

Driving Growth and Innovation through Competition Cooperation

APEC Competition Policy and Law Group

July 2026



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation



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Event Summary: Driving Growth and Innovation through Competition Cooperation

Opening Remarks

Moderator: Ms. Ellen Creighton, Assistant Deputy Commissioner, International Affairs Directorate, Competition Bureau Canada

Ms. Ellen Creighton, Assistant Deputy Commissioner of the Competition Bureau Canada (Competition Bureau), welcomed participants and opened the dialogue by emphasizing the importance of cooperation among competition authorities, with particular attention to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) region. She highlighted developments in international coordination, especially in the post-pandemic context, and noted the increasing relevance of both conceptual and operational cooperation tools.

She outlined the dialogue's format as an informal, interactive discussion and encouraged active participation from delegates. She expressed her appreciation to the convener, APEC and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat colleagues, and Global Affairs Canada for their support in organizing the session.

The panelists included (in the alphabetical order of their authority):

- Mr. Rodrigo Ríos, Head, International Affairs, National Antitrust Commission¹ (CNA);
- Mr. Choongsik Yang, Director, International Cooperation Division, Korea Fair Trade Commission (KFTC);
- Ms. Nina Remedios Mejia, Acting General Counsel & Head Executive Assistant, Office of the Chairperson, Philippine Competition Commission (PCC); and
- Mr. Sudharma Yoonaidharma, Vice-Chairperson, Trade Competition Commission of Thailand (TCCT).

The moderator then invited the panelists to introduce themselves and their roles.

- Ms. Mejia introduced her dual role at the PCC: managing international relations, and formalizing cooperation through memoranda of understanding (MOUs) and other legal instruments. She underscored the growing need for cooperation because of the increase in cross-border transactions. She also highlighted the PCC's use of both formal and informal cooperation. These include case conferences where entities are anonymized and discussions among agencies reviewing similar matters to share evidence.

¹ The Federal Economic Competition Commission (Cofece) in Mexico was replaced by the National Antitrust Commission effective October 16, 2025.

- Mr. Yoonaidharma introduced his new role with the TCCT. He discussed Thailand's long history of including competition principles in regulated sectors like telecommunication and energy. He reflected on the evolution of Thailand's regulatory framework since the Uruguay Round under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (1986-1994). He also stressed how important formal cooperation mechanisms are, particularly within ASEAN, where policy harmonization and coordination are key priorities.
- Mr. Ríos described his path to leading the international unit at the CNA which informs his perspective on international cooperation. He highlighted practical challenges associated with international cooperation, including the need for a deeper understanding of global regulatory frameworks. He noted that benchmarking against other authorities, particularly in the context of rapidly evolving digital markets, has been an important driver of institutional development for relatively young competition authorities. He also emphasized that collaboration with international peers has played a key role in strengthening Mexico's regulatory capacity, especially in digital markets.
- Mr. Yang outlined the KFTC's extensive enforcement experience and described the agency's active contributions to global competition fora, including the International Competition Network (ICN) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Competition Committee. He emphasized the value of sharing analytical approaches and building strong professional networks to address emerging challenges, particularly in digital markets.

The dialogue aligned with Korea's 2025 APEC theme, "Building a Sustainable Tomorrow," which supports the Putrajaya Vision 2040 goal of an open, resilient, and adaptable Asia-Pacific region. Consistent with this vision, the CPLG continues to promote cooperation by encouraging open dialogue and capacity building among APEC economies. The dialogue aimed to deepen understanding of the benefits of collaborative competition enforcement, raise awareness of the diverse ways economies can work together, and identify new opportunities for partnership across the region.

The discussion explored how competition authorities throughout the region are working together and reflected on why this collaboration matters now. The panelists examined innovative approaches to merger review, enforcement against anti-competitive conduct, compliance promotion, and broader efforts to strengthen competition within their respective economies. In doing so, the dialogue highlighted recent initiatives and *how* they were carried out—the challenges encountered, lessons learned, and emerging best practices.

The discussion centred on the following themes:

- Cooperation in today's global economy, including key priorities, current trends, and practical examples;
- The foundations for effective cooperation;

- Cooperation challenges and way to facilitate smoother collaboration;
- The risks and realities of limited cooperation; and
- How success can be defined and measured.

