News Coverage for Website

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Business Recorder

Anti-competitive practices'; CAT upholds Rs50mn fine on Vanaspati Manufacturers Association

The Competition Appellate Tribunal (CAT) dismissed the appeal filed by the Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers Association (PVMA), thereby upholding the Competition Commission of Pakistan's (CCP) order imposing a Rs50 million penalty for engaging in anti-competitive conduct and discriminatory practices, a statement said on Friday.

PVMA, an association representing nearly 100 ghee and cooking oil manufacturers across Pakistan, had challenged the CCP's 2011 decision that found it in violation of Sections 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2010.

According to the statement, the case originated from an inquiry and subsequent show cause proceedings initiated in April 2011 after CCP observed coordinated price hikes in the edible oil sector.

APCMA, cement cos: CAT asked to annul Rs6.35bn CCP penalty

"The commission concluded that PVMA had used its platform to orchestrate price-fixing arrangements, whereby it negotiated prices with government authorities and advised its members to implement uniform pricing."

Though PVMA claimed these were mere recommendations, the commission found that such directives were in fact enforced, resulting in reduced price competition.

The CCP also established that PVMA had entered into agreements with oil tanker associations and the National Logistics Cell (NLC) to fix transportation rates.

"These arrangements, in the commission's view, distorted fair competition in the logistics sector and disadvantaged non-member market players. In addition to collusive pricing and logistics agreements,

PVMA was found to have abused its dominant position by charging discriminatory fees for the verification of import invoices—a responsibility delegated to it by customs authorities to address under-invoicing concerns," the statement said.

PVMA charged its own members Rs4 per metric ton for this service, while charging commercial importers Rs10 per metric ton without offering a valid justification.

In its defense, PVMA argued that its members paid a substantial membership fee and annual dues, and that the commercial importers ultimately sold their products to PVMA's member manufacturers.

It further claimed that it lacked the statutory authority to enforce any pricing arrangements and had only acted on government pressure to stabilise prices in response to fluctuating international palm oil rates. However, both the CCP and the Tribunal rejected these justifications.

The tribunal observed that the verification service was delegated to PVMA by customs authorities for all importers, and that distinguishing between members and non-members in charging service fees was unjustified.

Telenor's and Orion's acquisition: CCP decision delay threatens pact, PTCL chief says

The order stated that such discriminatory charges could not be rationalised under the concept of "objective justification," especially when the burden of these charges ultimately fell on the members of PVMA.

While the CAT upheld the Rs50 million fine imposed by the CCP, it modified the commission's order by granting PVMA a 15-day period to rectify its discriminatory conduct.

"Should PVMA fail to comply within the stipulated timeframe, an additional penalty of Rs1 million per day of default—originally part of CCP's order—would be reinstated."

The tribunal emphasised that even non-binding or advisory decisions taken by associations can violate competition law if they lead to a reduction in market competition.

https://www.brecorder.com/news/40359549/anti-competitive-practices-cat-upholds-rs50mn-fine-on-vanaspati-manufacturers-association



Competition Appellate Tribunal upholds Rs50m fine on ghee makers body

After nearly 14 years, the Competition Appellate Tribunal (CAT) has dismissed the appeal filed by the Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers Association (PVMA), upholding the Competition Commission of Pakistan's (CCP) 2011 decision to impose a Rs50 million penalty on the association for engaging in anticompetitive conduct and discriminatory practices.

The PVMA, an association representing nearly 100 ghee and cooking oil manufacturers across the country, had challenged the CCP's decision that found it in violation of Sections 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2010.

The case originated from an inquiry and subsequent show-cause proceedings initiated in April 2011, after the CCP observed coordinated price hikes in the edible oil sector.

The commission concluded that the PVMA had used its platform to orchestrate price-fixing arrangements, negotiating prices with government authorities and advising its members to implement uniform pricing.

Though the PVMA claimed that these were mere recommendations, the commission found that such directives were, in fact, enforced — resulting in reduced price competition. The CCP also established that the PVMA had entered into agreements with oil tanker associations and the National Logistics Cell (NLC) to fix transportation rates. These arrangements, in the commission's view, distorted fair competition in the logistics sector and disadvantaged non-member market players.

In addition to collusive pricing and logistics agreements, the PVMA was also found to have abused its dominant position by charging discriminatory fees for the verification of import invoices — a responsibility delegated to it by customs authorities to address under-invoicing concerns.

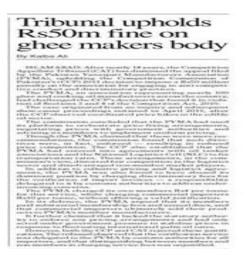
The PVMA charged its own members Rs4 per tonne for this service, while charging commercial importers Rs10 per tonne, without offering a valid justification.

In its defence, the PVMA argued that its members paid substantial membership fees and annual dues, and that commercial importers ultimately sold their products to PVMA's member manufacturers.

It further claimed that it lacked the statutory authority to enforce any pricing arrangements and had only acted under government pressure to stabilise prices in response to fluctuating international palm oil rates.

