

By-laws of the Academic Society for Competition Law (ASCOLA) e.V.

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1. Scope of the By-laws

All Articles in these By-laws shall be construed as complementary to the ASCOLA Charter. In case of contradictions between the Charter and the By-laws, the Charter takes precedence.

2. Membership and Affiliation

- (1) Membership of the Association is open to scholars specializing in competition law, economics, and policy. In accordance with the Charter, membership is open to natural persons who have completed a tertiary degree, preferably in law or economics. In addition, applicants for membership need to evidence that they are engaged in scholarly activities in the field of competition law, economics, or policy. To be eligible for membership, applicants must show that their occupation is academic. The meaning of occupation may vary depending on regional factors, and its interpretation is subject to the discretion of the Executive Committee.
- (2) There are two categories of ordinary membership for natural persons: Regular Members and Junior Members.
 - (a) Regular Members are ordinary Members who are not Junior Members.
 - (b) Junior Members are ordinary members at an early stage of their academic career. This category comprises persons currently pursuing an academic qualification at the PhD, Doctorate, or equivalent level or engaged in post-doctorate research, training, or equivalent scholarship development, as well as those who completed such activities no more than two years before the date of their membership application, provided they do not hold a permanent academic position. A Junior Member retains this status for as long as the relevant criteria continue to be met.
 - (c) Junior Members do not automatically qualify to become Regular Members upon the expiration of their status as Junior Members. Junior Members who no longer meet the criteria for Junior membership will be considered by the Executive Committee for Regular membership upon the expiration of their status as Junior Members. The Executive Committee can decide to qualify them as Regular Members, subject to showing that they meet the criteria for Regular membership.
- (3) Applying for ordinary membership
 - (a) Persons who fulfil the criteria set out in the Charter and this Article 2 may apply for ordinary membership of the Association by sending a completed application form to the Executive Committee. The application form and email address to send it to will be made available on the Association's website.
 - (b) Decisions on membership are taken by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee may delegate this task to a committee (the "Membership Committee") consisting of some members of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee will approve Members who fulfil the criteria set out in the Charter and this Article 2.
 - (c) The Executive Committee endeavours to decide on applications for ordinary membership on a quarterly basis. Outcomes will be communicated to the applicant in writing, generally via email.
 - (d) Upon acceptance as a Member, the Executive Committee will communicate the following information to the new Member via email: (1) the payment of their Annual Membership Fee, (2) the method of communication between the Association and its Members, (3) the inclusion of their details in the membership database, and (4) their suggested Regional Chapter.

- (4) Honorary memberships can be awarded by the General Assembly, upon recommendation by the Executive Committee. Honorary memberships may be awarded on a limited time basis or lifetime basis.
- (5) Communication between the Association and its Members takes place primarily via its newsletter. Members can opt out of these communications at any time. Communications may also take the form of emails from members of the Executive Committee, the Association's email address, or automated invoices and reminders.
- (6) In accordance with § 3(3) of the Charter, natural person, legal entities, or other associations and academic or non-profit institutions may be granted the status of affiliated person or institution. Decisions on affiliated status are taken by the Executive Committee, upon written application.

3. Fees and Finance-related Matters

- (1) Annual Membership Fee
 - (a) Each Member must pay an Annual Membership Fee. The Annual Membership Fee is as follows:
 - (i) EUR 100: for Regular Members;
 - (ii) EUR 50: for Junior Members;
 - (iii) EUR 50: for Regular Members living in low-income countries, which are those countries defined by the World Bank as being Low-Income Economies and Lower-Middle Income Economies:
<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519>.