Theme 1: Cooperation in Today's Global Economy, including Key Priorities, Current Trends, and Practical Examples

Ms. Creighton opened the floor by setting the scene. In today's global economy, competition cooperation – collaboration among jurisdictions and agencies to enforce antitrust and competition laws – faces several pressing challenges. These include:

- **The growing dominance of big tech.** As large digital platforms continue to expand, concerns have emerged regarding declining competitive pressure, limited market access for smaller players, and the risks associated with data monopolies and algorithm-driven collusion.
- **The need for cross-border coordination.** Competition authorities increasingly recognize that addressing global mergers, cartels, and powerful digital gatekeepers requires international cooperation and aligned enforcement strategies.
- **Capacity gaps.** Some agencies continue to face constraints in technical expertise or resources, limiting their ability to investigate or regulate complex digital markets effectively.

In an increasingly interconnected and digital global economy, effective competition enforcement cannot take place in isolation. Against this backdrop, the first broad question posed to the panelists invited them to reflect on what competition cooperation means within their respective jurisdictions, why it is important, and what they see as the key challenges and opportunities in this space.

- Ms. Mejia remarked that the PCC places strong emphasis on both formal and informal cooperation, recognizing its importance in an increasingly digitalized environment where transactions often span multiple jurisdictions. Formal cooperation is supported through instruments like MOUs and structured multi-year work plans with partners such as Australia; Hong Kong, China; Singapore; and Thailand. These arrangements enable mutual capacity-building and deliver benefits to both more mature and developing agencies. Informal cooperation also plays a significant role, including engagement on cross-border cases, case conferences where entities are anonymized, and direct discussions between enforcement teams when cases involve similar products or markets.
- Mr. Yang echoed the view that, in today's increasingly globalized, digitalized, and interconnected economy, cooperation among competition authorities has become essential. Digital platforms operate across borders and present new competitive challenges—such as self-preferencing, data monopolization, and

algorithmic discrimination—that rarely remain confined to a single jurisdiction. He noted that the rapid rise of artificial intelligence further amplifies these concerns, given its potential to entrench market power, accelerate network effects, and enable opaque or even collusive market behaviours. While such developments are progressing faster than existing regulatory frameworks, Mr. Yang pointed to encouraging signs of enhanced cross-border collaboration, including recent cooperation arrangements among major agencies and joint statements addressing AI-related competition issues. In this context, sustained international cooperation is critical to building shared understanding, aligning enforcement approaches, and anticipating emerging risks in digital markets.

- Mr. Ríos added that Mexico’s experience demonstrates the importance of both formal and informal cooperation mechanisms. In Mexico’s case, formal cooperation began under the North American Free Trade Agreement, which required the establishment of a competition authority and introduced structured obligations. More recently, Mexico collaborated with the U.S. Department of Justice to develop a market intelligence unit within CNA, making it the first competition authority in Latin America to establish a dedicated digital markets analytics team. Informal cooperation has complemented these efforts, particularly through exchanges with other Latin American counterparts in OECD and ICN fora. Together, these channels have strengthened Mexico’s ability to respond to emerging challenges and helped competition authorities share expertise.
- Mr. Yoonaidharma then shared Thailand’s experience in a policy environment that has traditionally taken a cautious approach to liberalization. The TCCT views effective market competition as critical to overcoming the economy’s long-standing middle-income trap, as reflected in past efforts to dismantle monopolies in sectors such as telecommunications and energy. To support these efforts, Thailand relies heavily on international cooperation. Formal frameworks – particularly those developed within ASEAN, as well as through regional cooperation arrangements and free trade agreements – provide the foundation for information exchange, policy harmonization, and legal reforms needed to meet international commitments. For Thailand, cooperation using formal and informal mechanisms working in tandem is indispensable to close knowledge gaps, avoid regulatory inconsistencies, and ensure that expanding markets do not outpace the capacities of competition authorities.

Theme 2: The Foundations for Effective Cooperation

Ms. Creighton then steered the discussion toward current trends and examples, focusing in particular on how regional cooperation may differ from broader international engagement, and whether regional mechanisms – such as those within ASEAN or Latin America — offer distinct opportunities for more coordinated action. As the need for cooperation continues to grow alongside the increasing pace and complexity of enforcement, it is useful to consider evolving practices in three key areas:

- **Interagency MOUs and free trade agreements (FTAs)**
The expanding network of interagency MOUs, together with competition chapters in FTAs, provides an important foundation for international cooperation. These instruments help formalize relationships, facilitate information exchange, and promote greater alignment in enforcement priorities.
- **Enhanced coordination in merger review**
As mergers increasingly generate cross-border impacts, competition authorities are coordinating their reviews more closely. This includes aligning review timelines, sharing analytical approaches, and discussing potential remedies to promote coherent and consistent outcomes across jurisdictions.
- **Capacity building and technical assistance**
Regional cooperation frameworks continue to gain momentum as effective platforms for strengthening institutional capabilities. These provide practical opportunities for shared learning, knowledge transfer, and the development of consistent approaches that may also serve as models for broader international collaboration.

