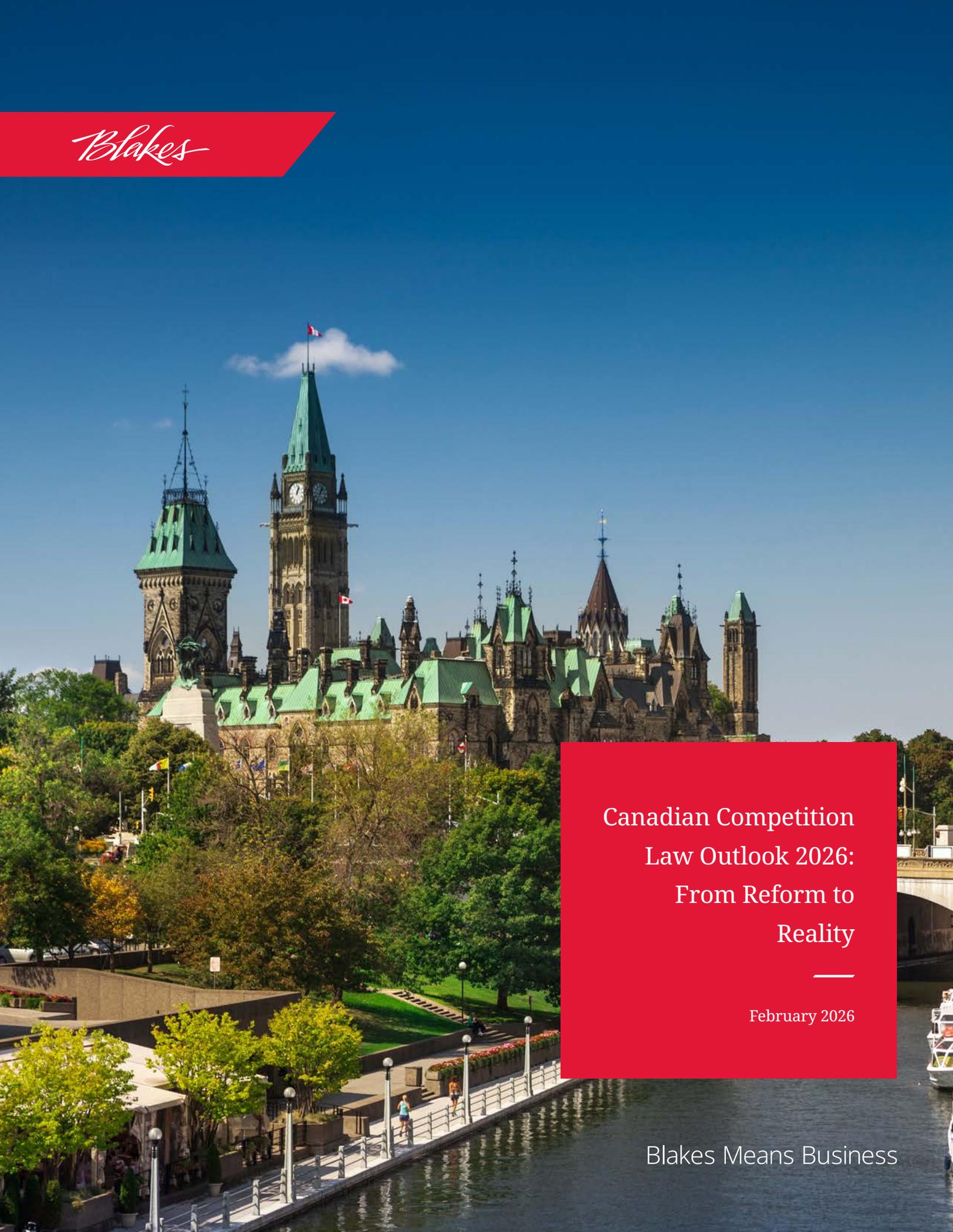




Blakes



Canadian Competition
Law Outlook 2026:
From Reform to
Reality

February 2026

Blakes Means Business

About Blakes

As one of Canada's top business law firms, Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP (Blakes) provides exceptional legal services to leading businesses in Canada and around the world. We focus on building long-term relationships with clients. We do this by providing unparalleled client service and the highest standard of legal advice, always informed by the business context.



Competition Law Reset: What 2026 Holds for Business in Canada

Competition law in Canada is in the midst of a once-in-a-generation reset. With three consecutive reform waves in 2022, 2023 and 2024, Parliament has significantly overhauled the *Competition Act (Act)* — a modernization effort that includes addressing digital-economy dynamics and affordability concerns.