To be eligible to pay this reduced fee, a Regular Member must make such request in writing to the Executive Committee, who will make the decision upon the recommendation of the Treasurer. The outcome will be communicated to the requesting Regular Member in writing, generally via email.
 - (b) The Executive Committee may reduce or waive the payment of the Annual Membership Fee. Such reduction or waiver may be granted upon reasoned request by a Member or on the Executive Committee's own volition. Such reduction or waiver can be granted, in particular, to Members in financial hardship or to Honorary Members based on their merits in the field of competition law, their long-standing membership of the Association, or their activities within the Association.
 - (c) Upon reasoned request by a Member, the Executive Committee may allow such Member to, in lieu of paying the Annual Membership Fee for a particular year, pay a conference fee equal to the Annual Membership Fee due in that year. Such request must be made in writing to the Treasurer before the payment of that Annual Membership Fee. For the avoidance of doubt, this conference fee is separate from the Annual Conference Fee set out in Article 3(2) below. Neither the Association nor the Executive Committee can be held responsible for treating the Annual Membership Fee as a payment that was intended – ex ante or ex post – to be a conference fee.
 - (d) Payment of the Annual Membership Fee
 - (i) An invoice will be issued to each Member for the payment of their Annual Membership Fee. Such invoice must be paid within 30 days of its date of issue. The Association endeavours to issue such invoice on or around April or May of each year.

- (ii) Payments of the Annual Membership Fee must be made to the Association's Accounts as specified in the invoice or reminder issued in accordance with this Article 3(1)(d).
 - (iii) The Treasurer endeavours to send at least one reminder per year to Members who have not paid their Annual Membership Fee for the respective year by 30 September of that year.
 - (iv) Following payment of the Annual Membership Fee, the Association will confirm receipt and nature of such payment.
 - (v) All invoices, reminders, payment confirmations, and other communications in relation to Annual Membership Fees are sent by email. Members are responsible for providing an up-to-date email address to the Association and taking notice of the Association's emails sent to this account.
 - (vi) Payment of a conference fee in lieu of an Annual Membership Fee as provided in Article 3(1)(c) of these By-laws will follow the same invoicing, reminder, and payment process as the payment of the Annual Membership Fee.
- (2) Annual Conference Fee
- (a) The Association may charge a fee for attendance at its Annual Conference (the "Annual Conference Fee"). The Annual Conference Fee is a type of fee that is separate from the Annual Membership Fee and is charged only to those attending the Annual Conference. It may be imposed only to the extent that the costs of organising a particular year's Annual Conference cannot reasonably be met from other sources of funding.
 - (b) The decision whether to charge an Annual Conference Fee, and the determination of its amount and structure, shall be made jointly by the Executive Committee and the host institution(s), having regard to the financial requirements of that particular Annual Conference and the availability of other sources of funding.
 - (c) The Executive Committee may reduce or waive the payment of the Annual Conference Fee. Such reduction or waiver may be granted upon reasoned request by a person attending the Annual Conference or on the Executive Committee's own volition. Such reduction or waiver can be granted, in particular, to persons in financial hardship or invited speakers or guests.
 - (d) The Annual Conference Fee will be due upon registration for the Annual Conference. Details regarding payment of the Annual Conference Fee will be set out in the registration information for the Annual Conference.
 - (e) Registration for the Annual Conference will be binding and give rise to an obligation to pay the Annual Conference Fee (if one is charged), irrespective of attendance. Cancellation of attendance at the Annual Conference will not entitle a person to a refund of the Annual Conference Fee already paid, unless the Association or host institution cancels the Annual Conference in its entirety, or where such refund is required by applicable law. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Executive Committee may grant a full or partial refund of the Annual Conference Fee already paid in exceptional circumstances, such as in cases of serious hardship.
- (3) The Executive Committee may use a credit card linked to the Association's account for financial transactions.

