

# **Effects of Downsizing CCI**

### Why in news?

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The Union Cabinet recently approved rightsizing of Competition Commission of India (CCI) by halving the number of its members.

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#### What is the recent decision?

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- CCI currently has a chairperson and 6 members.
- With the recent downsizing, it will now have a chairperson and 3 members.
- The decision is in pursuance of the Government's objective of 'minimum government, maximum governance'.

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## What are the proposed reasons?

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- **Workload** The assets and turnover threshold for mergers and acquisitions (M&A) deals that would need CCI approval has been raised recently.
- The raised threshold and low coverage would reduce the workload of the CCI.
- **Time** The corporate affairs ministry had also contended that the reduction would speed up the CCI's work.
- $\bullet$  Few members would lead to faster turnaround in hearings that is expected to result in speedier approvals. \n
- This is because all members in office have to sign on to an order, and 4

members would facilitate this faster than earlier 7.

 Decision making - Downsizing especially reduces the scope for dissenting judgments.

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• **DG's Office** - The director-general's office, the CCI's investigation arm, with just 14 people, is undoubtedly understaffed.

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• It urgently needs more people to perform this critical role.

• It is argued that CCI's downsizing could help expand the director-general's office.

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• **Besides**, competition regulators in advanced jurisdictions in UK, US, Australia and Japan also have minimum possible members.

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## Will downsizing benefit CCI?

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• **Process** - In CCI's case, the downsizing may prove counterproductive due to various factors.

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• The paperwork and processes that are required for companies to file for approvals remain voluminous.

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 $\bullet$  How efficiently can a small CCI take up these is highly uncertain. \n

• **Decision making** - If 7 members widened the scope for dissent, a quorum of 4 hardly diminishes it.

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• The question of a possible 2:2 tie and a deadlock in decision remains unaddressed.

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• Moreover, the law defines the chairperson as a member.

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• So the issue of a casting vote becomes contentious.

• **Composition** - Technology is adding manifold degrees of complexity to commerce.

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 $\bullet$  The global dimension of business today also requires sectoral expertise.

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- Global M&As may have unique local consequences or standard global practices may impact Indian consumers differently.
- Given these, general expertise in corporate and M&A law increasingly demands specialist knowledge to supplement.
- Thus, fewer CCI members may not provide scope for the addition of sector experts.

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- $\bullet$  Sector experts working on a rotating roster of cases may serve the cause of the competition regulator better than a reduced CCI.  $\$
- **DG's Office** The two i.e. the CCI and the DG's office have distinct functions.

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• So it is difficult to see why expanding one should prevent enlarging the other.

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 $\bullet$  In all, in CCI's case, a reduction in members is less likely to serve the perceived cause of efficiency.  $\mbox{\sc h}$ 

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**Source: Business Standard** 

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