However, both the CCP and CAT rejected these justifications. The tribunal observed that the verification service was delegated to the PVMA by customs authorities for all importers, and that distinguishing between members and non-members in charging service fees was unjustified. https://www.dawn.com/news/1906641





The Nation

CAT upholds Rs50m penalty on PVMA for anti-competitive practice

The Competition Appellate Tribunal (CAT) has dismissed the appeal filed by the Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers Association (PVMA), thereby upholding the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP)'s order imposing a Rs50 million penalty for engaging in anti-competitive conduct and discriminatory practices.

PVMA, an association representing nearly 100 ghee and cooking oil manufacturers across Pakistan, had challenged the CCP's 2011 decision that found it in violation of Sections 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2010. The case originated from an inquiry and subsequent show cause proceedings initiated in April 2011 after CCP observed coordinated price hikes in the edible oil sector. The commission concluded that PVMA had used its platform to orchestrate price-fixing arrangements, whereby it negotiated prices with government authorities and advised its members to implement uniform pricing. Though PVMA claimed these were mere recommendations, the commission found that such directives were in fact enforced, resulting in reduced price competition.

The CCP also established that PVMA had entered into agreements with oil tanker associations and the National Logistics Cell (NLC) to fix transportation rates. These arrangements, in the commission's view, distorted fair competition in the logistics sector and disadvantaged non-member market players. In addition to collusive pricing and logistics agreements, PVMA was found to have abused its dominant position by charging discriminatory fees for the verification of import invoices—a responsibility delegated to it by customs authorities to address under-invoicing concerns. PVMA charged its own members Rs4 per metric tonne for this service, while charging commercial importers Rs10 per metric tonne without offering a valid justification.

In its defense, PVMA argued that its members paid a substantial membership fee and annual dues, and that the commercial importers ultimately sold their products to PVMA's member manufacturers. It further claimed that it lacked the statutory authority to enforce any pricing arrangements and had only acted on government pressure to stabilise prices in response to fluctuating international palm oil rates. However, both the CCP and the Tribunal rejected these justifications. The Tribunal observed that the verification

service was delegated to PVMA by customs authorities for all importers, and that distinguishing between members and non-members in charging service fees was unjustified. The order stated that such discriminatory charges could not be rationalized under the concept of "objective justification", especially when the burden of these charges ultimately fell on the members of PVMA.

While the CAT upheld the Rs50 million fine imposed by the CCP, it modified the commission's order by granting PVMA a 15-day period to rectify its discriminatory conduct. Should PVMA fail to comply within the stipulated timeframe, an additional penalty of Rs1 million per day of default—originally part of CCP's order—would be reinstated. The Tribunal emphasised that even non-binding or advisory decisions taken by associations can violate competition law if they lead to a reduction in market competition.

https://www.nation.com.pk/26-Apr-2025/cat-upholds-rs50m-penalty-on-pvma-for-anti-competitivepractices



CAT upholds Rs50m penalty on PVMA for anti-competitive practices

IMRAN ALI KUNDI ISLAMABAD

The Competition Appellate Tribunal had entered into agreements with oil (CAT) has dismissed the appeal filed by the Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers Association (PVMA), thereby upholding the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP)'s order imposing a Rs50 million penalty for engaging in anti-competitive conduct and discriminatory practices.

PVMA, an association representing nearly 100 ghee and cooking oil manufacturers across Pakistan, had challenged the CCP's 2011 decision that found it in violation of Sections 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2010. The case originated from an inquiry and subsequent show cause proceedings initiated in April 2011 after CCP observed coordinated price hikes in the edible oil sector. The commission offering a valid justification. concluded that PVMA had used its platform to orchestrate price-fixing arrangements, whereby it negotiated prices with government authorities and advised its cial importers ultimately sold their prodmembers to implement uniform pricing. Though PVMA claimed these were mere recommendations, the commission found authority to enforce any pricing arrange-

resulting in reduced price competition.

The CCF also established that PVMA tanker associations and the National Logistics Cell (NLC) to fix transportation rates. These arrangements, in the commission's view, distorted fair competition in the logistics sector and disadvantaged non-member market players. In addition to collusive pricing and logistics agreements. PVMA was found to have abused its dominant position by charging discriminatory fees for the verification of import invoices-a responsibility delegated to it by customs authorities to address under-invoicing concerns. PVMA charged its own members Rs4 per metric tonne for this service, while charging commercial importers Rs10 per metric tonne without

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pressure to stabilise prices in response to fluctuating international palm oil rates However, both the CCP and the Tribunal rejected these justifications. The Tribunal observed that the verification service was delegated to PVMA by customs authorities for all importers, and that distinguishing between members and non-members in charging service fees was unjustified. The order stated that such discriminatory charges could not be rationalized under the concept of "objective justification", especially when the burden of these charges ultimately fell on the members of PVMA.

While the CAT upheld the Rs50 million fine imposed by the CCP, it modified the commission's order by granting PVMA a 15-day period to rectify its discriminatory conduct. Should PVMA fail to comply within the stipulated timeframe, an additional penalty of Rs1 million per day of default-originally part of CCP's order-would be reinstated. The Tribunal emphasised that even non-binding or advisory decisions taken by associations can violate competition law if they lead to a reduction in market competition.