4. Suspension of Membership

- (1) Prior to the expulsion of a Member, the Executive Committee may suspend a Member's membership of the Association according to § 5(1), (2) of the Charter and the subsequent paragraphs of this provision. Suspension is of a time-limited nature, with a duration appropriate to give the Member the opportunity to remedy the grounds for suspension.
- (2) Suspension for violating the interests of the Association
 - (a) In determining whether a Member has culpably and grossly violated the interests of the Association, the Executive Committee will consider the guiding principles set forth in these By-laws.
 - (b) The Executive Committee's decision to suspend membership for the reason that a Member has culpably and grossly violated the interests of the Association will be communicated to such Member in writing. Such communication will set out the reasons for suspending their membership.
- (3) Suspension for non-payment of fees
 - (a) From and including 2022 onwards, Members who have not paid their Annual Membership Fee for a total of three years during a six-year period may have their membership of this Association suspended.
 - (b) The Treasurer will send one additional reminder to Members who are eligible for the suspension of their membership. Such reminder will set out their outstanding Annual Membership Fees and inform these Members about the suspension option set out in this Article 4(3).
 - (c) If a Member does not pay the outstanding Annual Membership Fees by the end of the year in which the additional reminder has been sent to him or her in accordance with this Article 4(3), the Treasurer may request the Executive Committee to vote on a suspension of this Member's membership. The Executive Committee's decision to suspend membership will be communicated to such Member in writing.
- (4) Termination of suspension
 - (a) If the Executive Committee decides to suspend membership, the respective Member or a majority vote by the General Assembly can, at any time, request that the Executive Committee terminate the suspension. Such request must be submitted in writing to the Executive Committee and set out the grounds upon which the termination of the suspension is sought.
 - (b) The Executive Committee will decide on the request in a timely manner. In making its decision, the Executive Committee will consider whether the circumstances giving rise to the suspension have ended or been appropriately remedied and whether termination of the suspension would be consistent with the interests of the Association. Payment of the outstanding Annual Membership Fees alone will not suffice to terminate the suspension. The Executive Committee's decision will be communicated in writing to the respective Member and, if the request is denied, set out the reasons for such denial.
 - (c) The Executive Committee's decision to terminate a suspension of membership will take immediate effect.

5. Advisory Board and its Nominating Committee

- (1) The Executive Committee shall consult the Advisory Board on matters of strategic importance to the Association and shall give due consideration to its advice and recommendations. In particular, the Advisory Board may provide advice regarding the overall framework of the Association's annual budget, the venue of the Annual

Conference, expulsion of Members, and other matters affecting the long-term development and academic standing of ASCOLA.

- (2) The Executive Committee shall convene at least two joint meetings with the Advisory Board each year. These meetings shall serve as a forum for the exchange of views on the Association's activities, strategic development, and future projects. The Advisory Board shall provide guidance, expertise, and recommendations to support the Executive Committee in the pursuit of the Association's objectives.
- (3) A Committee (the "Nominating Committee") shall be constituted by the Executive Committee for the purpose of selecting and recommending candidates for election to the Advisory Board by the General Assembly pursuant to § 11(2) of the Charter.
- (4) The Nominating Committee shall consist of six members, composed as follows:
 - (a) the current Chairperson of the Association (ex officio);
 - (b) the immediate predecessor of the current Chairperson of the Association, provided that such predecessor is a member of the Advisory Board or the Honorary Board at the time of the constitution of the Nominating Committee. Where the immediate predecessor is not a member of the Advisory Board or the Honorary Board, the current Chairperson shall designate in his or her stead a former Chairperson of the Association who is a current member of either the Honorary Board or the Advisory Board;
 - (c) two further members of the Advisory Board, to be jointly designated by the current Chairperson and the person serving on the Nominating Committee pursuant to subparagraph (b) above;
 - (d) two Regional Chapter Heads to be determined through a drawing of lots.
- (5) The Nominating Committee shall be constituted no later than four months prior to the General Assembly at which the relevant Advisory Board election is to take place.
- (6) The Nominating Committee shall determine its own rules of procedure, including the number and format (whether in person or by electronic means of communication) of its meetings and the timeline for its work.
- (7) The Nominating Committee shall present its selection of candidates to the Executive Committee no later than two months prior to the date of the relevant election. The Nominating Committee shall give due consideration to any comments or observations submitted by the Executive Committee in respect of the proposed candidates.
- (8) The Nominating Committee shall have a quorum of three members. Decisions of the Nominating Committee shall be taken by simple majority of the members present; in the event of a tie, the chair of the Nominating Committee shall have the casting vote.
- (9) Where the Nominating Committee cannot be constituted in accordance with Article 5(4) of these By-laws — in particular where no former Chairperson of the Association is available to serve pursuant to Article 5(4)(b) of these By-laws — the Executive Committee shall designate a member of the Advisory Board or the Honorary Board to fill the vacant position on the Nominating Committee.
- (10) Where a member of the Nominating Committee ceases to serve prior to the completion of the Committee's work, a replacement shall be designated in accordance with the procedure applicable to the original appointment of the departing member. If time constraints do not permit a replacement to be designated, the remaining members of the Nominating Committee may continue their work, provided that the quorum pursuant to Article 5(8) of these By-laws is met.

