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Cement, sugar, ghee, fertilisers, wheat flour industries' cost audit sought

Our correspondent

ISLAMABAD: The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has issued a 'Policy' Note recommending that the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) should restore the requirement of cost audit of five sectors in particular, and all other sectors in general, for facilitating policy interventions and promoting competition.

The CCP's specific recommendation is the immediate reinstatement of a regular cost audit of cement, vegetable sugar, ghee/cooking oil, fertilisers, and wheat flour industries

Continued on Page 2

Continued from Page 1

fect the lives of Pakistani competitive practices. The consumers.

that the resumption of cost formation could inadvertently audit would ensure trans- legitimise the exchange of parency and facilitate access commercially sensitive inforto readily available and cred- mation at the association's ible cost information in these platform, thus potentially ensectors, thus enabling the abling associations to engage pertinent government bodies in anti-competitive practices to make informed and inde-such as cartelisation and price pendent decisions in the fixing The CCP through its orlarger public interest. These ders and policy tools, has alsectors in particular are sub- ways discouraged the usage of ject to government interven- an association's platform to tions such as subsidies, sup- agree on matters of a com-

under the Companies Ordi- by any government body. nance, 1984 the SECP was empowered to carry out the issued under Section 29 of cost audit of companies. the Competition Act, 2010. However, with the enactment of the Companies Act view policy frameworks to 2017, the requirement of foster competition in all yearly cost audit is linked spheres of economic and with the recommendations commercial activity and to made by the sector regula- recommend appropriate tor. Since there is no sector remedies to the federal and regulator in the abovemen- provincial governments. It tioned sectors, a regular cost can be downloaded from the audit in these sectors will CCP's website.

not be possible,

Any limitation placed on as these sectors directly af- cost audits may promote antigovernment's reliance on in. The 'Policy Note' stated dustry associations for cost in port price and price controls. mercially sensitive nature, and The CCP noted that the legitimisation of the same,

The Policy Note has been which empowers CCP to re-

CCP issues policy note to SECP to resume cost audit of five sectors

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has issued a Policy Note recommending that the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) restore the requirement, regular cost audit in these sectors will not of cost-audit of five sectors in particular, if be possible. and all other sectors in general, for facilitating policy interventions and promoting competition.

The CCP's specific recommendation is the immediate reinstatement of a regular cost audit of Cement, Sugar, Vegetable Ghee/Cooking Oil, Fertilizer, and Wheat flour industries as these sectors directly affect the lives of Pakistani consumers.

The Policy Note stated that the resumption of cost audit would ensure transparency and facilitate access to readily available and credible cost information in these sectors, thus enabling the pertinent government bodies to make informed and independent decisions in the larger public interest. These sectors in particular are subject to government interventions such as subsidies, support price and price controis.

The CCP noted that under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 the SECP was empowered to carry out the cost audit of companies. However, with the enactment of the Companies Act 2017, the requirement of yearly cost audit is linked with the recommendations made by the sector regulator. Since there is no sector regulator in the abovementioned sectors, a

Any limitation placed on cost audits may promote anti-competitive practices. The government's reliance on industry associations for cost information could inadvertently legitimize the exchange of commercially sensitive information at the association's platform, thus potentially enabling associations to engage in anticompetitive practices, such as cartelisation and price fixing. The CCP through its orders and policy tools, has always discouraged the usage of an association's platform to agree on matters of a commercially sensitive nature, and the legitimization of the same, by any government body.

The Policy Note has been issued under Section 29 of the Competition Act, 2010, which empowers CCP to review policy frameworks to foster competition in all spheres of economic and commercial activity and to recommend appropriate remedies to the Federal and Provincial Governments. It can be downthe CCP's website, loaded from www.cc.gov.pk. NEWS DESK



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Cement, sugar, ghee/oil, fertilizer & wheat flour

CCP urges SECP to conduct cost audit of sectors

Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) to immediately conduct cost audit of sectors Including cement, sugar, veg-etable ghee/cooking oil, fertiliz-er and wheat flour to facilitate policy interventions in a fair. ransparent, and independent

In this regard, the CCP has issued a Policy Note to the SECP with the recommendations of reinstating the require-ment of cost audit of these sec-

The CCP added that any limi-tation placed on cost audits may promote anti-competitive practices that in their very essence detrimental to public inter-The SECP may direct cost audits in these sectors, on an annual basis, as per any perti-nent accounting rules prevalent at the time, as may be specified in Companies Act, 2017.

