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Competition challenges in the Jordanian telecoms industry 145

The telecoms sector is a well-developed sector all over the world, but new technology developments create administrative and legal challenges. These challenges could be related to competition law, the conflicts between regulatory bodies that enforce competition in the sector, and the judicial proceeding issues. This is a quick review of the competition challenges facing the Jordanian telecoms industry.

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From Cement to Digital Industries -- EU Merger Control 2014 148

The year 2014 was a year of transition, with a new Commission and a new Commissioner for competition taking office. In the absence of prohibitions the most significant case was the clearance in Phase I against remedies of the worldwide merger between cement producers Holcim and Lafarge.

CSONGOR ISTVÁN NAGY

The new concept of anti-competitive object: a loose cannon in EU competition law 154

This article analyses EU competition law's recent developments in respect of anti-competitive object (*Allianz, Cartes bancaires*, the Commission's new De Minimis Notice). It provides a critical evaluation of the new, elusive notion and demonstrates its devastating consequences.

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Technically tying applications to a dominant platform in the software market and competition law 160

Tying coerces consumers and is therefore exclusionary to competitors. In the US *Microsoft* case, the legal rule for assessing technical tying was the rule of reason, while in the European Union and South Korean cases, the legal rule applied against Microsoft's parallel practices was the quasi-per se rule. Nevertheless, the application of different legal rules did not lead to different verdicts in these cases, as Microsoft's technical tying was not allowed to continue in any of the three markets. These verdicts indicate that technically tying applications to a platform in the software market is unanimously forbidden. Since Microsoft's practice of technically tying applications to its dominant platform was not justified under either the rule of reason or the quasi-per se rule, technically tying applications to a dominant software platform does not seem to be desirable for consumers and thus should be prohibited by competition law. This article aims to verify this conclusion by examining the *Microsoft* cases in the three markets mentioned above.

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