and 2 of this Article.

Article 8(1) of the Regulation provides that the Commission shall take a decision in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article in respect of a notified concentration which has been the subject of a decision to open proceedings.

Article 8(2) of the Regulation provides that if the Commission shall decide that the notified concentration does not fall within the scope of the Regulation, it shall declare that the notified concentration is compatible with the common market.

Article 8(3) of the Regulation provides that if the Commission shall decide that the notified concentration does fall within the scope of the Regulation and does not give rise to serious doubts as to its compatibility with the common market, it shall decide not to oppose the concentration and shall declare that it is compatible with the common market.

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Article 8(115) of the Regulation provides that if the Commission shall decide that the notified concentration does fall within the scope of the Regulation and does give rise to such doubts, it shall decide to open proceedings.

Article 8(116) of the Regulation provides that if the Commission shall decide that the notified concentration does not fall within the scope of the Regulation, it shall declare that the notified concentration is compatible with the common market.

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The adaptation of CIS-Lex to the implementation of Article 4 paragraph 1, 2 and 5 as well as Article 10 paragraph 1 and 3 of Directive (EU) 2015/2366

Article 4 concerns the independence of the entities making the authorisation authorisation and supervision of payment institutions and electronic money institutions.

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of necessary, consult the Minister Responsible for Finance before the meeting is authorised. Article 4 The independence of the entities that are responsible for the authorisation and supervision of payment institutions and electronic money institutions, as referred to in Article 4 paragraph 1 of Directive (EU) 2015/2366, According to the general law, the public prosecutor retains its independence in the performance of its duties, as stipulated in the Constitution of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Judicial Organisation Act. Article 4 paragraph 2 of Directive (EU) 2015/2366 stipulates that the entities responsible for the authorisation and supervision of payment institutions and electronic money institutions must be independent of the government. Article 4 paragraph 5 of Directive (EU) 2015/2366 stipulates that the entities responsible for the authorisation and supervision of payment institutions and electronic money institutions must be independent of the government. Article 10 paragraph 1 of Directive (EU) 2015/2366 stipulates that the authorisation of payment institutions and electronic money institutions must be granted upon request from a legal entity that is established in the Netherlands and has its registered office in the Netherlands. Article 10 paragraph 3 of Directive (EU) 2015/2366 stipulates that the authorisation of payment institutions and electronic money institutions must be granted upon request from a legal entity that is established in the Netherlands and has its registered office in the Netherlands. Article 4 (1) - the independence from the government of the entities making the authorisation and supervision of payment institutions and electronic money institutions. Article 4 (2) - the independence from the government of the entities making the authorisation and supervision of payment institutions and electronic money institutions. Article 4 (5) - the independence from the government of the entities making the authorisation and supervision of payment institutions and electronic money institutions. Article 10 (1) - the authorisation of payment institutions and electronic money institutions. Article 10 (3) - the authorisation of payment institutions and electronic money institutions.

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register) are organized, are not recorded. The amended regulation will make this
Gap closed.

According to number 4 letter g, the corresponding information on register numbers
also be done if the company concerned is a foreign one, that is not
is entered in an official register in Germany.

Due to the revised number 5 letter a, information on the birth name is also
to make the assignment to a company even when changing names
is traceable to the natural person concerned.

The extended obligation to specify the person in accordance with the revised number 5 letter b
State of the natural person's birth, in addition to specifying the date of birth
and place of birth is required in cases where place names are in multiple countries
of the earth, such as the city names Berlin (USA) or Hanover
ver / Hanover (USA, UK, Chile, Jamaica, South Africa). In addition, foreign cities
names whose spelling differs from the German spelling (e.g. Brussels
or Brussels, Belgium) can be clearly assigned.

To number 3

To letter a

The applicable § 5 paragraph 2 sentence 1 grants every natural person and every company
a right to information about the content of the company itself
Competition register. The introduction of the competition register as an information
basis for clients in the sense of the procurement law is to relieve the un-
companies, as there is no need to submit self-reports (BT-Drs.
18/12051, p. 21). For this purpose, the Competition Register Act stipulates the query obligations and -
possibilities of § 6 paragraph 1 and 2. The relief of the companies would be
not achieved if the submission of self-assessments is required without restriction
that could. In addition, it should be prevented that the registry authority with excessive
moderate administrative effort is charged. For this purpose, the new § 6 prohibits it
Paragraph 1 Clause 6 expressly to clients, in the context of procurement procedures for
to require applicants and applicants to submit self-assessments (see below, number
mer 4).