Following this context-setting, the panelists were invited to offer their perspectives on the role of interagency MOUs and FTAs in supporting cooperation.

- Mr. Ríos provided an overview of recent developments across Latin America that reflect both the emergence of new competition authorities and a growing commitment to cooperative enforcement. Guatemala's recent adoption of a competition law—supported by Mexico's participation in legislative dialogues—show the region's ongoing institutional strengthening. Other jurisdictions are expanding their enforcement toolkits, and there is growing interest in concluding MOUs to support cross-border coordination, particularly as digital markets and globalization give rise to more complex, multi-jurisdictional merger reviews and enforcement cases. In practice, even relatively simple MOUs have proven valuable for agencies. For example, the CNA's internship program is enabled through these agreements. It has hosted eight cohorts and 37 participants from across the region, helping to build trust, personal relationships, and the foundation for more effective future collaboration. While MOUs will need to evolve to address emerging issues such as those posed by the digital economy, Latin America's experience demonstrates that even basic agreements can meaningfully enhance cooperation and lay the groundwork for deeper and more sophisticated engagement among competition authorities.
- Mr. Yang also noted that MOUs have emerged as one of the most effective and accessible tools for fostering cross-border cooperation. These agreements provide a foundation for building mutual trust, enabling timely information exchange, and sustaining long-term partnerships – helping agencies move from ad hoc engagement toward more consistent and reliable cooperation. This shift is particularly important in today's fast-moving digital economy. The KFTC's experience reflects this evolution. Beginning with its first interagency MOU in 1999, the KFTC has established a broad network of

13 bilateral agreements and one multilateral agreement, creating a practical framework for cooperation in investigations involving cartels, abuse of dominance, and complex mergers. The network continues to expand as more agencies across the region seek to deepen collaboration. This signals a broader transition from isolated enforcement efforts to a more connected international system. Ultimately, however, Mr. Yang emphasized that the effectiveness of MOUs depends not on just signing them, but the quality of follow-up actions that translate cooperative intentions into concrete outcomes.

- Ms. Mejia reviewed the PCC's experience and illustrated how MOUs can support different forms of cooperation depending on the needs and institutional maturity of partner authorities. Agreements with well-established agencies tend to focus on advanced capacity-building initiatives, including higher-level learning sessions that support the PCC as it approaches its tenth year of operation. By contrast, cooperation with newer authorities is oriented toward foundational support, particularly in areas like merger review, with PCC officials providing on-site training and technical assistance to develop institutional capabilities. These varying arrangements demonstrate how MOUs can be tailored to facilitate both the transfer of expertise from more mature jurisdictions and the provision of core capacity building to emerging agencies, thereby strengthening regional cooperation across different stages of institutional development.
- Mr. Yoonaidharma remarked that MOUs serve as essential starting points for cooperation, establishing a platform for deeper collaboration. Thailand's experience illustrates the range of possibilities enabled by such arrangements:
 - Japan has provided substantive support through the secondment of an expert to the TCCT, enabling continuous information exchange and regular updates on significant cases;
 - The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) has also contributed through bilateral and multilateral cooperation initiatives;
 - The KFTC has offered to host a Thai trainee; and
 - Discussions with Canada have focused on developing practical cooperation tools and conducting shared research.

Looking ahead, Mr. Yoonaidharma emphasized the need for broader institutional strengthening within ASEAN and APEC to better support cross-border investigations. While the region benefits from a high level of economic integration, he noted the importance of moving toward more robust cooperation mechanisms, similar to those in the EU or under NAFTA-style frameworks. Existing arrangements already provide valuable learning opportunities, but there is growing interest in expanding beyond MOUs toward more comprehensive bilateral, multilateral, and region-wide frameworks that

can further promote regulatory convergence and effective cooperation across diverse economies.

Ms. Creighton then invited the panelists to share their thoughts on enhanced coordination in merger review.