These recent amendments have broad implications for how businesses operate in Canada, including significant changes to merger review following the elimination of the efficiencies defence, the introduction of a rebuttable structural presumption deeming mergers to be anti-competitive solely based on concentration or market share, the revision of merger notification rules to subject more transactions to mandatory pre-merger notification, and the extension of the look-back period for the Competition Bureau (Bureau) to challenge non-notified mergers to three years (versus one year for notified mergers) after closing.

Beyond affecting merger review, these reforms also impact a broad swath of the Act. The test for abuse of dominance has been overhauled, while penalties have been increased; wage-fixing and no-poach agreements have been criminalized; the

deceptive marketing provisions have been expanded, including by introducing explicit greenwashing rules that place the onus of proof on advertisers; and the Bureau can now seek to compel the production of documents and data for market studies. Significantly, the private access regime has been expanded to allow private parties to bring applications for monetary relief with respect to essentially all actionable conduct (other than mergers).

For businesses, the key questions include: What do these changes mean in practice? How are businesses going to remain competitive? What challenges and opportunities are presented given Canada's trade policies? Answers are starting to emerge, including an increased focus by the Bureau on market definition and concentration measures in merger reviews.



It is not surprising, however, that many of the practical implications remain to be seen, given that the latest amendments only took effect in 2025 amid significant geopolitical and economic shifts. This may be the year these reforms take root — 2026 is expected to be a year of continued evolution in Canadian competition law as stakeholders across the competition law landscape, including the Bureau, businesses and policymakers, continue to adapt to the new normal of Canadian competition law.

Key trends and practices to watch in 2026 include:

- **Early and Proactive Strategic Assessment.** A strategic approach to competition law implications, including careful early and proactive planning for both transactions and day-to-day conduct, can help businesses identify areas of risk, develop strategies to increase the likelihood of a successful outcome and effectively address risks.
- **Rise of Private Enforcement.** Broader private access and monetary relief make private applications before the Competition Tribunal (Tribunal) more attractive to competitors, customers and advocacy groups.
- **Keep Compliance Policies Up to Date.** The shifts in the competition law landscape wrought by the recent amendments are significant in both substance and procedure. Businesses should update compliance policies and training programs to reflect the current state of the law.

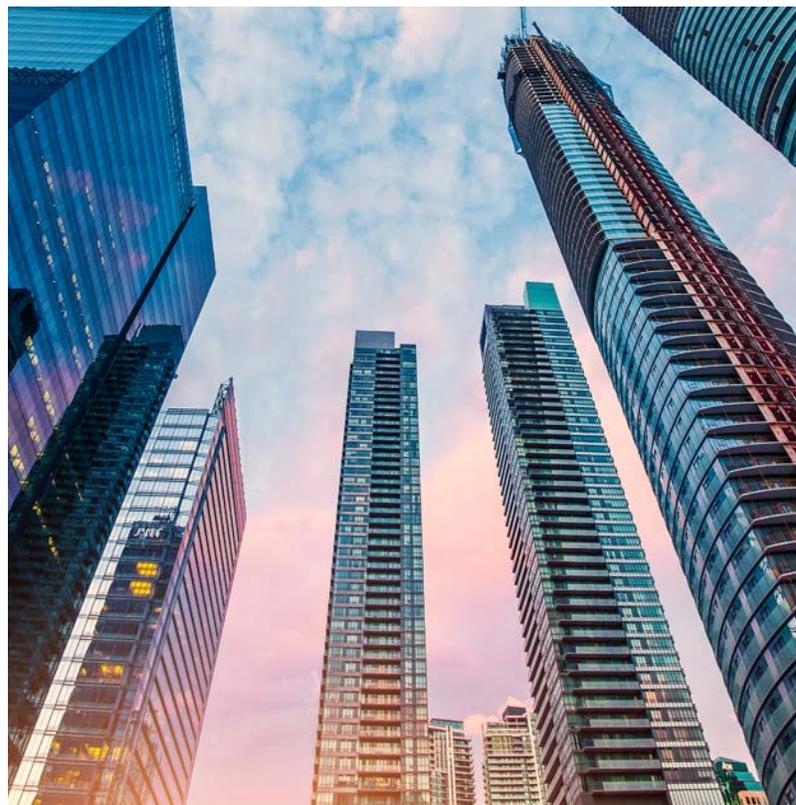
Leadership Transition: Will It Be More of the Same or a New Direction?

On December 17, 2025, then Commissioner of Competition (Commissioner) Matthew Boswell stepped down, ending his term early. In his place, Senior Deputy Commissioner Jeanne Pratt has become Acting Commissioner. Pratt's background leading the Bureau's Mergers and Monopolistic Practices Branch, which has been affected by some of the most consequential reforms now in force, has reduced the typical leadership transition lag. Operationally, businesses should expect continuity with limited shifts in priorities pending the appointment of a permanent Commissioner, which is expected in early 2026. In the interim, the Bureau will continue to lean into structural presumptions in mergers, take an expansive view of abuse of dominance, scrutinize misleading advertising and pricing conduct, and utilize its compelled information-gathering powers against parties and non-parties alike. In the words of Acting Commissioner Pratt, the Bureau will keep its "foot on the gas."

