

Margaret Gray, Maya Lester, Cerry Darbon, Gerry Facenna, Christopher Brown and Elsa Holmes. ***EU Competition Law: Procedures and Remedies***. Richmond: Richmond Law & Tax, 2006. Pp. xlv + 296. \$215. ISBN: 1904501648.

The title of this book is misleading and does not do itself justice, as it deals not only with the procedures for the enforcement of EC competition law but also with the procedural aspects of UK competition law (indeed, the chapters dealing with UK competition law are 50 per cent longer than those dealing with EC competition law). The book deals with these procedures in a very concise manner in the course of six chapters divided into paragraphs. Some of these do nothing more than rephrase legal texts, such as provisions of Regulation 1/2003.

The first chapter (EU procedures) deals with the internal workings of the Commission, complaints, fact-finding powers of the Commission and the procedure resulting in the decision. Chapter 2 contains the law regarding competition law remedies before the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance. Depending on their practical relevance for competition law enforcement,

more or less attention is devoted to the procedures set out in the EC Treaty. Administrative enforcement in the UK is the topic of Chapter 3. In the post-Regulation 1/2003 world, this chapter must not only address the enforcement of UK competition law (the Competition Act 1998), but also the decentralized enforcement of EC competition law. Chapter 4 sets out the Competition Appeal Tribunal's procedure. Finally, Chapter 5 deals with the civil law enforcement of EC and UK competition law.

The book uses paragraph numbers, to which the table of legislation and cases as well as the index refer. Moreover, it is very complete in its references which take the form of footnotes per paragraph.

As with most practitioners' books, this one is also overwhelmingly descriptive, although some of the footnotes do point the reader to opinions and further reading. As concerns these footnotes, Chapter 1 contains an abundance of references to the work of C. S. Kerse and N. Khan (plainly recognized as the leading text in footnote 1), which could easily lead the reader to ask himself why he did not buy that book. Perhaps the answer lies in the fact that it is three times more expensive than the book under review. At a relatively modest price for its kind, this book is probably a wise investment for practitioners or academics looking for a little more than the law as it stands. However, expect the law to have changed since the time of publication.

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