- Mr. Ríos noted that the foundation for effective cooperation lies in robust mechanisms for communication and coordination. He said an example of this is the International Competition Network (ICN), which brings together more than 100 competition agencies worldwide. Within the ICN, the Merger Working Group plays a central role in promoting best practices in merger review, enhancing effectiveness, encouraging substantive and procedural convergence, and reducing the time and costs associated with multi-jurisdictional filings. Since 2012, the ICN's non-binding Framework for Merger Review Cooperation has supported practical coordination among agencies reviewing the same transaction, consistent with their legal frameworks. These international platforms help authorities adapt to fast-changing environments by sharing knowledge and aligning approaches. Similar work is carried out through the ICN's Advocacy, Cartels, and Agency Effectiveness working groups. Complementing these global mechanisms, regional initiatives such as the OECD-Inter-American Development Bank Latin American and Caribbean Competition Forum and the Group of Competition Agencies of Latin America and the Caribbean – currently also under CNA's leadership – provide additional avenues for cooperation on merger review and other enforcement matters.
- Mr. Yang added that trust and mutual respect are essential foundations for effective international cooperation, as meaningful information exchange is only possible when agencies build confidence in one another over time. Drawing on experience, he noted that trust develops gradually through consistent engagement – each call, email, and virtual meeting contributes to strengthening these relationships. At the same time, trust must also be supported by mechanisms that translate cooperative principles into concrete outcomes, such as those provided by the OECD, ICN, and similar platforms. One such example is the Seoul International Competition Forum, hosted by the KFTC since 2001. The Forum has evolved into a well-established venue for dialogue among enforcement officials, academics, and law practitioners from around the world. Attendees have in-depth exchanges on emerging competition issues and share of leading-edge ideas. Mr. Yang noted that the Forum's upcoming 13th edition will address changes in the competitive landscape, evolving mandates of competition authorities, data-related issues, and sector-specific challenges such as over-the-top (OTT) services and e-commerce platforms. Initiatives of this kind play a vital role in advancing cooperation and strengthening the global competition community.
- Mr. Yoonaidharma stressed that technology can play an important role in strengthening cooperation among competition authorities, particularly by enabling secure, regulator-only platforms for information and knowledge sharing. Drawing on his experience as a digital commissioner, he noted that the ability to receive early warnings during investigations – for example,

learning in advance that authorities in the Philippines or Thailand are examining a particular issue – would significantly enhance preparedness and coordination. As firms increasingly operate across borders at a pace that often outpaces regulatory responses, timely alerts exchanged through a dedicated digital platform for government officials could help authorities keep pace with developments. For Thailand, this approach aligns with broader advocacy efforts to adopt a more proactive enforcement posture, and peer-driven early signals could greatly assist regulators in anticipating trends and addressing cross-border challenges more effectively.

- Ms. Mejia built on Mr. Ríos' remarks by noting that the Philippines is poised to play a significant role in international cooperation as it prepares to host the ICN Annual Conference in 2026. This opportunity is reinforced by strong domestic support: the President has issued a Memorandum Circular directing all government agencies to actively participate in and support the event, ensuring a coordinated economy-wide effort. Ms. Mejia emphasized that this high-level backing not only facilitates the organization of the conference but also serves as an important catalyst for fostering broader collaboration, both across government institutions within the Philippines and throughout the global competition community.

Theme 3: Cooperation Challenges and Way to Facilitate Smoother Collaboration

Ms. Creighton then shifted the discussion to cooperation challenges and how to smooth the path toward more effective collaboration. This section examined the practical difficulties competition authorities face when working together on competition matters, as well as strategies for addressing those constraints. A central theme was that a one-size-fits-all approach is unlikely to be effective within APEC, where competition law regimes, institutional capacities, and legal frameworks vary widely. Tools and mechanisms that work well for one authority may be less suitable for another, underscoring the importance of tailored approaches and careful consideration of the specific legal and operational contexts that shape interagency cooperation.

- Mr. Ríos remarked that cooperation inevitably brings challenges, as illustrated by the joint effort between Mexico, the U.S. Department of Justice, and Canada to address potential anti-competitive practices related to the upcoming FIFA World Cup. Over the past year, the three agencies have met monthly as a task force, yet each jurisdiction confronted different obstacles. For example, the U.S. Department of Justice successfully engaged the UN Anti-Corruption Unit and secured access to key FIFA discussions, while Mexico has had to rebuild relationships with host cities following recent state-level elections. Collaboration among the agencies has helped overcome these challenges. They have leveraged opportunities such as organizing a targeted workshop during the 2024 ICN Cartel Workshop, which brought together FIFA representatives and local officials to explain each economy's legal framework. Establishing shared principles has also been important: the taskforce began its work with a jointly approved statement outlining its mandate. Mr. Ríos noted that this approach was later reflected in the ICN

Technologies Forum, where 20 jurisdictions endorsed a statement recognizing the challenges posed by digital markets and the need for continued capacity building and information exchange.