In addition, the new regulation of Section 5 (2) sentence 2 provides that a new
Application by the same company or the same natural person only after expiry
one year is permitted. There is an exception in cases of legitimate interest.
A legitimate interest is usually present if the register extract is used for this
should, the absence of reasons for exclusion in the context of award procedures in
other EU member states (see BT-Drs. 18/12051, p. 30). The possibility
ability of a natural person, the right to information according to Article 15 of the Regulation (EU)
To assert 2016/679 remains unaffected. Section 5 (2) sentence 2 does not apply to
Bodies that keep an official register that meets the requirements of Article 64 of the
Directive 2014/24 / EU corresponds.

To letter b

The regulation of the new Section 5 (3) provides that the application must be submitted in writing as well as
can also be submitted in electronic form. According to the requirements of § 150
Paragraph 2 sentence 2 of the trade regulations, the applicant has their identity and, in
In the case of representation, to prove their power of representation. The applicant can
Do not have a proxy represented when submitting the application.

The regulation of the new Section 5 (4) provides that in the electronic application
the registration authority's internet access is to be used. details
should be regulated by ordinance.

Section 5 (5) regulates, based on Section 150 (2) sentence 3 of the trade regulations
Fee for issuing a self-assessment.

To letter c

It is a consequential change.

To number 4

The regulation is based on § 150a paragraph 6 of the trade regulations. It should be prevented
that the client is aware of the requirements for querying according to § 6 paragraph 1 and
Paragraph 2 information from the competition register directly from the companies
obtain and thus the companies and the registry authority with additional administrative
burden the effort. The changes under number 3 also serve this purpose
(see above).

To number 5

To letter a

It is a consequential change and the adjustment of a reference to changed
changed regulations in the law against restraints of competition on investigative powers
antitrust authorities.

To letter b

This is a follow-up change and the adaptation of references to changed ones
Provisions in the law against restraints of competition are subject to a fee
Actions

To number 6

To letter a

The applicable section 10 number 1 letter c contains an authorization to issue a
Ordinance to meet the technical and organizational requirements for the
Communication of the registry authority with companies and bodies that have an official
according to Article 64 of Directive 2014/24 / EU. Through the addition
the basis is created for the corresponding provisions in the statutory ordinance
regulate the requirements for communication with natural persons, including
the necessary regulations for identification and authentication.

To letter b

The new number 8 provides that the regulation also includes the fee rate and the
Collection of the fee from the cost debtor when providing the information according to § 5 Ab-
Clause 2 Clause 1 can be regulated, as well as the reimbursement of expenses.

To number 7

To letter a

This is a follow-up change and the adaptation of references to changed ones
Provisions in the law against restraints of competition for judicial legal

protection. During the adjustment, references for clarification and regulations were made more precise
excluded from the reference, which in the procedure according to the competition register
do not apply. This concerns regulations on the procedure for granting
a ministerial permit as well as the additional cargo, which in the procedure according to the competition law
register law does not take place.

To letter b

It is a consequential change and the adjustment of a reference to a
Changed provision in the law against restraints of competition to the judicial
Administrative procedure.

To number 8

The amended provision of Section 12 will commence effective operation of the betting
application register from the entry into force of the statutory ordinance to be issued according to § 10
couples. In order to guarantee a smooth commissioning, for the coming into force
If the notification and query obligations now apply, it is now decisive that the
Settings for electronic data transmission - as a rule of communication
between the registry authority and external bodies in accordance with Section 9 (1) - present
gen. The data transfer between the named bodies is due to the large number and
Job heterogeneity technically and organizationally complex. The data transfer
also requires registration with the registry authority. The federal
The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy is therefore separate from the entry into force of the
§ 10 to be issued ordinance uniformly determine when the functionality
the electronic data transmission for the proper commissioning of the registry
operation is guaranteed and announce this in the Federal Gazette.