Under Section 258 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (CO, 1984), the Federal Government had the power to direct companies to carry out undit of their cost accounts.
Under Section 43 of the
Securities and Exchange
Commission of Pakistan Act,
1997, SECP was vested with all Federal Government under any provision(s) of CO, 1984, there-by making the terms 'Federal by making the terms 'Federal Government' and the 'SECP' synonymous for the purpose of CO, 1984.

Once a company or several companies were required to include in their books of accounts particulars referred to in Section 230(1)(e) of CO, 1984, through a general or special) and a involved under cial order invoked under Section 246 of the said Ordinance, the requirement to carry out a cost audit was explicitly stated in the same

SECP, through general orders, such as 'Companies Cost Accounting Records (General Order), 2008', as well as special orders, required companies included in various sectors to carry out audit of their cost accounts on an annual tors to carry out audit of their cost accounts on an annual basis. These cost audits followed professional standards specified in Companies (Audit of Cost Accounts) Rules, 1998. Typical industries in this regard were Pertilizer, Thermal energy, Petroleum enfonce, Natural cast. Petroleum refining, Natural gas, Polyester fiber, Sugar, Cement, Vegetable Ghee, and Polyester fiber, S Vegetable C Pharmaceuticals.

Pharmaceuticals.

In the Companies Act, 2017, it was stipulated that the audit of cost accounts of the company under sub-section (1) shall be directed by the Commission subject to the recommendation of the regulatory authority supervising the business of relevant sector or any entity of the

The major departures regard-The major departures regarding the requirement for cost audit in the CA, 2017 were, a. Omission of SECP's authority to issue general and/or special orders requiring yearly cost audits in specified industries.

Almost all the sectors that have historically been required by SECP to carry out cost audit of accounts, under CO, 1984, do not have a sector specific regulator, thus making the provision for directing cost audit under CA, 2017 ineffectual for all practical purposes.

In least of the aforementioned.

In lieu of the aforementioned, various government hodies, that may require readily available and credible cost information, may have to rely on industry players or their associations, instead of an independent third party, with no inherent conflict of interest. Not only could this negatively impact Government risions, but also public inter-

The absence of audited cost accounts in any sector and the reliance on industry associations for information, could lead to exchange of commercially sen-sitive information at the associa-tion's platform, impacting competition and hurting consumer welfare.

wettare. In putting such reliance, not only does the government inadvertently. Legitimize such exchange at the association's level, but also risk usage of an association's platform to enter association's platform to enterinto prohibited agreements,
such as price fixing, a behavior
universally considered to bevery harmful to competition,
and against public interest.

COMPETITION CON-

CERNS: When Associations are relied upon for costing informa-tion as against an independent third party fully equipped with carrying out such an audit, there is very high likelihood of shar-ing of commercially sensitive information between potential competitors, such that factors that give competitive edge to firms, and are best kept a secret, are freely shared between them potentially generating ideas for collective welfare as against

collective welfare as against individual edge required in a competitive market.

Possibility of cartelization: Potential loss of competitive dege through sharing of commercially sensitive information, can raise the possibility of agreements geared at collective welfare of firms, at the cost of general consumer welfare ensured by firms competing in terms of economically efficient measures.

Obfuscation/Concealment of information due to vested information due to vested Interests: There is every possi-bility for Associations that are nothing but a body essentially comprising competing members firms, to manipulate or conceal information, to serve their own interests as against promoting overall server competitiveness. verall sector competitiveness.

Problems in Enforcement under the Competition Act, 2010: Section 4 of Competition the Act prohibits, agreements between undertakings and decisions by associations that have the impact of restricting, lessen-ing, or preventing competition in a given sector or relevant market

SOHAIL SARFRAZ
ISLAMABAD: The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has recommended the Securities and Almost all the sectors that treated as 'prohibited agree-ments' in contravention of Section 4 of the Act.

evant market, leverages that position to carry out an 'unrea-

position to carry out an 'unrea-sonable increase in price' of its products or services.

One of the most challenging of tasks faced by Competition agencies world over, an incon-clusive but important compo-nent of all such analysis is "accounting comparators". One of the most important accounting comparators is the relation-ship between the price and cost of a product or service being offered by a dominant entity in a given market. For this analysis to be of any significance, infor-mation pertaining to the cost or expenses incurred by a domi-nant undertaking need to be credible to the core, which can-not be guaranteed, unless an independent third party with no vested interest at any level of supply chain and professional ing comparators is the relationsupply chain and professional

competence is engaged.