6. Regional Chapters

- (1) Regional Chapters are created and sanctioned by the Executive Committee to promote greater regional representation within the Association. Regional Chapters may be proposed by Members or by the Executive Committee.
- (2) In determining whether to recognise a Regional Chapter, the Executive Committee should consider—among other factors—whether the proposed region represents a distinct geographical region and whether there are sufficient Members in the region to sustain a minimum level of activity.
- (3) The Executive Committee will appoint Members to serve as Regional Chapter Heads for a two-year term, which shall begin after the Annual Conference at which the appointment takes place and be renewable subject to review of satisfactory performance of the functions as per Article 6(4) of these By-laws. Usually, a Regional Chapter should have no more than two Heads. Should an appropriate replacement not be otherwise secured, an open call for interest should be issued to Members from within the region if a Regional Chapter Head is to be replaced.
- (4) The responsibilities of the Regional Chapter Head/s shall include organising activities for Regional Chapter Members, contributing to the review of submissions for Annual Conferences, and attending the Annual Conferences.

7. Conflicts of Interest

- (1) This Article applies to all ASCOLA officers (the “Officers”) in the exercise of their functions.
- (2) A conflict of interest exists where there is an actual or real sensible possibility of conflict between, on the one hand, an Officer’s personal, economic, professional or other interest in a matter that relates to the affairs of the Association and, on the other hand, the interests of the Association. Such a conflict is presumed in particular where the matter concerns the conclusion of a legal transaction between the Officer and the Association, or the initiation, conduct or settlement of a legal dispute between them. The same applies where such a transaction or dispute involves a person closely associated with the Officer — in particular a spouse, registered partner or close relative — or an organisation in which the Officer holds a governing, advisory or comparable position.
- (3) An Officer who has a conflict of interest shall give notice of that conflict of interest to other members of the relevant body (that being the Executive Committee (for Executive Committee members) or the Advisory Board (for Advisory Board members)). That notice shall be provided as soon as practicable after the Officer becomes aware of their conflict of interest and, in any event, before any deliberation on that matter by the relevant body begins. The notice shall provide details of the nature and extent of the interest and its relation to the Association’s affairs. Where there is doubt as to whether a conflict exists, disclosure shall nonetheless be made.
- (4) The Officer concerned shall recuse themselves from the relevant matter, meaning that they shall take no part in the deliberation of, or the vote on, the relevant matter. At the request of the body or of the Officer concerned, the Officer shall withdraw from the room while the matter is deliberated and voted on.
- (5) An Officer who is recused under paragraph (4) shall not be counted towards the majority required for the resolution. The body remains quorate as long as the number of non-recused Officers still meets the applicable quorum.
- (6) The conflict of interest, its disclosure and the recusal shall be recorded in the minutes of the relevant meeting.

- (7) A resolution adopted with the participation of an Officer in breach of paragraph (4) is invalid where that participation could have affected the outcome.

ANNEXURE 1: GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON DIVERSITY, INCLUSION AND SOCIAL SAFETY

ASCOLA values diversity and inclusion, and does not tolerate harassment, discrimination, or intimidation. ASCOLA wishes to create a safe, professional and respectful environment for all Members and participants at ASCOLA conferences and events.

In order to achieve this, we set out the following guiding principles:

- (1) When organising ASCOLA events, organisers should choose papers and speakers with a view to ensuring a diverse representation including but not limited to gender, nationality, seniority, race or ethnic origin.
- (2) Panels should be organised with best efforts to ensure a diverse composition, in particular it is expected that each panel includes at least one person of another gender in a substantive role.
- (3) Organisers of events should ensure and make known the presence of at least one person to whom participants can turn, in complete confidence, to report inappropriate behaviour or harassment, or if they need counselling or wish to have someone to talk with on matters of diversity, inclusion, and social safety.
- (4) Organisers of conferences should share with attendees the procedures that are available at the host institution for reporting harassment, discrimination and similar types of misconduct.
- (5) Attendees are expected to conduct themselves in a respectful manner that is consistent with the values of diversity, inclusion and mutual respect.