The regulation also provides for the staggered applicability of the notification
obligation on the one hand and the query obligations and options on the other.
Next page: One month after the announcement, the notification obligation becomes first
(§ 4) of the appointed authorities are applicable. Only become in a second step
then - six months after the announcement - the inquiries concerning the client
obligations and possibilities (§ 6) are effective. This is to avoid that
Client is obliged to query the competition register at one point in time.
for which the existence of entries in the register is excluded
can or is unlikely. After notification by the law enforcement and
administrative offense authorities, the registry authority must first
check for errors and then inform the company about the planned entry
information and give the opportunity within two weeks of receipt of the
Information to comment. It is therefore to be expected in the first few weeks
no or only a few register entries are available after commissioning. The
Time-staggered rules for applicability serve to relieve the burden of querying
obliged client. At the same time, the clients are given the opportunity to
the competition register on a voluntary basis before the relevant
query the obligation. For the right to a self-assessment according to
Section 5, paragraph 2, this justification applies accordingly.

Re Article 8 (amendment of the law introducing a competition register and amending the Act against Restraints of Competition)

It is a consequential change.

The current regulation in Article 3 of the Law on the Introduction of a Competition Register
ters and amending the Act against Restraints of Competition provides that
this law is to come into force on the day after its promulgation. Of this
the law makes two exceptions: On the one hand, the provisions in Article 2 paragraph 3
The subsequent amendments to Section 150a Paragraph 1 of the Trade Regulations are only three years after

enter into force on the day of the announcement. On the other hand, the in Article 2 paragraph 1,
Paragraph 2 number 4 as well as paragraphs 4 to 8 only on that day
come into force on which the statutory ordinance according to § 10 of the competition register comes into force
will have stepped.

The amended provision of Section 12 in Article 7, Number 8 of this Act, the
The competition register begins to operate from the coming into force of the legal
order and a staggered applicability of the notification obligation
on the one hand, and the query obligations and options on the other.
leads.

The amendment to Article 3 ensures that the statutory provisions
Chen changes, some of which involve submitting data to the competition register
and in some cases tie in with the obligation to query the register, even after the change
of § 12 come into force at the correct time. There is no change in content
connected.

The amendment of Section 125 of the Act regulated in Article 3 Paragraph 2 Number 4 against
Restraints of competition, the amendment of Article 3 Paragraph 6 of Section 71
Clause 1 number 7 of the tenth book of the Social Code - social administration procedure
and social data protection, the changes to the court fee regulated in Article 3 paragraph 7
law as well as the changes to the lawyer's law regulated in Article 3
Remuneration Act are linked to the possibility of transmitting data to the regis-
authority and the corresponding processing of the data by the registry authority.
The changes mentioned must therefore apply when the notification requirement becomes applicable
§§ 2, 4 of the Competition Register Act come into force.

The changes to the Anti-Illicit Work Act, the Minimum Wage Act
and of the Posted Workers Act through Article 3 Paragraph 1, 4 and 5 are linked to the
Query obligation of the client and must therefore from the time of the applicable
the obligation to inquire according to § 6 of the Competition Register Act come into force.

So that the client temporarily after the start of the competitive operation
registers can also query the central trade register, the possibility remains
opportunity to query initially. The change of the trade regulations according to article
2 Paragraph 3 therefore only comes into effect three years after the mandatory query according to § 6 of the
Competition Register Act in force.

Re Article 9 (permission to publish)

Due to the numerous changes, a new publication of the law is against
Restraints of competition appropriate. The regulation contains the necessary for this
Authorization.

Re Article 10 (entry into force)

The regulation regulates the entry into force. The GWB digitization law serves to implement
of Directive (EU) 2019/1, which must be implemented by February 4, 2021. To the
Not endangering the timely implementation of the directive, the regulation provides that
this Act comes into force on the day after its promulgation, with the exception of Art. 1 Number 22 and
not - as in the work program Better Regulation and Bureaucracy Reduction 2018
Federal government is basically planned – at the beginning of the
the quarter.

The amendments contained in Article 1 number 22 of Section 47k of the Act against
Restraints of competition primarily concern the additional obligation to report
Quantity data to the market transparency office for fuels. The scheme leads to one
limited additional effort for business and administration. To the extra effort like that

The effective date of July 1, 2021 is set as the effective date.
Article 1, number 22, letter c) is a purely editorial adaptation that is related to the
other provisions of the law come into force.