Policy Tools provided for in the Act vis-a-vis Government regulated Sectors: In addition to the aforementioned enforcement actions, the Act also empowers the Commission to issue policy. note or Opinions addressing competition concerns prevalent in Government regulated sectors or otherwise.

or otherwise.

Firstly, the essence of
Competition law, is promotion
of a free market economy.
However, it is a reality that
Governments do identify and
intervene in certain sectors
deemed to be providing absolute
essentials for the masses. These
could include essential comcould include essential com-modities such as sugar, wheat/wheat flour, ghee/cooking oil, but also in some instances, and in relatively poor countries, drugs falling in the lifesaving category.

Secondly, while the Act by no means advocates Government intervention in terms of price or other such matters of commer-

intervention in terms of price or other such matters of commercially sensitive nature. When the Government does regulate such sectors, the Commission, through its policy tools, has been actively involved in identifying inefficiencies in such sectors and suggesting ways in which the various stages of supply chain could be made more efficient, in contributing to overall commeticontributing to overall competi tiveness of a sector.

Thirdly, the sectors of the nature mentioned above, are subject to multiple government interventions which inter alia include subsidies, support price and price controls. Having costing accounts of companies, audited, does not only provide credible costing data to pertinent Government departments for making departments for making informed and independent decisions, but also equips the Commission to identify areas of issue general and/or special
As highlighted, when associations are relied upon for information the authenticity of such those are relied upon for information, the authenticity of such those provision data would always be doubtful marked by competition.



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CCP issues policy note to resume cost audit

STAFF REPORTER

ISLAM ABAD

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) Tuesday issued a Policy Note recommending that the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP)

restore the requirement of cost audit of five sectors in particular, and all other sectors in general, for facilitating policy interventions and promoting competition.

The CCP's specific recommendation is the immediate reinstatement of a regular cost audit of Cement, Sugar, Vegetable Ghee/Cooking Oil, Fertilizer, and Wheat flour industries as these sectors di-

rectly affect the lives of Pakistani consumers, said a news release issued here.

The Policy Note stated that the resumption of cost audit would ensure transparency and facilitate access to readily available and credible cost information in these sectors. thus enabling the pertinent government bodies to make informed and independent decisions in the larger public interest.

The CCP noted that under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 the SECP was empowered to carry out the cost audit of companies. However, with the enactment of the Companies Act 2017, the requirement

of yearly cost audit is linked with the recommendations made by the sector regulator. Since there is no sector regulator in the abovementioned sectors, a regular cost audit in these sectors will not be possible.

Any limitation placed on cost audits may promote anti-competitive practices. The government's reliance on industry associations for

cost information could inadvertently legitimize the exchange of commercially sensitive information at the association's platform, thus potentially enabling associations to engage in anti-competitive practices, such as cartelisation and price fixing.





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CCP issues policy note to SECP

Securities Pakistan (SECP) restore the requirement of cost audit of for facilitating policy interventions and promoting audit competition.

Vegetable flour industries as these sec-Pakistani consumers.

The Policy Note stated that possible. the resumption of cost audit

Competition Commission of decisions in the larger public Pakistan (CCP) has issued a interest. These sectors in Policy Note recommending particular are subject to gov-& ernment interventions such Exchange Commission of as subsidies, support price and price controls.

The CCP noted that under five sectors in particular, and the Companies Ordinance, all other sectors in general, 1984 the SECP was empowered to carry out the cost companies. of However, with the enact-The CCP's specific recom- ment of the Companies Act mendation is the immediate 2017, the requirement of reinstatement of a regular yearly cost audit is linked cost audit of Cement, Sugar, with the recommendations Ghee/Cooking made by the sector regulator. Oil, Fertilizer, and Wheat Since there is no sector regulator in the abovementioned tors directly affect the lives of sectors, a regular cost audit in these sectors will not be

Any limitation placed on would ensure transparency cost audits may promote and facilitate access to readi- anti-competitive practices. ly available and credible cost The government's reliance information in these sectors, on industry associations for thus enabling the pertinent cost information could inadgovernment bodies to make vertently legitimize the www.cc.gov.pk.-PR

ISLAMABAD, May 12: The informed and independent exchange of commercially sensitive information at the association's platform, thus potentially enabling associations to engage in anti-competitive practices, such as cartelisation and price fixing.