- Ms. Creighton added that cooperation is often most effective when agencies take the time to map out their collaboration in advance – clarifying shared objectives, common values, and the limits and opportunities presented by their respective legal frameworks. She emphasized that flexibility is also critical, as demonstrated by the FIFA example, where the ability to adapt quickly and seize emerging opportunities significantly strengthened the joint effort. Ms. Creighton also highlighted the growing use of joint statements as a practical cooperation tool. In her experience, these have become far more prevalent in recent years, serving as an effective means of signalling how authorities are approaching specific issues or broader policy directions. Such statements can support project-based cooperation or collective positions in forums such as the G7.
- Ms. Mejia built on the discussion of joint statements by noting that ASEAN provides a clear example of how such instruments can guide and strengthen regional cooperation. The ASEAN Heads of Competition Agencies have adopted a Joint Statement on accelerating regional collaboration in competition law and policy, which identifies shared concerns among member states and sets strategic directions for future work under the ASEAN Competition Action Plan. The Joint Statement outlines six key commitments: enhancing cross-border enforcement cooperation; addressing competition issues in emerging industries; promoting pro-competitive government policies; improving information-sharing mechanisms such as the Market and Information Sharing Platform (MISP); expanding capacity-building efforts; and strengthening institutional frameworks to support sustained cooperation. Ms. Mejia emphasized that the Statement serves not only as a reference point for ASEAN's future initiatives, but also as a practical tool for aligning priorities and advancing more cohesive and coordinated regional action.
- Mr. Yoonaidharma also commented on ASEAN's experience, highlighting the region's strong and growing commitment to deepening cooperation among member states. As noted earlier, Thailand has been actively encouraging its government to formalize these commitments, both within ASEAN and through FTAs that include competition chapters (such as ongoing negotiations with the EU). Because regulators across the region share common objectives and a foundational understanding of competition policy, these discussions have generally progressed smoothly. Looking ahead, Mr. Yoonaidharma said that identifying and promoting best practices within APEC would be particularly valuable. Given the diversity of APEC economies and the many forms cooperation can take, a clear set of best practices would provide practical guidance, enabling authorities learn from one another and adapt effectively to a fast-changing and increasingly dynamic market environment.
- Mr. Yang noted that there is no single formula for smoothing the path to cooperation, but that long-term, hands-on collaboration can be particularly effective. One successful example at the KFTC has been secondments to

other competition authorities. In the past, KFTC officials have worked directly within agencies. Although such opportunities are limited, Mr. Yang observed that they could have a significant impact. For example, officials returning from secondments bring back new expertise, fresh perspectives, and renewed commitment to competition enforcement, while also strengthening personal relationships that foster trust and mutual understanding across agencies. Despite practical challenges, including resource or staffing constraints, expanding these immersive forms of collaborations can materially deepen cooperation and enhance the overall quality of enforcement work.

Theme 4: The Risks and Realities of Limited Cooperation

- Mr. Yang opened with noting that when competition authorities are unable to work together, the consequences extend far beyond the agencies themselves, creating risks that spill over into global markets and ultimately harm consumers. Fragmented or uncoordinated enforcement can result in inconsistent outcomes, with firms facing duplicative sanctions in some jurisdictions while avoiding scrutiny altogether in others. This undermines credibility, fairness, and deterrence, and can encourage forum shopping toward jurisdictions perceived as slower or less coordinated. Limited resources further exacerbate these risks, increasing the likelihood of both under- and over-enforcement. Legal and practical barriers, including protections for confidential business information, personal data, and intellectual property, can also restrict or prevent direct information exchange under domestic laws. In this context, Mr. Yang noted that cooperation can be strengthened by moving beyond case-specific data sharing toward the exchange of analytical tools, methodologies, and enforcement approaches, as well as practical resources such as draft legislation, model provisions, and benchmarking studies. These forms of collaboration can meaningfully support convergence and capacity building respecting the legal and operational constraints faced by individual authorities.
- Mr. Yoonaidharma noted that for authorities such as Thailand's, the inability to cooperate effectively presents significant practical and legal challenges, particularly given that nearly all major competition cases ultimately proceed through the courts and must comply with strict judicial procedures. As a result, cooperation tends to operate along two tracks: emergency or time-sensitive actions, and more formal international collaboration, each shaped and constrained by the legal instruments governing cross-border engagement. He highlighted key questions arise in this context, including the extent to which authorities can conduct joint investigations, apply evidentiary rules across jurisdictions, and enforce measures either prior to or following judicial proceedings. These considerations underscore that while cooperation is essential, it can be advanced meaningfully only where robust legal frameworks are in place to explicitly authorize cross-border investigative and enforcement activities.

