

Dated: 09, September, 2022

Media Coverage

Press Release

“CCP CONDUCTS SEARCH & INSPECTION OF FLOAT GLASS MANUFACTURERS”

Cartelisation, abuse of dominance

CCP investigating potential involvement of two float glass manufacturers

ISLAMABAD: Float glass, an important component of the construction sector, is under scrutiny of the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) to investigate possible involvement of two dominant float glass manufacturers in cartelisation and abuse of dominance.

If their involvement in anti-competitive activities is proven, the two glass manufacturers, who dominate over 90 percent of the business, may have hurt consumers badly by increasing the prices of float glass, which is mainly used in the construction sector for manufacturing windows and can also be used for tables and shelves.

A CCP statement said that after receiving various concerns that the undertakings were collectively deciding pricing of float glass and uti-

lization of their production capacities, the Commission started an enquiry. As part of an ongoing enquiry to investigate the prima facie violations of Sections 3 "Abuse of Dominance" and Section 4 "Prohibited Agreement" (Cartelisation) of the Competition Act, 2010 in the glass industry, the CCP's teams entered and searched the premises of two undertakings on suspicion of their involvement in anti-competitive practices.

CCP's analysis of data from 2019 to 2021 showed that, for float glass of varying thicknesses, prices of both companies were similar, and the date of price increases and quantum of increase were also the same. CCP also came to know from market sources that the two companies are suspi-

ciously coordinating their prices and production quantities.

During the investigation, market surveys were conducted wherein they informed that both undertakings were in collusion for fixing and maintaining uniform prices and increasing prices in a coordinated manner at the same time.

Any sort of coordination or agreement between competing undertakings to fix prices and supply in the market is classified as prohibited under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010. Since cartels are secretive in nature, Section 34 of the law empowers CCP to enter and search the premises to uncover evidence of collusive activities. Two teams of duly authorized officers of the CCP simultaneously

entered and searched the premises of the respective undertakings and seized pertinent record.

The two companies cooperated with the CCP's search teams in handing over the documents and computer-stored information relating to the possible role of the respective undertakings in the alleged anti-competitive activities. Therefore, the need for forcible entry under section 35 of the Act did not arise.

The CCP is mandated under the Act to ensure free competition in all spheres of commercial and economic activity, to enhance economic efficiency and to protect consumers from anti-competitive practices, including fixation of prices of various goods and services.—
SOHAIL SARFRAZ

CCP raids premises of 2 float glass makers on suspicion of cartelisation

By our correspondent

ISLAMABAD: The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has raided two float glass manufacturers for conducting a search and inspection on suspicion of establishing an alleged cartel to maximise lofty profits.

According to the CCP's announcement, as part of an ongoing inquiry to investigate the prima facie violations of Sections 3 'Abuse of Dominance' and Section 4 'Prohibited Agreement' (Cartelisation) of the Competition Act, 2010 in the glass industry, CCP's teams entered and searched the premises of two undertakings on suspicion of their involvement in anti-competitive practices.

The enquiry has been started upon receiving various concerns that the undertakings were collectively deciding the pricing of float glass and utilisation of their production capacities.

Float glass is mainly used in the construction sector for manufacturing windows and can also be used for tables and shelves.

CCP's analysis of data from 2019 to 2021 showed that, for float glass of varying thicknesses, prices of both companies were similar, and the date of price increases and quantum of increase was also the same.

CCP also came to know from market sources that the two companies were suspiciously coordinating their prices and production quantities.

During the investigation, market surveys were conducted wherein they informed that both undertakings were in collusion for fixing and maintaining uniform prices and increasing prices in a coordinated manner at the same time.

Any sort of coordination or agreement between competing undertakings to fix prices and supply in the market is classified as prohibited under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010.

Since cartels are secretive in nature, Section 34 of the law empowers CCP to enter and search the premises to uncover evidence of collusive activities.