The CCP through its orders and policy tools, has always discouraged the usage of an association's platform to agree on matters of a commercially sensitive nature, and the legitimization of the same, by any government body.

The Policy Note has been issued under Section 29 of the Competition Act, 2010, which empowers CCP to review policy frameworks to foster competition in all spheres of economic and commercial activity and to appropriate recommend remedies to the Federal and Provincial Governments. It can be downloaded from the website, CCP's



13-May-2020 **Online**

CCP recommends cost audit of 5 sectors for policy intervention

ISLAMABAD: Following complaints of steep rise in prices of essentials commodities, the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has recommended the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) to reinstate the requirement of cost audit of five sectors related to consumer goods for the purpose of policy interventions in a fair, transparent and independent manner.

In a policy note sent by CCP to the SECP on May 8 (Friday), the sectors mentioned included cement, sugar, vegetable ghee/cooking oil, fertiliser and wheat flour industries.

It has been learnt that the policy note has been written after the CCP was unable to find the actual price of sugar production following complaints of the price hike. The CCP is of the view that any limitation placed on cost audits may promote anti-competitive practices that in their very essence are detrimental to public interest, the note added.

It is pertinent to mention here that the CCP has been entrusted with the exclusive statutory mandate of providing free competition in all spheres of commercial and economic activity, to enhance economic efficiency and protect consumers from anti-competitive practices.



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ت كويڤيني اور قابل بھروسه كاسٹ انفارميشن تك

مارى كرتے ہوئے سكيور ٹيز اينڈ المين كيش كوتجويز كما ے کہ وہ مالخصوص یا کچے اہم سیکٹرز اور بالعوم تمام سیکٹرز لی نے خاص طور پرسینٹ، چینی، و جینیبل می او کنگ آئل، کھاداور گندم کے آئے جیے اہم شعبول میں کاسٹ آؤٹ کی فوری بحالی کی تجویز چیش کی ے، مالیسی نوٹ کے مطابق کاسٹ آڈٹ کی بحالی شفافیت کویقین بتاتے موے ان سکفرز می موجود قابل بحروسه كاسف انفارميش تك رسائي كوآسان بنائے كى اور ان معلومات ہے متعلقہ حکومتی ادارے عوامی مفاد مي آزادانه ليل كرعيس مع،ان يكفرز يرحكومت خاص طور پرسسڈ یز ،سپورٹ برائس اور برائس کنرول کے وريع الرائداز بولى مي، كاست آؤك كرافي من کی بھی رکاوٹ سے مینیشن خالف سرگرمیوں کو تقریت ملی ہے، حکومت کو کاسٹ انفارمیشن کے لئے کاروباری ایسوی ایشز پر اقصار کرنا برتا ہے۔ یمل ایسوی ایشن بلیث فام برحساس تجارتی معلومات کے تاد لے کا ماعث بن کر مختلیفن اور صارف کی بہبود کے لئے سخت نقصان وہ ثابت ہوسکتا ہے اور ایسوی ایشنز توهيفن مخالف مركرميوں جيبا كه كارٹلائزيش يا كھ جور اور يراكس فكستك يس موث موسكى بين ميد ياليسى نوث موليفن ايك 2010 كيشن 29 كي تحت جاری کیا حماے جس کے مطابق ک کی پالیسی فریم ورک کا جائزہ لیتے ہوئے دفائی اور صوبائی حکومتوں کو قانون سازی می زمیم کی سفارش کرسکتا ہے۔

اسلام آباد (کامرس ریورٹر) مسابقتی کمیشن ا کے سالانہ کاسٹ آؤٹ کاعمل فوری بھال کیاجائے

آف پاکستان نے حکومت سے کہا ہے کہ پانچ اس حوالے سے ی ی لی نے ایس ای ی پی کو پانچ شعبول سینٹ، جینی، گندم، کھاداور خودر لی تیل آگھی باق صفے 5 نمبر 3



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5 سی شرز میں کا سف آڈٹ کی بحالی کیلئے پالیسی نوٹ جاری کی بھی اور کی بھی اور کی بھی نوٹ جاری کی بھی بارگذم، آٹا، کھی بھینی، سیمنٹ، کھادی بیداداری لاگت کا تعین کیا جائے گا اسلط اسلام آباد(اظر جونی) تاریخ میں بھی بارگذم کی پیداداری لاگت کا تعین کیا جائے گا ،اس سلط ادر آئے ،فورد نی کھی ادر آئی گئی اور آئی ،میٹن، بینٹ اور کھاد میں سابقی کمیٹن نے (باتی سفی 4 نبر 28)