Once appointed, the new Commissioner will step into a competition law regime in flux, where the impact of recent amendments continues to reverberate, while the economic environment in which those amendments were first formulated has been replaced by one replete with heightened economic and geopolitical tensions. The Commissioner sets the tone for the entire agency, including enforcement priorities and overall approach to mergers, conduct and other aspects of the Act — and to the business community writ large. Whether the government appoints a new Commissioner who will share their predecessor's views and priorities or push the Bureau in a new direction remains to be seen. Regardless, given the context in which the new Commissioner will be appointed, they will be positioned to play an important role in establishing the competition law landscape for a future where alliances are shifting, relationships are adjusting and a new normal is taking hold.

Key Takeaways for Businesses:

- **Continuity in the Interim.** An Acting Commissioner steeped in mergers and trade practices suggests no pause in existing enforcement priorities. Expect rigorous deployment of new statutory tools and a continued focus on key sectors that resonate with Canadian consumers, including housing, food supply and other industries that directly impact affordability, and artificial intelligence.
- **A Potential Reset in the Long-Term.** A new Commissioner may want to put their stamp on the organization, defining its priorities and reorienting its direction. The magnitude of those shifts will depend on the new appointee and the government's overall direction.
- **Compliance Refresh.** Updates to Bureau guidance that are currently in progress are likely to be paused until a new Commissioner is appointed so that the guidance reflects their priorities. Corporate compliance policies will need to be modified to reflect updated Bureau guidance once it is released.



Mergers: More Tools, More Traps and More Rigorous Reviews

Recent amendments have significantly revised the merger control rules and restocked the Bureau's toolbox for reviewing mergers and challenging those it views as anti-competitive. The Bureau is expected to use these new tools to undertake more in-depth merger reviews (including non-notifiable mergers), rely more heavily on market definition, seek remedies and challenge transactions before the Tribunal. This more aggressive posture toward mergers ties into recent amendments, including: to the Act and the Bureau's current practices in merger reviews.

- **Market Share-Based Presumptions and Rebuttals.** The Act now includes a rebuttable structural presumption that a merger is anti-competitive if it exceeds certain concentration or market share thresholds. In practice, this upends the evidentiary playbook by placing the burden on merging parties to establish that the merger is not anti-competitive, focusing on market definition and market shares (which in many industries can be exceedingly difficult to discern given the lack of public information) and requiring the parties to supply compelling evidence — ideally corroborated by third parties — to rebut the presumption. The Bureau's draft [Merger Enforcement Guidelines](#) (MEGs) indicate that the evidentiary burden to rebut the presumption increases the more the merger exceeds the structural thresholds. This focus on market definition and the requirements for rebuttal evidence, which may include customer-level data (switching, win-loss, invoice and bid records), credible entry or expansion narratives, and other evidence, will increase the resource burden on merging parties with the potential to prolong the Bureau's review, even for transactions that are ultimately cleared.

- **Expanding the Net.** The notification rules have been revised to capture more mergers by (i) including sales "into" Canada when assessing the size of transaction threshold; and (ii) explicitly requiring asset and revenue values to be combined in assessing the thresholds where a transaction involves the acquisition of both assets and shares of a corporation. The Bureau's ability to review completed mergers has been enhanced by extending the period during which it can challenge a non-notified merger to three years. In October 2025, the Bureau obtained court orders requiring the parties to a non-notified merger that closed in December 2024 to produce records and data relevant to the Bureau's review of the transaction.
- **Can Problematic Mergers Still Be Cleared With Remedies?** The remedy standard for mergers has also been raised, now requiring that remedies "restore" competition to the level that would have prevailed in the absence of the merger, rather than mitigate any prevention or lessening of competition resulting from the merger so that it would no longer be substantial. This more stringent remedy standard favours structural remedies and will require more thorough assessments of divestiture buyers and remedy effectiveness.