The News

CAT upholds Rs50m fine on ghee association for price collusion

The Competition Appellate Tribunal has upheld a Rs50 million (\$180,000) fine against the Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers Association (PVMA) for anti-competitive practices, reinforcing the country's regulatory stance against collusion and market abuse.

The ruling affirms a 2011 decision by the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP), which found PVMA -- representing around 100 edible oil and ghee manufacturers -- guilty of orchestrating coordinated price increases and entering into price-fixing agreements that distorted competition.

According to the CCP, PVMA used its platform to negotiate pricing with government authorities and then advised members to adopt uniform pricing strategies. Though PVMA claimed its guidance was non-binding, the commission determined the directives were enforced in practice, suppressing price competition.

The CCP also established that PVMA engaged in collusive agreements with oil tanker associations and the National Logistics Cell (NLC) to fix transportation rates, limiting fair access for other market players.

In a separate finding, the CCP ruled that PVMA abused its dominant position by charging discriminatory fees for import invoice verification -- Rs4 per metric tonne for its members versus Rs10 for commercial importers. PVMA's argued that its membership fees and the fact that commercial importers sold to its members justified its actions.

It also claimed it lacked authority to set prices and only acted due to government pressure to stabilise palm oil prices. The tribunal rejected these arguments, stating that such practices lacked "objective justification." While upholding the penalty, the Tribunal gave PVMA a 15-day deadline to eliminate the discriminatory pricing. Failure to comply would reactivate a daily penalty of Rs1 million initially imposed by the CCP.

The tribunal added that even advisory decisions by industry associations may breach competition law if they result in reduced market competition, setting a broader precedent for regulatory enforcement across Pakistan's trade associations.

https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/1305205-cat-upholds-rs50m-fine-on-ghee-association-for-price-collusion



CAT upholds Rs50m fine on ghee association for price collusion

PVMA says it acted under govt pressure to stabilise prices amid volatile global palm oil market; denies enforcing price collusion

By our correspondent

KARACHI: The Competition Appellate Tribunal has upheld a Rs50 million (\$180,000) fine against the Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers Association (PVMA) for anti-competitive practices, reinforcing the country's regulatory stance against collusion and market abuse.

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Pakistan Observer

Vanaspati manufacturers' appeal against Rs50 million penalty dismissed

The Competition Appellate Tribunal (CAT) has dismissed the appeal filed by the Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers Association (PVMA), upholding the Competition Commission of Pakistan's (CCP) order imposing Rs50 million penalty for anti-competitive practices.

PVMA, an association representing nearly 100 ghee and cooking oil manufacturers across Pakistan, was found involved in coordinated price hikes in the edible oil sector.

According to the CCP, PVMA had used its platform to orchestrate price-fixing arrangements, whereby it negotiated prices with government authorities and advised its members to implement uniform pricing. Though PVMA claimed these were mere recommendations, the Commission found that such directives were in fact enforced, resulting in reduced price competition.

The CCP also established that PVMA had entered into agreements with oil tanker associations and the National Logistics Cell (NLC) to fix transportation rates. These arrangements, in the Commission's view, distorted fair competition in the logistics sector and disadvantaged non-member market players.

In addition to collusive pricing and logistics agreements, PVMA was found to have abused its dominant position by charging discriminatory fees for the verification of import invoices—a responsibility delegated to it by customs authorities to address under-invoicing concerns. PVMA charged its own members Rs4 per metric ton for this service, while charging commercial importers Rs10 per metric ton without offering a valid justification.

The CAT observed that the verification service was delegated to PVMA by customs authorities for all importers, and that distinguishing between members and non-members in charging service fees was unjustified. The order stated that such discriminatory charges could not be rationalized under the concept of "objective justification," especially when the burden of these charges ultimately fell on the members of PVMA.

While the CAT upheld the Rs50 million fine imposed by the CCP, it modified the Commission's order by granting PVMA a 15-day period to rectify its discriminatory conduct. Should PVMA fail to comply within the stipulated timeframe, an additional penalty of Rs1 million per day of default—originally part of CCP's order—would be reinstated.

https://pakobserver.net/vanaspati-manufacturers-appeal-against-rs50-million-penalty-dismissed/

Profit by Pakistan Today

Anti-competitive practices: CAT upholds Rs. 50 Million fine on vanaspati manufacturers

The Competition Appellate Tribunal (CAT) has dismissed an appeal filed by the Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers Association (PVMA), thereby upholding a Rs. 50 million penalty imposed by the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) for engaging in anti-competitive and discriminatory practices.

As per details, PVMA, which represents nearly 100 ghee and cooking oil manufacturers across the country, had challenged the CCP's 2011 decision that found it in violation of Sections 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2010. The case stemmed from an inquiry and subsequent show cause proceedings initiated in April 2011, after the CCP observed coordinated price hikes in the edible oil sector. The Commission concluded that PVMA had used its platform to orchestrate price-fixing arrangements by negotiating prices with government authorities and advising its members to adopt uniform pricing. Although PVMA claimed these were merely recommendations, the CCP found that they were effectively enforced, resulting in reduced price competition.