کے اہم شعبوں میں کاسٹ آ ڈٹ کا تعین کرے ۔ مبابقتی کمیشن نے سکورٹیز اینڈ اعجیج کمیشن کے مطابق کاست آؤٹ کی بحالی شفافیت کویقینی بناتے ہوئے ان سکٹرز میں موجود قابل مجروسہ کاسٹ انفارمیش کے رسائی کو آسان بنائے کی وان معلومات سے متعلقہ حکومتی ادارے عوامی مفادیس آ زادانه نصلے كرىكيس مے،ان كيٹرز يرحكومت خاص طور يرسبسد يز ،سيورث يراكس اور يراكس كنثرول ك در يع الراعاز مولى بي كمينزا يك 2017 کے نفاذ ہے جل ایس ای می لی کو کمینز آرڈینس 1984 كے تحت بداختيار حاصل تھا كدوه كمينيز كوان کے کاسٹ اکاؤنٹ کے کاسٹ آ ڈٹ کا تھم دے عی تھیں کمپنیزا کمٹ2017 کےنفاذ کے بعدایس ای می لی کو حاصل شد واس اختیار کومنسوخ کر دیا حمیا ا کینیز ایک 2017 کے تحت کامٹ آ ڈٹ كرانے كے حكم صرف متعلقہ سيكٹركار يكوليٹرى جارى كرسكا ،ان شعبول كاكوئي سيكرر يكوليرموجود بين س لئے ان کا ما قاعد کی ہے کاسٹ آ ڈٹ ممکن نہیں ، کاسٹ آ ڈٹ کرانے میں کی بھی رکاوٹ ہے سابقت کالف سرگرموں کو تقویت ملتی ہے ، حكومت كو كاسك انفارميش كے لئے كاروبارى اليوى ايشز يرانحمادكرنا يرتاب، يمل ايوى ایش پلیث قارم پرحساس تجارتی معلومات کے تاد لے کا باعث بن کر کمیشن اور صارف کی بهود كے لئے سخت نقصان وہ ابت بوسكا ہے اليوى ایشز کمی نمیش کالف مرگرمیوں جیسا کہ كارثلائريش ياكفه جوز اور براكس فكسنك مي ملوث موسکتی میں ای نے اینے آرڈرز اور پالیسی نوث مي بميشه ايوى ايشز يليث قارم كوحساس تجارتی معلومات کے تادیے کے لئے استعال كرنے كى حوصل ككنى كى ہے يى كى لى ياكيسى فريم ورك كا جائز وليت موت وفاتى اورصوبا كى حكومتوں کوقانون سازی میں ترمیم کی سفارش کرسکتا ہے۔



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43 ياليسي نوث جاري

سىنىڭ، شوگر، وتحييلىل كھى، كوڭگ آئل فرشلائزراور گندم كة في سميت ياني الم شعبول كا آ دف كى فوری طور پر بحال کرنے کی تجویز دیدی ہے جبکہ ان یانچ اسلام آباد (ارشاد انصاری سے) مسابقتی اہم سیطرز کےعلاوہ باقی معمول کے تمام شعبول میں بھی كاسك آ دُث كرانے كے عمل كو بحال كرنے كى تجويز دیدی ہے جس کیلئے مسابقی کمیشن آف یا کتان نے اى ى لى كويانج الهم سيكرز مين كاسك آ دُك كى بحالى کے لئے یالیسی نوٹ جاری کردیا ہے۔

شِنِ آف پاکستان (سی بی) نے سیکورٹیزاینڈ المينيخ كميش آف ياكتان كو (باقى صفحة 5 نمبر43)



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مسابقتی کمیشن کی ایس ای می پی کوکاسٹ آڈٹ کاعمل بحال کرنے کی ہدایت

اسلام آباد (اے لی لی) سابقی کمیش نے ایک پالیسی نوٹ جاری کرتے ہوئے سیور ٹیز اینڈ ایکھین کمیشن کو تجویز کیا ہے کہ وہ بالخصوص پانچ اہم سیکٹرز اور بالعوم تمام سیکٹرز میں کاسٹ (باقی صفحہ 5 نمبر 33)