Key Takeaways for Businesses:

- **Planning Is Paramount.** Early and proactive transaction planning is critical to successful merger execution. Transaction timetables must account for data collection and economic work, particularly where remedies may be required. Where non-notifiable mergers may raise substantive concerns, parties need to carefully weigh the benefits of filing voluntarily to limit post-closing exposure and ensure that risk-sharing provisions of the agreement are appropriately drafted.
- **Be Ready With Verifiable Evidence.** Where a merger approaches or exceeds the rebuttable structural presumption, parties need to be prepared with empirical and verifiable evidence to rebut a presumption that a merger may be anti-competitive. This burden is amplified the more that the merger exceeds the presumption, as the parties may be required to present more and/or stronger evidence to rebut it.
- **Design Remedy Solutions at the Outset, Not at the End.** Remedy planning should be treated as part of deal design, not as a contingency. Pre-packaged divestiture solutions, credible buyers and, where appropriate, “fix-it-first” proposals can materially improve outcomes. Transaction terms should be drafted to preserve flexibility in the face of potential remedy requirements, including extended timelines to effectuate remedies.

Will Private Litigation Take Off in 2026?

Amendments expanding the scope of the Act's private access regime, combined with the introduction of potential monetary awards for successful private litigants and modifications to the leave test for private applications, are expected to lead to an uptick in private competition litigation in Canada. Developments in late 2025 suggest that private litigation may be on the cusp of lift-off in 2026. If so, such litigation will arise within a substantially overhauled private litigation framework under the Act, including:

- **Lower Bar to Leave.** A private applicant need only show that the challenged conduct affects its business "in whole or in part" or that granting leave is in the public interest, as opposed to the previous test that, in most cases, required the applicant to be affected in the entirety of its business. This lower leave threshold broadens the circumstances under which an applicant may be able to obtain leave.
 - **But a Hurdle Remains.** In the first decision under the new public interest branch, the Tribunal denied leave, adopting the public interest test from constitutional and public law matters, with modest adaptations. The Tribunal will consider: (1) whether the proposed application raises a substantial and genuine competition law dispute under the provision for which leave is requested; (2) whether the applicant has a genuine interest; and (3) whether the proceeding is a reasonable and effective means of determining the issues. The Tribunal noted that the threshold "should not be difficult to meet, provided the applicant adduces sufficient evidence."
- **No Damages, But Potential Compensation.** Private applicants could not previously receive financial compensation if they succeeded. Recent amendments introduced a disgorgement-type remedy — up to the value of the benefit derived from the conduct — for all private applications other than deceptive marketing matters, for which the only monetary remedy is restitution. Any disgorged amount is to be distributed among the applicant and other affected persons as the Tribunal determines.

- **Back to School: Will Class Proceedings Come to the Tribunal?** The introduction of monetary awards has opened the door for potential class-action-type proceedings before the Tribunal. Rules to facilitate such proceedings have not yet been introduced, though the Tribunal is expected to develop practice directions or guidance on how existing rules may be modified for private access applications.

Private litigation has been ramping up since these new rules were introduced in June 2025. By December 2025, four private leave applications were filed, including two by public interest organizations. The Tribunal's decisions on these applications will provide important insights into its interpretation of the new leave test, including whether it truly is "not difficult to meet," and serve as an important barometer of the impact of the recent amendments on private competition law litigation in Canada.

Key Takeaways for Businesses:

- **Increasing Private Enforcement Under the Act.** The expansion of the private access regime, combined with potential financial compensation, has established a framework for increased private litigation, including strategic litigation, as a tool to achieve commercial goals.
- **Preparation as a Defence Strategy.** Businesses should take complaints seriously, given the greater incentive for private parties to pursue litigation. Considering the tight timelines and the potential for discovery if a private application is made, businesses should refresh their document policies and develop action plans to respond effectively.