Theme 5: How Success can be Defined and Measured

- Mr. Ríos observed that measuring success in cooperation is inherently challenging, and there is no scientific or universally accepted method for doing so. For younger authorities, one meaningful indicator of success is the ability to work alongside more established agencies. He noted, for example, that Mexico's collaboration with the U.S. Department of Justice and the Canadian Competition Bureau on the FIFA initiative demonstrates both trust and recognition of Mexico's professionalism in handling information. Similarly, when Mexico recently amended its competition law, the ability to inform Mexico's Congress that it had cooperated with authorities such as the UK Competition and Markets Authority and the U.S. Department of Justice helped signal that Mexico engages effectively with respected international peers. Mr. Ríos added that another indicator of success is the confidence shown by other agencies in entrusting leadership roles – such as being selected to chair the ICN — which reflects a collective willingness to consider an authority's perspectives and acknowledges its credibility within the global competition community.
- Ms. Mejia also observed that while there is no single metric for evaluating the success of cooperation, its impact is often evident in how collaborative engagement strengthens an agency's capabilities and overall performance. Success depends not merely on the existence of formal instruments, such as MOUs, but on the tangible benefits that cooperation delivers in practice. For example, the effectiveness of capacity-building partnerships can be assessed by how staff apply newly acquired knowledge and skills to advance institutional objectives and enhance day-to-day operations. In this sense, the true measure of cooperative success lies in the practical improvements it enables, rather than in the formal agreements themselves.
- Mr. Yoonaidharma emphasized that measuring the success of cooperation first requires a clear baseline against which progress can be assessed over time. Establishing an initial template or framework for cooperation allows authorities to evaluate how their collaborative efforts develop and mature. Indicators of success can then be observed through increased information-sharing, more frequent discussions and workshops, and greater reliance on one another's analyses or decisions when addressing cross-border matters. Ultimately, a defined baseline provides a useful reference point for tracking progress, identifying tangible outcomes, and understanding how cooperation strengthens over the long term.
- Mr. Yang noted that while counting cross-border cooperation cases may seem like an intuitive way to measure success, such cases are often difficult to track and are not always visible. He suggested that a more reliable indicator is the degree of policy alignment and harmonization achieved among competition authorities. Initiatives led by organizations such as the ICN and OECD have produced a range of practical outputs, including recommended practices, guidelines, and analytical frameworks, that go well beyond symbolic statements. These tools meaningfully influence domestic laws, regulatory approaches, investigative techniques, and even decision-making processes. As such, the growing volume, quality, and practical relevance of these outputs

to provide a credible measure of how effectively cooperation is taking root and shaping real-world competition policy.

Closing Remarks

Ms. Creighton thanked the panelists for their insightful contributions on the evolving landscape of international cooperation in competition enforcement and advocacy, both within the region and beyond. She noted that their remarks clearly illustrated not only the progress being made, but also the practical realities and challenges that competition authorities continue to navigate as cooperative efforts deepen.

Annex 1 Speaker Bios

Ms. Ellen Creighton

Ms. Ellen Creighton is the Assistant Deputy Commissioner of the International Affairs Directorate at the Competition Bureau Canada (Competition Bureau). She is responsible for leading the Competition Bureau's international engagement.

Ms. Nina Remedios Mejia

Ms. Nina Remedios Mejia serves as the Acting Director of the Office of the General Counsel and Head Executive Assistant to the Chairperson at the Philippine Competition Commission.

Mr. Rodrigo Ríos

Mr. Rodrigo Rios serves as the Head of International Affairs at the Mexican National Antitrust Commission. For the past three years in this role he has been in charge of handling Commission's liaisons with other Competition Authorities worldwide. This includes requests for international assistance in cases and training.

Mr. Choongsik Yang

Mr. Choongsik Yang is the Director of the International Cooperation Division within the Competition Policy Bureau of the Korea Fair Trade Commission.

Mr. Sudharma Yoonaidharma

Associate Professor Sudharma Yoonaidharma serves as the Vice-Chairperson of the Trade Competition Commission of Thailand.