مسابقتي كميشن

بقيه نمبر33

آ ڈٹ کرانے کے عمل کو بحال کرے ۔ی ی پی نے خاص طور پر سیمنٹ ، شوگر، ویکی فیبل کھی اکوکٹ آ کی فیبل کھی اکوکٹ آ کی فیبل کھی اکوکٹ کا سٹ آ ڈٹ کی بیش کی ہے ۔ یا لیسی نوٹ کے مطابق کاسٹ آ ڈٹ کی بحالی شفافیت کو گیٹی بناتے ہوئے ان سیٹرز میں موجود قابل مجروسہ کاسٹ انفارمیشن تک رسائی کو آسان بنائے گی اوران معلومات سے متعلقہ حکومتی ادارے عوامی مفاد میں معلومات سے متعلقہ حکومتی ادارے عوامی مفاد میں آ زادانہ فیصلے کرسکیں گے۔



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چینی، سینٹ، کھاد کمپنیوں کا کاسٹ آڈٹ بحال کرنیکی تجویز

کاسٹ آڈٹ کی بحالی شفافیت کوبیتی معلومات تک رسائی کوآسان بنائے گی

معلومات سے متعلقہ حکومتی اوارے آ زادانہ فیلے کرسکیں گے، مسابقتی کمیشن اسلام آباد (آن لائن) سابقی کمیشن آف کارٹیلائزیش اور میطیفن عالف مرگرمیوں کو باکستان نے ایس ای کی کومتی میں بینٹ مگنم تقویہ کمتی ہے جوموام کیلئے نصان کا باص بنی میں مدومیل اور کوگ آئی سیت فر ٹیلائزر کمپنیوں کا ہے۔ سابقی کمیشن آف پاکستان نے ایس ای می کامٹ آئی سیت فر ٹیل کی ہے کہ ملک کی واہم اور بوے کا سے آؤٹ نہ ہونے کی وجہ بے گئی کی میکٹرز میت تمام کیکٹرز (باتی منح کی ایش نیم کی سابقی تمام کیکٹرز (باتی منح کی ایش نیم کی کارپیم نیم کی سیکٹرز میت تمام کیکٹرز (باتی منح کی ایش نیم کی سیکٹرز میت تمام کیکٹرز (باتی منح کی ایش نیم کی سیکٹرز میت تمام کیکٹرز (باتی منح کی ایش نیم کی سیکٹرز میت تمام کیکٹرز (باتی منح کی ایش نیم کیکٹرز میت کی میکٹرز (باتی منح کی کیکٹرز میت کی کیکٹرز (باتی منح کی کیکٹرز میت کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز (باتی منح کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز (باتی منح کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز (باتی منح کی کیکٹرز کیلئرز کی کیکٹرز کیلئرز کی کیکٹرز کیلئرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کیلئرز کیلئرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کیلئرز کی کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کیکٹرز کی کیکٹرز کیکٹر

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كاكاست أو شكراما جائ كميشن في خاص طورير سين ، شوكر، وتحييل سمى اكوكك آکل،فریلائزراور کندم کے آئے جیسے اہم سیکٹرز میں کاسٹ آڈٹ کی فوری بحالی کی تجویز پیش کی ب میشن کی جانب سے حاری ہونے والے یالیسی نوٹ کے مطابق کاسٹ آؤٹ کی بحالی منافیت کویتنی بناتے موئے ان سکفرز می موجود قابل مجروسه كاسث انفارميشن تك رسائي كوآسان بنائے گی۔ اور ان معلومات سے متعلقہ حکومتی ادارے عوای مغاد میں آزادانہ نفلے کر سکیس مے ان سیفرز بر حکومت خاص طور سبدرن سپورٹ پرائس اور برائس کنٹرول کے زریعے اثر انداز ہوئی ہے۔ کمیش کے مطابق کمپنز ایک 2017 کے نفاذ ہے قبل ایس ای می کی کو سمپینر آر دنینس 1984 کے تحت بہ اختیار حاصل تھا کہ وہ کمپنیز کوان کے کاسٹ ا کاؤنٹ کے کاسٹ آ ڈٹ کا تکم دے سکتی تحس کیلن کمپنیز ایک 2017 کے نفاذ کے بعد ایس ای می لی کو حاصل شدہ اس اختیار کو منسوخ کر دیا گیا اوراب کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے فحت كاسك آؤث كراف كاحكم مرف متعلقه سيكرك ريكوليفرى جارى كرسكتا إدادر جونكدان سينرزكا وأي سيفرر كوليفرموجودنبين اس ليخ ال سيفرز كابا قاعدى ے کاسٹ آؤٹ مکن نبیں رہاہے کمیشن کے مطابق عاست آؤٹ کرانے میں کمی نبھی رکاوٹ ہے سینیشن مخالف سر کرمیوں کو تقویت ملتی ہے۔ حکومت کو کاسف انفارمیشن کے لئے کاروباری اليوى ايشز برانهمار كرنابرتاب اوريمل اليوى ایش پلیٹ فارم پر حساس تجارتی معلومات کے تاوے کا باعث بن کر میٹیشن اور صارف کی بہود کے لئے سخت نقصان دو ثابت موسکتا ہے اور ایسوی الشنز تم يينيشن مخالف سركر ميون جيسا كه كارثلا يزيشن يا كثير جوز اور براكس فكسنك ميل ملوث بوسكتي بس يي ى في نے اپنے آرڈرز اور پاليسي نوٹ ميں بميشہ اليوى ايشنزيليث فارم كوحساس تجارتي معلومات ك تباد لے كے لئے استعال كرنے كى جوملا كلنى کی ہے۔یہ پالیسی نوٹ ا يك 2010 كے شيشن 29 كے تحت ماري كما م اے جس کے مطابق ی می بی بالیسی فریم درک کا جائزہ لیتے ہوئے وفاقی اورصوبائی حکومتوں کوقانون سازی می ترمیم کی سفارش کرسکتا ہے۔