The CCP also determined that PVMA had entered into agreements with oil tanker associations and the National Logistics Cell (NLC) to fix transportation rates. These arrangements, according to the Commission, distorted fair competition in the logistics sector and disadvantaged non-member players. In addition to collusive pricing and logistics agreements, PVMA was found to have abused its dominant position by charging discriminatory fees for verifying import invoices a responsibility delegated to it by customs authorities to curb under-invoicing. PVMA charged its members Rs. 4 per metric ton for the service, while commercial importers were charged Rs. 10 per metric ton, without any valid justification.

In its defense, PVMA argued that its members paid substantial membership fees and annual dues, and that commercial importers ultimately sold their products to PVMA member manufacturers. It also claimed that it lacked statutory authority to enforce pricing arrangements and had only acted under government pressure to stabilize prices amid volatile international palm oil markets. However, both the CCP and the Tribunal rejected these arguments. The Tribunal noted that the verification service had been delegated to PVMA for all importers and that charging different fees to members and non-members was unjustified. It held that such discriminatory charges could not be rationalized under the concept of "objective justification," particularly since the cost burden eventually fell on PVMA members themselves.

While the CAT upheld the Rs. 50 million fine, it modified the CCP's order by granting PVMA a 15-day period to rectify its discriminatory conduct. If PVMA fails to comply within this timeframe, an additional penalty of Rs. 1 million per day of default originally part of the CCP's order will be reinstated. The Tribunal stressed that even non-binding or advisory decisions by trade associations can breach competition law if they lead to a reduction in market competition.

https://profit.pakistantoday.com.pk/2025/04/25/anti-competitive-practices-cat-upholds-rs-50-million-fine-on-vanaspati-manufacturers/

Pro Pakistani

Tribunal Upholds Rs. 50 Million Fine Against Ghee and Edible Oil Companies in CCP Inquiry

The Competition Appellate Tribunal (CAT) has dismissed the appeal filed by the Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers Association (PVMA), thereby upholding the Competition Commission of Pakistan's (CCP) order imposing a Rs. 50 million penalty for engaging in anti-competitive conduct and discriminatory practices.

PVMA, an association representing nearly 100 ghee and cooking oil manufacturers across Pakistan, had challenged the CCP's 2011 decision that found it in violation of Sections 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2010.

The case originated from an inquiry and subsequent show cause proceedings initiated in April 2011 after CCP observed coordinated price hikes in the edible oil sector. The Commission concluded that PVMA had used its platform to orchestrate price-fixing arrangements, whereby it negotiated prices with government authorities and advised its members to implement uniform pricing.

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claimed that it lacked the statutory authority to enforce any pricing arrangements and had only acted on government pressure to stabilize prices in response to fluctuating international palm oil rates.

However, both the CCP and the Tribunal rejected these justifications. The Tribunal observed that the verification service was delegated to PVMA by customs authorities for all importers, and that distinguishing between members and non-members in charging service fees was unjustified.

The order stated that such discriminatory charges could not be rationalized under the concept of "objective justification," especially when the burden of these charges ultimately fell on the members of PVMA.

While the CAT upheld the Rs. 50 million fine imposed by the CCP, it modified the Commission's order by granting PVMA a 15-day period to rectify its discriminatory conduct. Should PVMA fail to comply within the stipulated timeframe, an additional penalty of Rs. 1 million per day of default—originally part of CCP's order—would be reinstated.

The Tribunal emphasized that even non-binding or advisory decisions taken by associations can violate competition law if they lead to a reduction in market competition.

https://propakistani.pk/2025/04/27/tribunal-upholds-rs-50-million-fine-against-ghee-and-edible-oil-companies-in-ccp-inquiry/



وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز کی اپیل مسترد، 5کروڑ جرمانہ برقرار

کمپٹیشن کمیشن آف پاکستان کے وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن پر ملی بھگت سے کوکنگ آئل کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ،غیرمسابقتی سرگرمیوں اور ایسوسی ایشن کو قیمتوں کو فکس کرنے کیلئے استعمال کرنے پر 5 کروڑ روپے جرمانہ عائد کیا تھا۔کمپٹیشن کمیشن نے 2011 میں وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز کو کمپٹیشن ایکٹ کی خلاف ورزی کرتے ہوئے ، گھی و کوکنگ آئل کی قیمتوں کو فکس کرنے پر 5کروڑ جرمانہ عائد کیا تھا۔

https://dunya.com.pk/index.php/business/2025-04-26/2505698



کوکنگ آئل کی قیمتوں میں ملی بھگت سے اضافہ، وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن پر 5 کروڑ روپے جرمانے برقرار