Two teams of duly authorised officers of the Competition Commission of Pakistan simultaneously entered and searched the premises of the respective undertakings and seized pertinent record.

The two companies cooperated with the CCP's search teams in handing over the documents and computer-stored information relating to the possible role of the respective undertakings in the alleged anti-competitive activities. Therefore, the need for forcible entry under Section 35 of the Act did not arise.

The Competition Commission of Pakistan is mandated under the Act to ensure free competition in all spheres of commercial and economic activity, to enhance economic efficiency and to protect consumers from anti-competitive practices, including fixation of prices of various goods and services.

CCP initial inquiry finds collusion among glass makers

By Our Staff Reporter

ISLAMABAD: An initial inquiry conducted by the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) found two main glass-making companies were involved in price fixing and anti-competitive behaviour.

The CCP inquiry was initiated upon receiving various concerns that two companies were collectively deciding pricing of float glass and utilisation of their production capacities.

Float glass is mainly used in the construction sector for manufacturing windows and can also be used for tables and shelves.

Data analysis from 2019 to 2021 showed

that for float glass of varying thicknesses, the prices of both companies were similar, and the dates of price increases and quantum of increase were also the same.

According to market sources, the two companies were also suspiciously coordinating their prices and production quantities.

During the investigation, market surveys were conducted wherein it was found that both undertakings were in collusion to fix and maintain uniform prices and increase prices in a coordinated manner at the same time.

The coordination or agreement between competing undertakings to fix prices and supply in the market is prohibited under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010.

RULES VIOLATION

CCP inspects float glass makers

ISLAMABAD. As part of an ongoing enquiry to investigate the prima facie violations of Sections 3 'Abuse of Dominance' and Section 4 'Prohibited Agreement' (Cartelisation) of the Competition Act, 2010 in the glass industry, the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP)'s teams entered and searched the premises of two undertakings on suspicion of their involvement in anti-competitive practices. The enquiry was initiated upon receiving various concerns that the undertakings were collectively deciding the pricing of float glass and utilisation of their production capacities. CCP's analysis of data from 2019 to 2021 showed that, for float glass of varying thicknesses, prices of both companies were similar, and the date of price increases and quantum of increase was also the same. OUR CORRESPONDENT

Float glass manufacturers under investigation for alleged cartelisation

ISLAMABAD
STAFF REPORT

As part of an ongoing inquiry to investigate prima facie violations of the Competition Act, 2010, including abuse of dominance and cartelisation in the glass industry, the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) on Thursday conducted a search operation at the premises of two companies, Ghani Glass and Tariq Glass, over suspicion of their involvement in anti-competitive practices.

Float glass is mainly used in the construction sector for manufacturing windows but can also be used for making tables and shelves. According to the details, the inquiry was initiated by CCP after receiving reports that the two companies were collectively deciding pricing for float glass as well as the utilisation of their production capacities.

CCP's analysis of available data from 2019 to 2021 shows that both companies had similar prices for float glass of varying thicknesses whereas the date of price increases and the quantum of increase were

also similar. In addition, market sources also tipped off the commission about the suspicious coordination of prices and production quantities between the two companies. During the investigation, market surveys were conducted wherein it was revealed that Ghani Glass and Tariq Glass were in collusion for fixing and maintaining uniform prices and increasing prices in a coordinated manner.

It is pertinent to mention here that any sort of coordination or agreement between competing undertakings to fix prices and supply

in the market is classified as a prohibited act under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010. Since cartels are secretive in nature, Section 34 of the law empowers CCP to enter and search the premises to uncover evidence of collusive activities. Two teams of duly authorised officers of the CCP had simultaneously entered to search the premises of the respective undertakings and seize records. However, both companies cooperated with the search teams in handing over the documents and computer-stored information that could contain evidence of the alleged

anti-competitive activities. Therefore, the need for a forcible entry did not arise.