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يانج البم سيمرز مين كاسك آؤك كى بحالى كيلئ ياليسى نوف جارى

یمنٹ ،شوگر ، ویجیٹیل گھی ،فرٹیلائز راورآٹے میں کاسٹ آڈٹ کی فوری بحالی کی تجویز بیش

اسلام آباد (نمائندہ خصوص) کمیٹیشن کمیش کمی میٹرز میں کاسٹ آڈٹ کرانے کے مل کو بحال بناتے ہوئے ان سیکرز میں موجود قابل بحروسہ آڈٹ کرانے کے مل کو بحال بناتے کی۔ آٹ پاکستان نے ایک پالیسی نوٹ جاری کرتے کرے ہی پی نے خاص طور پر سینٹ، شوگر، کاسٹ انفار میٹن تک رسائی کو آسان بنائے گی۔ بوئے سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایجیج کمیٹن آف پاکستان کو دیجیٹیل تھی اکونگ آئل، فرٹیلائز راور گذم کے اور ان معلومات سے متعلقہ حکومتی ادار سے وای تجویز کیا ہے کہ وہ بالخصوص یا کچ اہم سیکٹرز اور بالعموم آئے جیسے اہم سیکٹرز میں صفح 8 پر بقیر نہر ہے۔

منسوخ كرديا كميا_



5 اہم سیٹرز میں کاسٹ آڈٹ کی بحالی کیلئے پالیسی نوٹ جاری

ى ى بى كى اليس اى ى بي كوييىنىڭ، شۇگر، گلى فرىئلائز راوراً فى جيسے اہم سيكٹرز كى جويز

اسلام آباد (نن بات نیوز) کمیشیفن کمیش آف وه بالخصوص پانچ اہم سکترز اور بالعوم تمام سکترز میں پاکستان نے ایک پالیسی نوٹ جاری کرتے ہوئے کاسٹ آفٹ (Cost Audit) کرانے کے عمل کو سلیو رٹیزا نیذ ایم پیچنے کمیشن آف پاکستان توجویز کیا ہے کہ بحال کرے۔ ی می کی نے (باتی صفحہ فیسے نبر 2)

نی بات نوث جاری 2

خاص طور پر سینٹ ، شوگر، ویحیشیل تمی ا کونگ آكل فرنالاز راور كندم ك آف جي ابم سكرزي کاسٹ آؤٹ کی فرری بھالی کی تجویز چیش ک بحروسه كاست افقار ميشن تك رساني كوة سان بنائے كى -اوران معلومات سے متعلقہ حکومتی ادار سے عوامی مفادیس آ ذادانه فيط كرعيس ع_ان يكفرز رحومت خاص طور پرسیسڈین میودٹ برائس اور برائمل کنفرول کے زریع اثر اعداز ہوتی ہے۔ی ی لی کے مطابق کمینیز ایک 2017 کے نقاؤ ہے تیل ایس ای کی کی کمینیز آرڈینس 1984 کے تحت بدافشار حاصل تھا کہ ووکمپنیز کوان کے كاست اكاؤنت كے كاست آؤت كا محم دے عتى نعیں لیکن کمپنیزا یکن 2017 کے نفاذ کے بعد ایس ای ی فی کوحاصل شدواس اختیار کومنسوخ کر دیا حمیا۔اب بینزا کمن 2017 کے تحت کاسٹ آ ذے کرانے کے مرف متعلقه سيمركار يكولينري حاري كرسكا ب_اور چونگدان سینرز کا کوئی سیفرر یولیفرموجود نیس اس لئے ان ميشرزكا إقاعدكى عاسنة ذي مكن نيس