ANNEXURE 2: ASCOLA TRANSPARENCY AND DISCLOSURE DECLARATION (2025)

1. Explanatory Note

This Declaration presents an updated version of the 2018 ASCOLA Declaration. Building on the success and influence of that Declaration, this new version clarifies and extends it in light of experience and a survey of practices in other jurisdictions and Societies.

Part I provides a definition of conflicts of interest, research output and external funding that are used throughout the rest of the text. Conflicts of interest may arise in two scenarios: (i) external research funding and other material benefits obtained by the researcher; (ii) personal relationships which may cause a perception of a conflict of interest.

Part II is the core: Article 5 is the duty to disclose sources of conflicts of interest when these affect a research output. Article 6 is an indication that this Declaration is a minimum standard and without prejudice to other rules. This is needed because in some jurisdictions surveyed there are other disclosure rules that are equivalent and apply in certain cases so a Member can use those rules if required by their institution or funding body, provided these are equivalent to the Declaration or provide higher standards.

Part III is an implementation of Article 5 in various situations (articles, events, media, calls for papers, co-authors who are not Members, data, disclosure rules for Members who are editors or referees). If some situation is not covered in Part III, one remains bound by the general disclosure rule in Article 5.

Part IV is about conference organisation.

Part V contains softer recommendations to other institutions that ASCOLA should engage with to advocate for greater transparency.

2. Preamble

- (1) One of the objectives of the Academic Society for Competition Law (ASCOLA, or the Society) is to promote the development of scholarly research in the field of competition law.¹ Disclosure of external funding and other material and personal conflicts of interest by its Members is an essential component of this objective.
- (2) ASCOLA recognises that its Members will obtain external funding and other forms of material support for research and/or join other organisations. These activities may cause the perception of a conflict of interest in a Member's research output. A conflict of interest exists regardless of whether the source of funding or material support explicitly favours any particular position. Personal relationships may also create a perception of a conflict of interest in certain circumstances.
- (3) In order to promote integrity of research, this Declaration sets out rules and recommendations to ensure that there is a high level of transparency in the research output of ASCOLA Members, which are embedded in a workable set of disclosure processes.

3. **Part I: Definitions**

Article 1: Conflicts of Interest

- (1) Conflicts of interest arise when an ASCOLA Member's funding, or other material or personal interests, could reasonably be perceived to compromise their objectivity or independence in producing research output.

¹ ASCOLA Charter (November 2003), § 2.

- (2) Material interests giving rise to a conflict of interest include external funding as defined in Article 3 and instances when Members have an economic stake in the outcome of all kinds of legal proceedings, as defined in Article 4(2).
- (3) Personal conflicts of interest are defined in Article 4(1)

Article 2: Research Output

This Declaration applies to all forms of research output, including the following:

- (1) Research published in traditional professional media, such as books, journals, general and specialised newspapers and periodicals, or in digital form in other professional media, such as blogs, Internet research pages, discussion and working papers (hereinafter jointly referred to as “articles”).
- (2) Presentation of research in conferences, workshops, seminars (hereinafter jointly referred to as “events”).
- (3) Presentation of research through interviews with traditional and non-traditional, professional or non-professional media, as well as social media.

Article 3: External Funding

External funding refers to direct and indirect sources of financial and in-kind support which influence, or may be perceived to influence, an ASCOLA Member’s research output.

- (1) External funding means sources of support other than an ASCOLA Member’s University salary. It includes funding from law firms, economic consultancies, corporations, non-governmental organisations, funding from regulatory agencies, funding from national or regional funding councils.
- (2) Direct funding means financial support specifically allocated to an ASCOLA Member or the institution they are affiliated with for a project that results in research output. It includes both grants and project-specific salaries and contracts. It excludes de minimis support, which amounts to less than EUR 1,500 per calendar year per funder.
- (3) Indirect funding refers to resources not earmarked for a specific project or output but which support an ASCOLA Member generally or their research environment. It includes financial and other support to cover institutional overheads, equipment, or general support for a Member's time.
- (4) In-kind support includes access to data, access to facilities, and other non-monetary measures that support research.