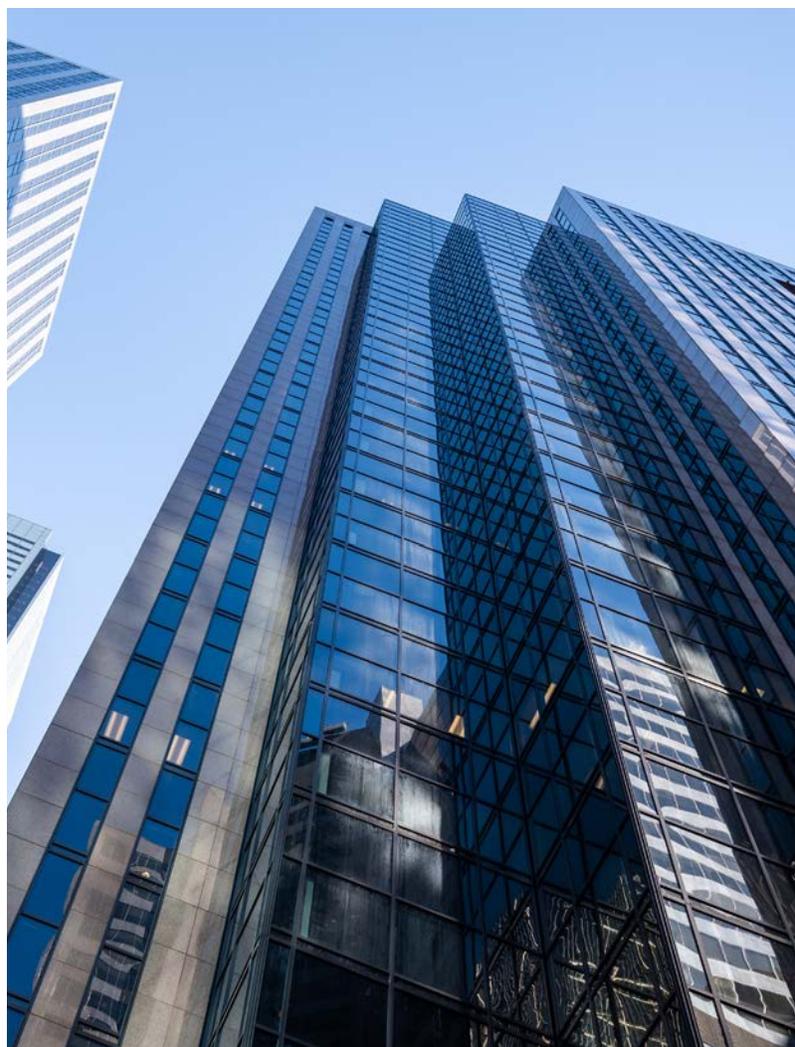
Deceptive Marketing: You Can Say It, But Can You Prove It?

As the most frequent area of complaints, deceptive marketing remains one of the Bureau's most visible enforcement priorities. In its 2024-25 fiscal year, the Bureau received 4,617 deceptive marketing complaints, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the 7,091 complaints it received. Deceptive marketing will continue to be a key priority area for the Bureau in 2026, with the recent legislative changes strengthening the regime across multiple fronts, including:

- **Opening the Gates to Private Access.** Private parties can now seek leave from the Tribunal to bring an application for deceptive marketing if they can establish that it is in the public interest to do so. The availability of restitution and administrative monetary penalties (AMPs) of up to the greater of C\$10-million (C\$15-million for a subsequent contravention) and three times the value of the benefit derived from the deceptive conduct — or if that amount cannot be determined, 3% of worldwide revenues — under the expanded private access regime is expected to encourage private enforcement.
- **Cleaning Up Environmental Claims.** The new greenwashing provisions place a reverse onus on advertisers. Product-level environmental claims must be supported by adequate and proper testing (consistent with performance claims). Claims about a business or business activity must be supported by adequate and proper substantiation in accordance with internationally recognized methodology. Facing significant backlash from the Canadian business community over this substantiation requirement, the government has proposed removing the “internationally recognized methodology” qualifier and eliminating the right of private parties to challenge “business activity” claims before the Tribunal.
- **Minding the Drip.** The Bureau continues to focus on “drip-pricing,” i.e., advertising a price that is not attainable due to mandatory fees, other than government-imposed fees (e.g., taxes). In 2024, the Bureau won a judgment against Cineplex, and the Tribunal imposed an AMP of C\$38.9-million; Cineplex's appeal was recently dismissed. In 2025, the Bureau brought two more drip-pricing applications. The Tribunal's decisions in these recently filed matters, scheduled to be heard in the fall of 2026, may provide further guidance.

Key Takeaways for Business

- **Substantiate, Then Advertise.** Environmental claims require testing or substantiation before publication. Retain evidence of the testing or substantiation and ensure marketing language aligns with what the evidence supports.
- **Update Compliance Programs.** Update pricing policies and compliance programs, including with respect to ordinary price claims, environmental claims and drip-pricing.
- **Coordinate Disclosures Across Functions.** Ensure that environmental, social and governance (ESG), securities and marketing statements are consistent, as misaligned messaging can elevate a marketing issue to a multi-front legal and reputational problem.



Compulsory Disclosure: Assume It Will Be in the Newspaper

The Bureau's ability to obtain information from businesses extends well beyond parties that are under investigation. For investigations and market studies, the Bureau can seek court orders compelling the production of documents and data from any firm with relevant information, even if the firm is not the target of an investigation, including competitors, customers, suppliers and others.

- **Market Studies.** In conducting a market study, the Bureau can now seek court orders to compel the production of relevant information from industry participants. In October 2024, the Bureau obtained court orders requiring airlines to produce information relevant to its market study. In January 2026, the Bureau published final terms of reference for a market study into lending to small and medium-sized enterprises; compulsory production orders will likely be a key tool for the Bureau.
- **Production From Third Parties in an Investigation.** The Bureau has long used its ability to compel production from third parties in merger reviews. However, data from recent years point to a renewed focus on the use of this tool. After not obtaining a single court order to further a merger investigation in 2022 or 2023, the Bureau obtained three court orders in 2024 in connection with two merger investigations, including one against a third party. In 2025, the Bureau obtained 13 court orders in connection with four different merger investigations, with 10 of those court orders obtained against third parties (i.e., customers or suppliers) rather than merging parties.