کمپٹیشن اپیلٹ ٹربیونل نے پاکستان وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن (پی وی ایم اے) کی اپیل مسترد کرتے ہوئے کمپٹیشن : کمیشن آف پاکستان کے وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن پر ملی بھگت سے کوکنگ آئل کی قیمتوں میں اضافے، غیرمسابقتی سرگرمیوں اور ایسوسی ایشن کو قیمتوں کو فکس کرنے کے لئے استعمال کرنے پر 5 کروڑ روپے جرمانہ کے فیصلے کو برقرار رکھا ہے۔ کمپٹیشن ایکٹ کی خلاف ورزی برقرار رکھا ہے۔ کمپٹیشن ایکٹ کی خلاف ورزی کرتے ہوئے، گھی و کوکنگ آئل کی قیمتوں کو فکس کرنے پر پانچ کروڑ روپے جرمانہ عائد کیا تھا۔ کمیشن نے یہ فیصلہ ایک انکوائری کرنے اور اس حوالے سے ثبوت دستیاب ہونے پر دیا۔تحقیقات کے مطابق، گھی و کوکنگ آئل ملز، قیمتوں کے تعین کے لئے ایسوسی ایشن کے پلیٹ فارم کا استعمال کرتے تھے اور اس سلسلے میں باقاعدہ نوٹیفیکیشن جاری کئے جاتے تھے۔

وناسپتی ایسوسی ایشن جس میں تقریباً 100 گھی و کوکنگ آئل ملز شامل ہیں، کمیشن کے فیصلے کو چیانج کئے رکھا۔اس کے علاوہ ایسوسی ایشن نے آئل ٹینکر ایسوسی ایشنز اور نیشنل لاجسٹک سیل (این ایل سی) کے ساتھ ٹرانسپورٹ کے نرخ طے کرنے کے لیے بھی معاہدے کر رکھے تھے جس کے باعث لاجسٹکس شعبہ میں منصفانہ مقابلے اور ایسوسی ایشن کے نان ممبر اراکین کو نقصان پہنچا۔ اس کے علاوہ محکمہ کسٹم انڈر انوائسنگ کے خدشات دور کرنے کے لیے یہ وناسپتی ایسوسی ایشن کو درآمدی خوردنی تیل کی رسیدوں کی تصدیق کی ذمہ داری دے رکھی تھی وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن نے درآمدی تیل کی تصدیق کے لئے ممبران سے 4 روپے فی میٹرک ٹن جبکہ کمرشل امپورٹرز پر10 روپے فی میٹرک ٹن فیس عائد کئے رکھی۔ کمپٹیشن اپیلٹ ٹربیونل میں اپنے دفاع کرتے ہوئے ایسوسی ایشن کے وکیل نے کہا کہ عالمی منڈی میں پام آئل کی قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھائو کے ردعمل میں قیمتوں کو مستحکم کرنے کے لیے ایسوسی ایشن کے پلیٹ فارم سے قیمتوں کو متعین کیا۔

دونوں فریقین کے دلائل سننے کے بعد کمپٹیشن اپیلٹ ٹربیونل نے کمپٹیشن کمیشن کے وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن پر عائد کیے گئے 5 کروڑ روپے جرمانے کے فیصلے کو برقرار رکھا اور واضح کیا کہ کوئی بھی ٹریڈ ایسو ایشن کے پلیٹ فارم کو قیمتوں کے تعین کے لئے استعمال نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔

https://urdu.app.com.pk/urdu/%da%a9%d9%88%da%a9%d9%86%da%af-%d8%a2%d8%a6%d9%84-%da%a9%db%8c-%d9%82%db%8c%d9%85%d8%aa%d9%88%da%ba-%d9%85%db%8c%da%ba-%d9%85%d9%84%db%8c-%d8%a8%da%be%da%af%d8%aa-%d8%b3%db%92-%d8%a7%d8%b6%d8%a7%d9%81/