Article 4: Personal relationships and other material conflicts of interest

- (1) Personal relationships include those where the Member’s spouse or civil partner is:
 - (a) An official of a competition or regulatory agency
 - (b) A judge or similar holder of judicial office
 - (c) A claimant or defendant in relevant litigation or administrative proceedings
 - (d) Legal counsel in relevant litigation or administrative proceedings
 - (e) An expert witness in relevant litigation or administrative proceedings
 - (f) Employed by or holding significant financial interests in entities that are parties to such proceedings

- (2) Material conflicts of interests include, in addition to external funding defined in Article 3, direct financial relationships with parties involved in matters addressed in the research, including:
 - (a) Employment, consulting, or advisory relationships
 - (b) Financial investments or ownership stakes
 - (c) Payment for expert testimony or legal services
- (3) Material conflicts of interest also include:
 - (a) current, prior (within the past three years) or scheduled industry affiliation where the ASCOLA Member has received remuneration
 - (b) current, prior (within the past three years) or scheduled affiliations with any profit or non-profit organisations (e.g. think tanks, research centres, regulatory authority, government body) whose policy scope, goals or financial interest relate to research topics of the ASCOLA Member and for which the ASCOLA Member has received remuneration

4. **Part II: Disclosure**

Article 5: Disclosure Obligation

ASCOLA Members shall disclose sources of external funding (as defined in Article 3) and the funder's involvement as well as any personal relationship and other material conflicts of interest (as defined in Article 4) in their research output.

Article 6: Minimum Standards

The Declaration provides for minimum standards of disclosure. It is without prejudice to any more extensive disclosure obligations that an ASCOLA Member may be subject to.

5. **Part III: Disclosure Rules**

Article 7: Disclosures in Articles

- (1) Every article (as defined in Article 1(1) of this Declaration) shall contain a disclosure statement indicating all direct and indirect sources of financial support that were received which supported the research as well as any personal relationship and other conflicts of interest (as defined in Article 4).
- (2) Every disclosure statement shall declare the extent of the funder's involvement in the research process, including study design, data collection, editorial influence the funder may have exercised, and publication decisions.
- (3) If the article was commissioned (i.e. it was specifically requested by an entity under agreed terms) this must be disclosed explicitly. The disclosure should normally include the commissioning entity's name and any role it played in shaping the content.
- (4) If the support comes with a non-disclosure obligation, this must be stated, along with as much information as the obligation permits.
- (5) ASCOLA Members shall also disclose any other relevant factor which might lead to a real or potential conflict of interest as set out in Article 1.
- (6) ASCOLA Members shall make the disclosures provided for in this Declaration even when the publisher of the article does not have a transparency and disclosure policy.
- (7) ASCOLA Members who have nothing to disclose shall state this.

Article 8: Disclosures at Events

- (1) ASCOLA Members participating in events shall make relevant disclosures as set out in Articles 5 and 7.
- (2) ASCOLA Members should encourage a culture of transparency and disclosure in events which they attend.

Article 9: Disclosure in Media Outlets

- (1) ASCOLA Members shall inform a journalist seeking an interview or a statement in mass media (e.g. newspapers, periodicals, radio, TV) that any publication must include a disclosure of the external funds, material interests and/or personal conflicts of interest of the Member.
- (2) The method of disclosure may vary according to the type of the outlet.
- (3) The disclosure may be as extensive as this is permitted by the nature of the specific outlet.
- (4) ASCOLA Members shall ensure that their social media profile and/or social media posts identify external funding and other sources of conflict of interest as set out in Article 5.

Article 10: Disclosure for Researchers with a Non-Academic Position

- (1) ASCOLA Members who publish articles or present research with co-authors who are not Members shall ensure that the co-authors' employment is disclosed.
- (2) To the extent this is permitted by current data protection or other legislation, the disclosure obligations indicated in Articles 5, 7 and 8 shall also apply to co-authors.