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CCP seeks cost audit of 5 sectors

Insists audit will ensure transparency, provide access to credible data

O SHAHBAZ RANA ISLAMABAD

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has urged the government to reintroduce mandatory annual cost audit of five sectors that produce consumer-sensitive goods,

mainly essential food items.

Reinstating the cost audit would ensure transparency and provide access to readily available and credible cost information for any pertinent government bodies and for making informed and independent decisions in the wider interest of public, according to a policy note that the CCP sent to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).

The policy note was written after the CCP found it hard to discover the actual price of sugar production amid the price hike. There had been no publicly available information about the cost audit of these sectors since 2017.

In 2017, the then government amended the companies' law and linked the cost audit with recommendation by the regulator of these sectors. Ironically, there is no regulator of these sectors.

The CCP seeks restoration of the cost audit of cement, sugar, vegetable ghee and cooking oil, fertiliser and wheat flour sectors.

The commission was of the view that any limitation placed on the cost audit may

promote anti-competitive practices that, in essence, were detrimental to the public interest.

The SECP has no more powers to issue orders, requiring yearly cost audit of companies, until it is requested by a sector regulator

The cost and management accountants will also be the beneficiary of the CCP's move, which will also help the antitrust watchdog to get authentic information about the cost of goods being produced by these sectors.

The SECP has also recently amended the Companies Act 2017 to allow the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants Pakistan (ICMAP) to audit the books of companies having up to Rs10-million paid-up capital. But this has been opposed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP).

ICAP was of the view that the cost and management accountants could not be eligible and were not recognised to act as statutory auditors of companies.

ICAP believes that the statutory audit rights around the world are based on the qualification, experience and expertise to conduct the audit.



OBSTACLES: The commission was of the view that any limitation placed on cost audits may promote anti-competitive practices that were detrimental to the public interest. PHOTO: FILE

These rights are only granted to professionals who have gained technical knowledge and competence for conducting statutory audit by passing advancedstage audit examinations in the field of audit and getting extensive on-job audit and assurance training. And, the cost and management accountants do not possess this expertise, it said.

Under Section 258 of the Companies Ordinance, the federal government has powers to direct companies to carry out their cost audit.

The Companies Ordinance

requirement of issuing a general or special order for cost audit had been omitted.

Now after the amendment, the SECP can order cost audit only if a recommendation is made by the regulator of the relevant sector and there is no regulator of these sectors, making it impossible to perform the cost audit.

The SECP has no more powers to issue orders, requiring yearly cost audit of companies, until it is requested by a sector regulator.

The CCP said various govemment bodies, that may 1984 was replaced with the require readily available and

Companies Act 2017 and the credible cost information, may have to rely on industry players or their associations, instead of an independent third party, with no inherent conflict of interest.

Not only could this negatively impact government decisions, but also public interest at large, it added.

The absence of audited cost accounts in any sector and the reliance on industry associations could lead to exchange of commercially sensitive information at the association's platform, impacting competition and hurting consumer welfare, said the antitrust watchdog.

The CCP said involving an association for seeking information from its members would be tantamount to legitimising such exchange at the association's level, but also would also risk use of an association's platform to enter into prohibited agreements. such as price fixing, a behaviour universally considered very harmful for competition, and against public interest.

The potential loss of competitive edge through the sharing of commercially sensitive information can raise the possibility of agreements geared towards collective welfare of firms, at the cost of general consumer welfare ensured by firms competing in terms of economically efficient measures.

There is every possibility for associations that are nothing but a body essentially comprising competing member firms, to manipulate or conceal information to serve their interests as against promoting overall sector competitiveness.

The CCP said when it relied on associations for information, the authenticity of such data would always be doubtful in identifying any patterns of pricing that could potentially raise a red flag in terms of 'price fixing' or other hardcore violations treated as 'prohibited agreements' in contravention of Section 4 of the Act.