

Introduction to the Competition Ordinance





Full Implementation of the Competition Ordinance

Since 14 December 2015

 The Competition Ordinance has been in full effect to prohibit undertakings from engaging in anti-competitive conduct through three conduct rules





Benefits of Competition

For Consumers

(including Corporate Consumers)

- Better prices
- Better quality of products and services
- More choices

For Businesses

- Drives business efficiency and cost savings
- Encourages innovation
- Offers more opportunities for market entry



Competition Rules

First Conduct Rule

(Prohibits anti-competitive agreements / concerted practices / decisions of associations)

Second Conduct Rule

(Prohibits abuse of substantial market power)

Merger Rule

(Prohibits mergers which may substantially lessen competition – applies to telecom sector only)



First Conduct Rule: The Four Don'ts

Don't cheat. Compete. – The Four Don'ts.

Businesses, regardless of their size, should never agree with their competitors to:

- Fix prices
- Share markets
- Restrict output
- Rig bids

Do not engage in cartels!

These are serious anti-competitive conduct.



First Conduct Rule – Price Fixing

- Competitors agreeing to fix, increase, lower, maintain or control the price for the purchase or sale of goods or services
- May involve competitors agreeing upon a specified price, a price range or a formula to calculate prices
- "Price" includes any element of price including discounts, rebates, promotions, credit terms etc.
- Regardless of the form of the agreement: verbal, written, electronic, etc.
- Competitors should independently determine the prices of their goods or services





First Conduct Rule – Market Sharing

- Competitors collude to divide up markets by agreeing:
 - ➤ Not to sell to each others' customers
 - Not to compete in each other's agreed territories/ geographical areas
 - Not to compete in the production or sale of certain products or services
 - Not to enter or expand into a market where another party to the agreement is already active





First Conduct Rule – Output Restriction

- Any form of arrangements between competitors to reduce the volume or type of goods or services available in the market
- Competitors should make decisions on what and how much they produce independently





First Conduct Rule – Bid-rigging

- When two or more bidders secretly agree that they will not compete with one another for particular projects
- Bid-rigging can take a number of forms, for example:
 - Bid suppression
 - Cover bidding
 - Bid rotation
 - Others: agree on minimum bidding prices, or agree that the winning bidder will reimburse other bidders' bid costs
- Competitors should make their tender decisions independently





How to Prevent and Detect Bid-rigging

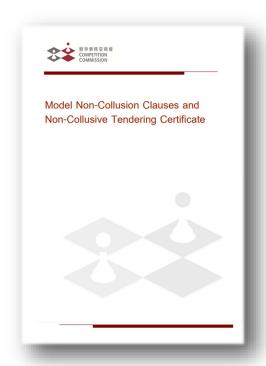
- Learn about the market
- Raise employees' awareness of bid-rigging cartels
- Set selection criteria carefully and maximise participation of bidders
- Minimise communications among bidders
- Invite bids with itemised costs
- Consider the use of independent consultants if needed
- Develop a database to collect past information on bids and conduct analysis of bid data
- Review selected tenders periodically and establish internal procedures that encourage or require employees to report suspicions
- Include "Non-collusion clauses" in tender documents





Non-Collusion Clauses

- The Commission has published model Non-collusion Clauses (NCC) for procurers to adapt and include in their invitation to bid documents and contracts
- Model NCC consists of (1) non-collusion wordings; (2)
 a certificate for bidders to sign to declare that the bid
 is developed independently
- Model NCC serves to (1) warn bidders of the prohibitions against, and consequences of entering into anti-competitive arrangements; (2) to provide contractual remedy for procurers in the event that the clauses have been breached
- Model NCC has recently been enhanced to require bidders to disclose beneficial ownership



Chinese:

http://bit.ly/CCNonCollusionChn

English:

http://bit.ly/CCNonCollusionEng

Suspicious signs in documents submitted

- Bids containing identical wording, particularly if the wording is unusual
- Bids containing the same handwriting or using identical forms or stationery
- Bids containing the **same errors** e.g. spelling mistakes or mistakes in calculations
- Sudden and <u>identical increase in price</u> by most bidders while there have been no substantial cost increase
- Bids with identical pricing either on a lump sum basis or line item basis
- The same amendments being made to bids from different bidders
- Last minute amendments made to bids without clear reasons
- Indications that bidders have communicated with each other



What to do if you suspect cartel conduct

- When reporting to the Commission, complainants and whistleblowers should provide the Commission with as much information as possible
- Preserve all available evidence as soon as you suspect cartel conduct. All documents should be preserved in their original state
- Keep notes of any conversations you have with the bidders and other relevant parties (e.g. consultants)
- **DO NOT** indicate to the suspects or make public the fact that you are making a complaint to the Commission. This will alert the cartel members and may reduce the prospect of the Commission securing sufficient evidence
- The Commission will generally seek to protect any confidential information provided to it



Complain and Report

Completing an Online Complaint Form available on the Commission's website: www.compcomm.hk

Email: complaints@compcomm.hk

Reporting number: (852) 3462 2118

Leniency hotline: (852) 3996 8010

Post: Competition Commission
 19/F, South Island Place,
 8 Wong Chuk Hang Road,
 Wong Chuk Hang, Hong Kong

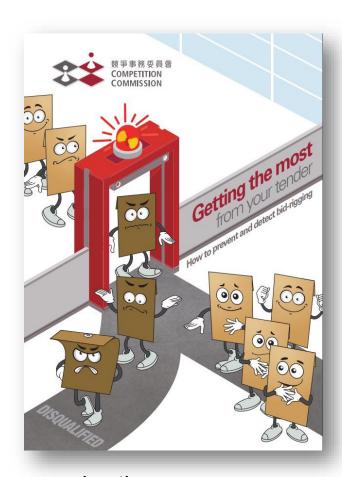
In person at the Commission's office (by appointment only)





Publications





Please visit the Commission's website for more details: www.compcomm.hk



Thank You!