کوکنگ آئل قیمتوں میں اضافہ، پانچ کروڑ روپے جرمانے کا فیصلہ برقرار

مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن (پی وی ایم اے) کی اپیل مسترد کرتے ہوئے کمپٹیشن کمیشن آف پاکستان کے وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن پر ملی بھگت سے کوکنگ آنل کی قیمتوں میں اضافے ، غیر مسابقتی سرگرمیوں اور ایسوسی ایشن کو قیمتوں کو فکس کرنے کے لئے استعمال کرنے پر 5 کروڑ روپے جرمانہ کے فیصلے کو برقرار رکھا ہے کمپٹیشن کمیشن نے 2011 میں پاکستان وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن کو کمپٹیشن ایکٹ کی خلاف ورزی کرتے ہوئے ، گھی و کوکنگ آنل کی قیمتوں کو فکس کرنے پر پانچ کروڑ روپے جرمانہ عائد کیا تھا۔ کمیشن نے یہ فیصلہ ایک انکوائری کرنے اور اس حوالے سے ثبوت دستیاب ہونے پر دیا۔ تحقیقات کے مطابق، گھی و کوکنگ آنل ملز ، قیمتوں کے تعین کے لئے ایسوسی ایشن کے پلیٹ فارم کا استعمال کرتے تھے اور اس سلسلے میں باقاعدہ نوٹیفیکیشن جاری کئے جاتے تھے۔وناسپتی ایسوسی ایشن جس میں تقریبا 100 گھی و کوکنگ آنل ملز ، قیمتوں کے علاوہ ایسوسی ایشن نے آنل ٹینکر ایسوسی ایشنز اور نیشنل لاجسٹک سیل (این ایل سی) کے ساتھ ٹرانسپورٹ کے نرخ طے کرنے کے لیے بھی معاہدے کر رکھے تھے جس ایشنز اور نیشنل لاجسٹک سیں منصفانہ مقابلے اور ایسوسی ایشن کے نان ممبر اراکین کو نقصان پہنچا۔اس کے علاوہ محکمہ کیشٹم انڈر انوائسنگ کے خدشات دور کرنے کے لیے یہ وناسپتی ایسوسی ایشن کو درآمدی خوردنی تیل کی رسیدوں کی تصدیق کی نمہ داری دے رکھی تھی وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن نے درآمدی تیل کی تصدیق کے لئے ممبران سے 4 روپے فی میٹرک ٹن فیس عائد کئے رکھی۔ کمپٹیشن ایپلٹ ٹربیونل میں اپنے دفاع کرتے میٹرک ٹن جبکہ کمرشل امپورٹرز پر 10 روپے فی میٹرک ٹن فیس عائد کئے رکھی۔ کمپٹیشن ایپلٹ ٹربیونل میں قیمتوں کو مستحکم میٹرک ٹن جبکہ کمرشل امپورٹرز پر 10 روپے فی میٹرک ٹن فیس عائد کئے رکھی۔ کمپٹیشن ایپلٹ ٹربیونل میں قیمتوں کو مستحکم میشن کے وکیل نے کہا کہ عالمی منڈی میں پام آئل کی قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ کے ردعمل میں قیمتوں کو مستحکم

کرنے کے لیے ایسوسی ایشن کے پلیٹ فارم سے قیمتوں کو متعین کیا۔دونوں فریقین کے دلائل سننے کے بعد کمپٹیشن اپیلٹ ٹربیونل نے کمپٹیشن کمیشن کے وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن پر عائد کیے گئے 5 کروڑ روپے جرمانے کے فیصلے کو برقرار رکھا اور واضح کیا کہ کوئی بھی ٹریڈ ایسو ایشن کے پلیٹ فارم کو قیمتوں کے تعین کے لئے استعمال نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔

https://dailypakistan.com.pk/26-Apr-2025/1828510



کوکنگ آئل کی قیمتوں میں ملی بھگت سے اضافہ، وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن پر 5 کروڑ روپے جرمانے برقرار

کمپٹیشن اپیلٹ ٹربیونل نے پاکستان وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن (پی وی ایم اے) کی اپیل مسترد کرتے ہوئے کمپٹیشن کمیشن آف پاکستان کے وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن پر ملی بھگت سے کوکنگ آئل کی قیمتوں میں اضافے، غیرمسابقتی سرگرمیوں اور ایسوسی ایشن کو قیمتوں کو فکس کرنے کے لئے استعمال کرنے پر 5 کروڑ روپے جرمانہ کے فیصلے کو برقرار رکھا ہے۔

کمپٹیشن کمیشن نے 2011 میں پاکستان وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن کو کمپٹیشن ایکٹ کی خلاف ورزی کرتے ہوئے، گھی و کوکنگ آنل کی قیمتوں کو فکس کرنے پر پانچ کروڑ روپے جرمانہ عائد کیا تھا۔ کمیشن نے یہ فیصلہ ایک انکوائری کرنے اور اس حوالے سے ثبوت دستیاب ہونے پر دیا۔

تحقیقات کے مطابق، گھی و کوکنگ آئل ملز، قیمتوں کے تعین کے لئے ایسوسی ایشن کے پلیٹ فارم کا استعمال کرتے تھے اور اس سلسلے میں باقاعدہ نوٹیفیکیشن جاری کئے جاتے تھے۔

وناسپتی ایسوسی ایشن جس میں تقریباً 100 گھی و کوکنگ آئل ملز شامل ہیں، کمیشن کے فیصلے کو چیانج کئے رکھا۔اس کے علاوہ ایسوسی ایشن نے آئل ٹینکر ایسوسی ایشنز اور نیشنل لاجسٹک سیل (این ایل سی) کے ساتھ ٹرانسپورٹ کے نرخ طے کرنے کے لیے بھی معاہدے کر رکھے تھے جس کے باعث لاجسٹکس شعبہ میں منصفانہ مقابلے اور ایسوسی ایشن کے نان ممبر اراکین کو نقصان پہنچا۔

اس کے علاّوہ محکمہ کسٹم انڈر انوائسنگ کے خدشات دور کرنے کے لیے یہ وناسپتی ایسوسی ایشن کو درآمدی خوردنی تیل کی رسیدوں کی تصدیق کی ذمہ داری دے رکھی تھی وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن نے درآمدی تیل کی تصدیق کے لئے ممبران سے 4 روپے فی میٹرک ٹن فیس عائد کئے رکھی۔ کمپٹیشن اپیلٹ ٹربیونل میں اپنے دفاع کرتے ہوئے ایسوسی ایشن کے وکیل نے کہا کہ عالمی منڈی میں پام آئل کی قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھائو کے ردعمل میں قیمتوں کو مستحکم کرنے کے لیے ایسوسی ایشن کے پلیٹ فارم سے قیمتوں کو متعین کیا۔