Parties receiving a court order, whether in the context of a market study or a Bureau investigation, may be required to produce emails, board presentations, transaction data, contracts and other internal communications covering a significant timeframe (typically two to three years), under tight timelines and at significant cost. Moreover, responding to these compulsory processes is not risk-free: evidence provided to the Bureau can be used to inform or even trigger other investigations, even if unrelated to the purpose for which the information was originally sought.

Key Takeaways for Business

- **Not a Target? You Could Still Be Affected.** Obligations of compelled disclosure are not restricted to investigatory targets. Market studies and Bureau investigations may reach competitors, customers, suppliers and others. Maintaining an inventory of data and sources, and designating primary points of contact, can help businesses respond quickly to court-issued production orders.
- **Public Process, Reputational Stakes.** Production orders obtained by the Bureau are public, while market studies are public from start to finish. The Bureau's findings can drive policy. Consider pairing legal and communications strategies to manage investor and customer expectations. Action plans should also be in place to allow for a poised and organized response should the company face a compulsory production order, particularly in high-profile consumer-facing industries.
- **Document Discipline Is Risk Management.** Companies may be required to produce a broad array of documents to the Bureau – including text or chat messages, emails, handwritten notes, presentations and spreadsheets. Documents should be drafted with external scrutiny in mind and avoid overstatements that could be taken out of context.



Let's Get Digital: Focus on Technology, Big Data and AI to Continue

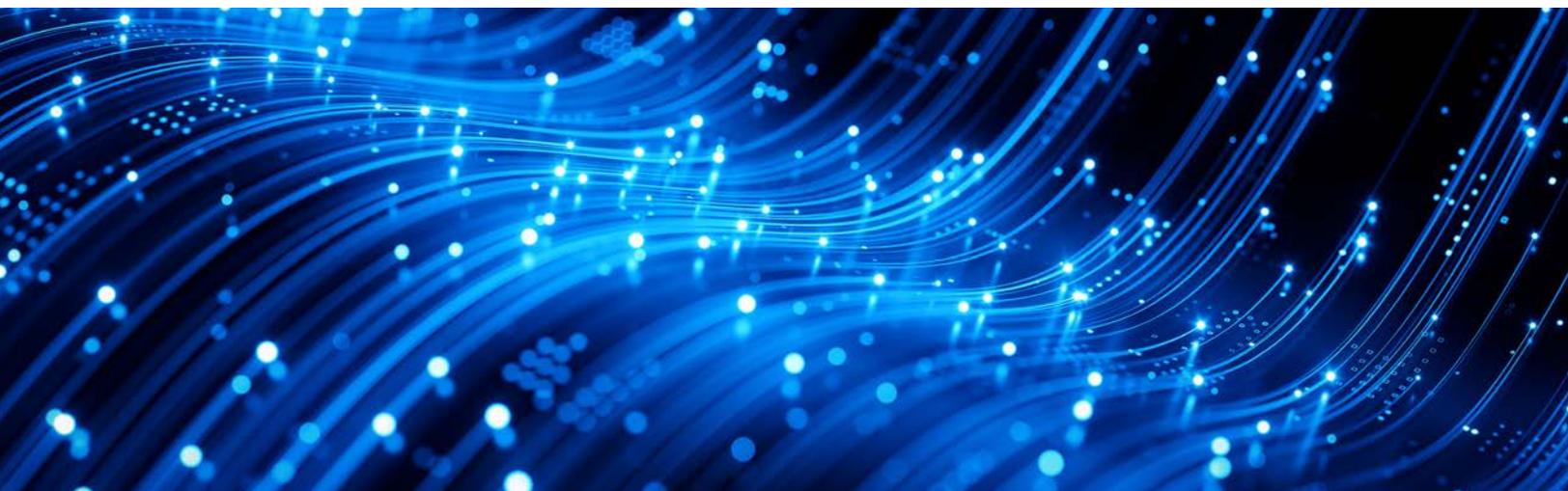
Technology and data intensive industries remain a priority in 2026. The Bureau's [2025-2026 Annual Plan](#) highlights artificial intelligence and data belonging to consumers, with commitments to build in house capability and scrutinize conduct involving data advantages, interoperability and algorithmic tools. The Bureau will continue to focus on data and technology in 2026, including:

- **Algorithmic Conduct.** Recently published stakeholder [feedback](#) to the Bureau's consultation on algorithmic pricing notes the pro competitive benefits of the technology, while highlighting anti-competitive risks such as the potential for hub-and-spoke collusion (including through the use of common algorithm vendors) and calling for transparency and guardrails that do not stifle innovation. The Bureau undertook the consultation to enhance its understanding of algorithmic pricing and position it to effectively respond to issues in the area.
- **Data Access and Mobility.** In its 2025-2026 Annual Plan, the Bureau noted that it would "promote the benefits of data portability." In January 2026, the Bureau published a report that offers a roadmap for data portability, including the need to develop effective oversight and address privacy, consent and interoperability issues. The report frames portability as a pro competitive lever that reduces switching costs, while acknowledging risks such as data breaches and privacy concerns.
- **Digital Investigations Require Economic and Technical Expertise.** Investigations in the digital realm may require the production of large-scale datasets and code artifacts (such as training data, model cards, price-setting rules, etc.) along with relevant supporting materials to assist in reconstructing

outcomes, all of which will require expert economic and technical analysis to construct models, define inputs and assess competitive effects. In merger reviews, parties should expect queries regarding potential data moats, access to computing power, vertical relationships with cloud or model providers, and potential foreclosure concerns. In conduct matters, the Bureau is likely to test whether algorithms amplify market power by, for example, enhancing price leadership or facilitating coordination.

Key Takeaways for Business

- **Focus on Data and AI Evidence.** Companies should anticipate requests for datasets, model documentation and pricing logic. Establishing effective data governance policies early on can assist in explaining outcomes and demonstrating compliance in the face of an investigation.
- **Stress Test Algorithms for Competition Law Risk.** Assess whether algorithms performing pricing or recommendation functions may facilitate coordination or other potentially anti-competitive behaviours. Using independent audits and developing robust compliance policies can help reduce exposure.
- **Be Prepared for Cross-Regulatory Reviews.** The use of data and algorithms is frequently governed by various regulatory bodies, including competition, privacy and sector-specific regulators. Implement compliance policies that provide for internal harmonization across functions and different regulatory contexts to limit inconsistencies that may harm credibility.



Bureau Guidance: Important for Insights; Important for Compliance

With the statutory framework having been reset, pre-existing Bureau guidance no longer reflects the state of the law. In the absence of Tribunal jurisprudence, however, Bureau guidance provides important insights into its enforcement priorities and approaches to the updated law. For businesses, it can inform compliance policies and risk assessments. The Bureau's guidance can also influence private litigants, even though it is not binding on third parties, the Tribunal or courts. In 2026, the Bureau is expected to publish updated guidance that will provide important guideposts for businesses in complying with the Act, including:

- **Merger Enforcement Guidelines.** Much has happened since the MEGs were last updated in 2011. The efficiencies defence has been repealed, the importance of market definition has been enhanced with the introduction of the structural presumption, new evaluative factors have been added, and the remedy threshold has been modified. These changes, and others, have shifted the landscape of merger review and practice in Canada, warranting updates to the MEGs.
 - In November 2025, the Bureau published [draft MEGs](#) for consultation, with a focus on providing a plain-language overview of the Bureau's updated approach to merger review. Final MEGs are expected to be published in 2026, setting the framework for merger review in the coming years. For more information regarding the draft MEGs, see our November 2025 [Blakes Bulletin: New Year, New MEGs: Competition Bureau Publishes Draft Merger Enforcement Guidelines for Comment](#).
- **Anti-Competitive Conduct and Agreements Guidelines (ACCA Guidelines).** As with the MEGs, existing Bureau guidance outlining its enforcement approach under the unilateral conduct provisions of the Act (sections 75-79) and the anti-competitive agreements provision (section 90.1) has been superseded by the amendments to the statute. In place of the existing [Abuse of Dominance Guidelines](#), [Price Maintenance Guidelines](#), and those portions of the [Competitor Collaboration Guidelines](#) addressing civil conduct, in October 2025, the Bureau published [draft ACCA Guidelines](#) for consultation.
 - The draft ACCA Guidelines are generally consistent with existing Bureau guidance, with a notable shift to focus on technology. The publication of the final ACCA Guidelines, expected in 2026, will provide important insights for companies on refusal to deal, price maintenance, exclusive dealing, tied selling, market restriction, abuse of dominance and civil anti-competitive agreements. For more information regarding the draft ACCA Guidelines, see our November 2025 [Blakes Bulletin: Competition Bureau Publishes Draft Anti-Competitive Conduct and Agreements Enforcement Guidelines for Comment](#).
- **Other Notable Bureau Guidance Updates.** In addition to the draft MEGs and ACCA Guidelines, the Bureau has also updated a range of its pre-existing guidance, or published new guidance, following the recent amendments to the Act, including:
 - New guidelines on wage-fixing and no-poach agreements following the criminalization of agreements between unaffiliated employers to (i) fix, maintain, decrease or control salaries, wages or terms and conditions of employment; or (ii) not solicit or hire each other's employees.