Article 11: Data

Except for good (and disclosed) reasons, data gathered for the purposes of a research project should be made available.

Article 12: Disclosure Rules for Editors and Referees

- (1) ASCOLA Members who serve as editors of journals, book series and other professional periodicals shall make disclosures to the publisher and fellow editors as set out in Article 4.
- (2) ASCOLA Members who are asked to serve as referees for articles, books, funding applications, promotion committees, and any other kind of peer review of academic work, shall make a statement of disclosure based on Article 5.

6. Part IV: ASCOLA events

Article 13: Organisation of ASCOLA Events

The following apply to organisers of ASCOLA events, including any event organised by regional chapters which use the ASCOLA logo.

- (1) Organisers shall disclose sources of external funding and other in-kind support in a proportionate manner. Organisers retain discretion over the format of disclosures provided that the sources of external funding are communicated to participants and, where relevant, to the public.

- (2) Organisers shall require all speakers to make relevant disclosures as set out in Articles 5 and 7. Such disclosures shall be required prior to a presentation as well as in any article published at the event.
- (3) Calls for papers shall require disclosures from authors as set out in Articles 5 and 7. Submissions shall not be considered if there is no disclosure.
- (4) Disclosure statements in Article 13(3) shall be made available to those in charge of selecting papers.
- (5) Those in charge of selecting papers for events shall provide a disclosure statement to the event organisers, as set out in Articles 5 and 7.
- (6) ASCOLA Members organising conferences outside the ambit of the Society should encourage a culture of transparency and disclosure in the events they organise.

7. **Part V: Recommended Good Practices**

Article 14: Recommended Disclosure Procedures for Editors and Publishers

It is important that readers are made aware of any external funding, personal relations and other conflict of interest that is related to the academic output they read. Conversely, it is important that authors who submit their work to peer review have confidence that those who manage peer review identify and address possible conflicts of interest that may arise. In light of these premises, the following are set out as good practices for those in charge of managing peer reviews.

- (1) Editors of journals, of book series and other kinds of publication should make disclosures to the publishers and/or fellow editors and such disclosures should be visible to readers.
- (2) Editors should require reviewers to disclose any potential competing interests before agreeing to review a submission.
- (3) Information on external funding and potential conflicts of interest of authors should be made available to the public. Readers should be informed about who has funded research or other scholarly work and whether the funders had any role in the research and its publication and, if so, what this was. This information should be displayed in an appropriate and visible manner.
- (4) Editors and publishers are encouraged to use the Declaration as a basis for their editorial policies.

Article 15: Recommended Disclosures for Law Faculties and research clusters

While disclosures by individual ASCOLA Members are an important element to promote integrity of academic research, universities, law faculties and other kinds of research clusters, play an important role in institutionalising a culture of compliance. In light of this, the following recommendations are made, which apply to universities, law faculties and any research cluster, irrespective of form (e.g. think tanks, centres embedded in universities, research groups and any network or initiative that carries out research), hereinafter referred to as “institutions”.

- (1) The above-named institutions should establish a disclosure policy for researchers.
- (2) The above-named institutions should establish disclosure policies for research output published under their ambit and ensure that websites and relevant printed materials disclose funding sources, personal and other material conflicts of interest.
- (3) The above-named institutions are encouraged to use this Declaration as a basis for developing their disclosure policies.

- (4) ASCOLA Members who join any such institution should encourage the implementation of a transparency and disclosure policy in the Faculty or research centre.

Article 16: Disclosure Advocacy

ASCOLA Members who receive external funding should promote transparency by:

- (1) Advocating within their funding relationships for comprehensive disclosure practices, specifically encouraging their funders and funding organisations to:
 - (a) Establish systematic protocols for publicly disclosing all financial support provided for academic research related to competition law enforcement and policy
 - (b) Apply these disclosure requirements consistently across all funded researchers, regardless of ASCOLA membership status
 - (c) Maintain accessible public records of such funding relationships
- (2) Actively fostering institutional change by raising awareness about the importance of funding transparency in competition law and policy research.