دونوں فریقین کے دلائل سننے کے بعد کمپٹیشن اپیلٹ ٹربیونل نے کمپٹیشن کمیشن کے وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن پر عائد کیے گئے 5 کروڑ روپے جرمانے کے فیصلے کو برقرار رکھا اور واضح کیا کہ کوئی بھی ٹریڈ ایسو ایشن کے پلیٹ فارم کو قیمتوں کے تعین کے لئے استعمال نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔

https://www.urdupoint.com/business/news-detail/live-news-4404570.html



کوکنگ آئل کی قیمتوں میں ملی بھگت سے اضافہ، وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن پر 5 کروڑ روپے جرمانے برقرار

کمپٹیشن اپیلٹ ٹربیونل نے پاکستان وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن (پی وی ایم اے) کی اپیل مسترد کرتے ہوئے ، کمپٹیشن کمیشن آف پاکستان کے وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن پر ملی بھگت سے کوکنگ آئل کی قیمتوں میں اضافے، غیرمسابقتی سرگرمیوں اور ایسوسی انیشن کو قیمتوں کو فکس کرنے کے لئے استعمال کرنے پر 5 کروڑ روپے جرمانہ عائد کیا تھا۔

کمپٹیشن کمیشن نے 2011 میں پاکستان وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن کو کمپٹیشن ایکٹ کی خلاف ورزی کرتے ہوئے، گھی و کوکنگ آئل کی قیمتوں کو فکس کرنے پر پانچ کروڑ روپے جرمانہ عائد کیا تھا۔ کمیشن نے یہ فیصلہ ایک انکوائری کرنے اور اس حوالے سے ثبوت دستیاب ہونے پر دیا۔ تحقیقات کے مطابق، گھی و کوکنگ آئل ملز، قیمتوں کے تعین کے لئے ایسو ائیشن کے پلیٹ فارم کا ستعمال کرتے تھے اور اس سلسلے میں باقاعدہ نوٹیفیکیشن جاری کئے جاتے تھے۔ وناسپتی ایسو ائیشن جس میں تقریباً 100 گھی و کوکنگ آئل ملز شامل ہیں، کمیشن کے فیصلے کو چیلنج کئے رکھا۔

اس کے علاوہ ،ایسوسی ائیشن نے آئل ٹینکر ایسوسی ایشنز اور نیشنل لاجسٹک سیل (این ایل سی) کے ساتھ ٹرانسپورٹ کے نرخ طے کرنے کے لیے بھی معاہدے کر رکھے تھے جس کے باعث لاجسٹکس شعبہ میں منصفانہ مقابلے اور ایسوسی ائیشن کے نان ممبر اراکین کو نقصان پہنچا۔ اس کے علاوہ، محکمہ کسٹم انڈر انوائسنگ کے خدشات دور کرنے کے لیے یہ وناسپٹی ایسوسی ائیشن کو درآمدی خوردنی تیل کی رسیدوں کی تصدیق کی نمہ داری دے رکھی تھی ۔ وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن نے درآمدی تیل کی تصدیق کی میٹرک ٹن جبکہ کمرشل امپورٹرز پر10 روپے فی میٹرک ٹن فیس عائد کئے رکھی۔

کمپٹیشن اپیلٹ ٹربیونل میں اپنے دفاع کرتے ہوئے ایسوسی ائیشن کے وکیل نے کہا کہ عالمی منڈی میں پام آئل کی قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ کے ردعمل میں قیمتوں کو مستحکم کرنے کے لیے ایسوی ائیشن کے پلیت فارم سے قیمتوں کو متعین کیا۔

دونوں فریقین کے دلائل سننے کے بعد ، کمپٹیشن اپیلٹ ٹربیونل نے کمپٹیشن کمیشن کے وناسپتی مینوفیکچررز ایسوسی ایشن پر عائد کیے گئے 5 کروڑ روپے جرمانے کے فیصلے کو برقرار رکھا اور واضح کیا کہ کوئی بھی ٹریڈ ایسو انیشن کے پلیٹ فارم کو قیمتوں کو تعین کے لئے استعمال نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔

https://urdu.dailythedestination.com/latest-news/40706/#google_vignette



وناسپتی مینونینچررزایسوی ایشن پرعائد 5 کروژروپے کا جرمانه برقرار

موقیق العات ے برقرارد کما ہے، کیشن آف بالسان كا جاب عنوروني على فيول العلك الديال في السان واليتي ميوليكورو يس في الكت عد الشافة كرن يروة من مين مينوليكررز ايوى ايش (في وي اليم اي) كي الل مسترد بالأسل 5 نبر 31

اسلام آباد (كامرى ريورق) موجيعن ليش اليوى الله يرعائدكم كياكياة كروز دوسية كالتماند