- An updated [Market Studies Information Bulletin](#) outlining the Bureau's approach to market studies, including the use of its recently enhanced powers to compel the production of data and records from industry stakeholders.
- New guidance on [competitor property controls](#) following amendments to the Act's civil anti-competitive agreements provision to capture certain vertical agreements in commercial real estate, including exclusivity clauses and restrictive covenants.
- New guidance regarding [environmental claims](#), outlining the Bureau's enforcement approach under the recently adopted greenwashing provisions of the Act.

Key Takeaways for Business

- **Guidance Can Shape Policies.** As the competition law landscape in Canada has evolved, so has the Bureau's guidance. Companies should review existing compliance policies to ensure they reflect the current state of the law in Canada and Bureau guidance.
- **Draft for the Future.** Bureau guidance is not law. Draft policies, contracts and documentation with flexibility to adapt as Tribunal and court decisions clarify the scope of the amended Act.
- **It's All About Context.** While the plainer language of the Bureau's recent guidance is helpful, technical nuances are often lost. At the same time, the guidance reveals some hesitancy to be definitive, often leaving open whether certain conduct may be problematic. Though Bureau guidance is helpful in informing general practices and policies, it is important to consult with counsel in assessing how the jurisprudence and trends may apply in a particular context.

Conclusion: Where Do We Go From Here?

The recent overhaul of Canada's *Competition Act* represents one of the most consequential shifts in the country's regulatory landscape in decades. For businesses, the message is clear: competition law risk is now broader, more complex and more operationally intrusive than ever before. The combination of structural merger presumptions, strengthened deceptive marketing rules, an expanded approach to abuse of dominance and enhanced private access rights signals a sustained period of heightened scrutiny across sectors that affect consumer affordability, data use and digital markets.

To sum it up into actionable takeaways:

- **Compliance Policies Are a Lifeline.** Compliance policies can prevent issues from arising in the first place. And if an issue does arise, having a credible and effective compliance policy can lead to leniency from the Bureau and the Tribunal. Businesses that take a proactive posture — adapting compliance programs, sharpening their evidentiary readiness and integrating competition considerations into their operations — will be better positioned to navigate the evolving environment and to respond to regulatory or litigation-driven disruptions.
- **Prepare for the Unexpected.** It is now easier for the Bureau to obtain information not only from the target(s) of an investigation, but also from bystanders. In addition, private parties now have easier access to the Tribunal to privately enforce the Act. As a result, businesses' internal documents are now more exposed to discovery than ever before, raising the stakes for document discipline and data governance across organizations.
- **Measure Twice, Cut Once.** Businesses must anticipate that regulatory challenges may arise earlier in the business cycle, carry higher stakes and require more robust evidence to overcome. The Bureau's shift toward market share-driven presumptions and data intensive evidence means that businesses must consider competitive analyses, evidence planning and deal structure flexibility well before signing. Similarly, business units involved in marketing, pricing, ESG reporting and product strategy must align closely with legal

teams to ensure substantiation, consistency and compliance across all channels. Finally, as private litigation gains traction — fueled by a lowered leave threshold and the prospect of monetary recovery — businesses should expect an increase in strategic complaints from competitors, customers or advocacy groups. A disciplined internal readiness plan is no longer optional; it is a risk-mitigation necessity.

As 2026 unfolds, the organizations that succeed will be those that treat competition compliance not as a legal exercise, but as an enterprise wide strategic discipline — embedded in governance, aligned with technological innovation and attuned to the evolving enforcement landscape.





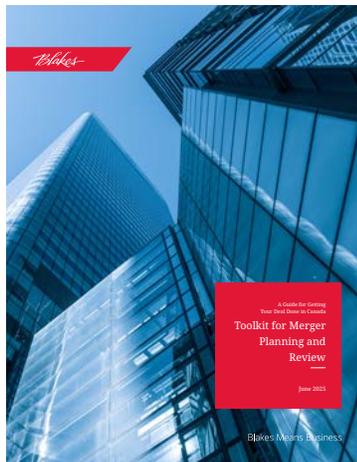
Blakes Resources

Blakes has a number of client resources designed to help businesses navigate the complex and evolving Canadian competition law landscape. If you are interested in receiving a copy of these resources, please contact any member of the [Competition, Antitrust & Foreign Investment group](#) visit www.blakes.com/insights.

Market Studies Toolkit



Toolkit for Merger Planning and Review: A Guide to Getting Your Deal Done in Canada



Competition Law Investigations and Compliance: A Toolkit for Managing Risk



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