جرمان برقرار تے ہوئے ، لیکشن کیشن آف یا کتان کے ونا سیتی میزونیچررز الینوی ایشن پر ملی بخلت ہے عورونى تيل كى قيتول بن اضاف، غيرسابقتى مركز ميون اورائيوي الثثن كوقيقون كوفتني كر لے استعال کرنے پر 5 کروڑرو بے جرمانہ عائد کیا تفار کمیشن نے بدفیصل ایک انگوائری کرنے اور ال حالے سے فیوت ومتیاب ہوئے یہ دیا۔ جمعیات کے مطابق، کی و کوکٹ آکل طر، قیتوں ك تعين ك في اليوى ايش ك بليك قارم كا ستعال كرت تح اور ال سلط على بالالده وليكيشن جاري ك جائي تھے۔ونا سپتى اليواليشن جي عمائقريا 100 على وكوتك آكل فزشال وں میشن کے قصال الفاق کے رکھا۔



ياكستان وناسيتي مينونين حجررز ايسوى ايشن كى ايل مسترو 5 كروژرو يے جرمانه برقرار

اسلام آباد(ارشاد انساری سے) کیشفن لعام اربول نے باکتان وہائی میوفیکررز اليوى ايش (في وي اليم الد) كى اقل مسترو كردى اور ونائيتي ميتو مجررز اليوى الشي ير بارق كروزرو بي يربائ كويرقر ادركما ساور بي كيدهن کیٹن نے 2011میں (باقی سور7 نبر16)

وٹا پھنی (16) وٹا پھنی استان دہ ہوگا ہے۔ پاکستان دہ ہوٹی ہوڈی کی دائیدی ایٹش کا کھیٹیٹوں ایک کے کی طفاف مدوں کرتے ہوئے کی وائونگسیا ہم کل کا کو اور کھیٹری کے باری کروڈ در ہے جہان دائد کیا خدوں کوشش کے چھاؤ کا تھا کہ کا کھا



کمپنیشن اپیلٹ ٹر ہول نے پاکستان وناسپتی میٹوفسچر رزالیوی ایشن کی اوپل مستر وکر دیا

اسلام آباد (نمائدہ خصوصی کیٹیٹن لیطٹ فریقل نے پاکستان ونا تیٹی جو کیم روزانے وی ایش (بی وی ایم اے) کی الکل مستر و کرتے ہوئے ، کیٹیٹن کھٹی آف پاکستان کے ونا تیٹی جو کیم روز ایسوی ایٹن پر کی جھٹ ہے کوکٹ آگل کی تیموں شک اضافے ، فیرمسائٹن صفحان پرچر پروی

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كوكنگ آئل كى قيتون مين اضافه، 5 كرورُ جرمانه برقرار

ار مین کرد اول سف کے بعد کہنش البطات فریق نے جراف کے فیصل کور فراد وکھ اسلام آور اور وکھ البطاق کے البطاق کی البطاق البطاق کی البطاق البطاق کی ال



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ما كريا قار كيدول كيون في 1122 عي إكتاب وا مائل مور الحرود الدوى اللي كو كالشور الحد كل علاف وردى كرت موسية، كى وكونك آكى كى يتون والمتى كرت يرياني كروزروب يربان عائد كيا فذكيش في يعلم أيك الوازي كرف اور ال حالے سے فرت وحلب بوئے ير ويا۔ العلام ك معالى ، كى وكائك آكل فر فيون ع تحين ك في الدوايين ك بليد مارم كا شال كرت في اورال الط عي إلامه مسلوں مرک سے اور اس مسلط علی ہاتا ہوا و انتخابی جاری سے جائے ہے۔ وہائی الدو البشن جس علی افر بیا 100 کی وائزگٹ آئی فر شامل میں کیلائی سے انتظام افراق سے مکار مارس سے عادد ما يموى اليل عدا كي الرايموى الجراد يفى دائك على)اين الى كالم الميون ك ارة ع كران ك الح كل مايد كرد كا ع جن ك إحد المنظن العراض مصفاد مقافي الماديوي أيفن ك ان قبراراكين كونشان مخارال كماده الأكملم الارافائك كشات درك كي ونا من الماوي المنزل كو ورآ مدى خورو في تيل كى رسیدول کی تفدیق کی ذرواری دے رکی تی۔ وہ سی مور کررز داروی ایش نے درآ مدی تل کی شدق ك لي مران عدد في عارك میرین کے سے ہوائی در ٹی چکہ کرش اچروڈوز پر 10 دو ہے تی پھڑک تی جس مائد کے دکی۔ کچیفی فصاحہ فروڈل پی البيد دة را كر يوس الدوى اليلن كروكل نے کہا کہ عالی مندی میں ام آئل کی قبوں میں اور بڑھا کے روفل میں قبوں کو مجلم کرنے کے لي الموى اليش ك بليدة الم عداد المعلى کیا۔ دونوں فریشن کے دائل منے کے بعد، کیشوں اروپ فرویول نے کیشیوں کیشن کے وہائیڈی مینو گھررز زائری ایکن پر مائد کے گئے 5 کروڈ روب جرمات كالفط كويرقر ادركما ادرواح كيا ありまとうかとはとのからからなり فين ك لي معالين كاماك.