After confiscating company records, the CCP will now conduct a formal inquiry into the matter. It will issue show cause notices if anything substantial evidence is found.

The CCP is mandated under the Act to ensure free competition in all spheres of commercial and economic activity, to enhance economic efficiency and to protect consumers from anti-competitive practices, including fixing of prices of various goods and services.

CCP conducts search & inspection of float glass manufacturers

STAFF REPORTER

ISLAMABAD

As part of an ongoing enquiry to investigate the prima facie violations of Sections 3 'Abuse of Dominance' and Section 4 'Prohibited Agreement' (Cartelization) of the Competition Act, 2010 in the glass industry, the Competition Commission of Pakistan's teams entered and searched the premises of two undertakings on suspicion of their involvement in anti-competitive practices.

The enquiry has been started upon receiving various concerns that the undertakings were collectively deciding the

pricing of float glass and utilization of their production capacities. Float glass is mainly used in the construction sector for manufacturing windows and can also be used for ta-



bles and shelves.

CCP's analysis of data from 2019 to 2021 showed that, for float glass of varying thicknesses, prices of both companies were similar, and the date of price increases and quantum of increase

was also the same. CCP also came to know from market sources that the two companies are suspiciously coordinating their prices and production quantities.

During the investigation, market surveys were conducted wherein they informed that both undertakings were in collusion for fixing and maintaining uniform prices and increasing prices in a coordinated manner at the same time.

Any sort of coordination or agreement between competing undertakings to fix prices and supply in the market is classified as prohibited under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010.

CCP conducts search and inspection of float glass manufacturers

ISLAMABAD (APP): The Competition Commission of Pakistan's (CCP) teams searched the premises of two undertakings in the glass industry on suspicion of their involvement in anti-competitive practices, the commission said here on Thursday.

The search was conducted as part of an ongoing inquiry to investigate the prima facie violations of Sections 3 'Abuse of Dominance' and Section 4 'Prohibited Agreement' (Cartelization) of the Competition Act, 2010.

According to CCP press statement, the enquiry was started upon receiving various concerns that the undertakings were collectively deciding pricing of float glass and utilization of their production capacities. Float glass is mainly used in the construction sector for manufacturing windows and can also be used for tables and shelves.

CCP's analysis of data from 2019 to 2021 showed that, for float glass of varying thicknesses, prices of both companies were similar, and the date of price increases and quantum of increase were also the same. CCP also came to know from market sources that the two companies are suspiciously coordinating their prices and production quantities.

During the investigation, market surveys were conducted wherein they informed that both undertakings were in collusion for fixing and maintaining uniform prices and increasing prices in a coordinated manner at the same time.

Any sort of coordination or agreement between competing undertakings to fix prices and supply in the market is classified as prohibited under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010.

Since cartels are secretive in nature, Section 34 of the law empowers CCP to enter and search the premises to uncover evidence of collusive activities. Two teams of duly authorized officers of the CCP simultaneously entered and searched the premises of the respective undertakings and seized pertinent record.

The two companies cooperated with the CCP's search teams in handing over the documents and computer-stored information relating to the possible role of the respective undertakings in the alleged anti-competitive activities.

CCP conducts Search & Inspection of Float glass manufacturers

■ OUR CORRESPONDENT

ISLAMABAD

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The enquiry has been started upon receiving various concerns that the undertakings were collectively deciding pricing of float glass and utilization of their production capacities. Float glass is mainly used in the construction sector for manufacturing windows and can also be used for tables and shelves.

CCP's analysis of data from 2019 to 2021 showed that, for float glass of varying thicknesses, prices of both companies were similar, and the date of price increases and quantum of increase were also the same. CCP also came to know from market sources that the two companies are

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The two companies cooperated with the CCP's search teams in handing over the documents and computer-stored information relating to the possible role of the respective undertakings in the alleged anti-competitive activities.

The Destination

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CCP conducts Search & Inspection of Float glass manufacturers

STAFF REPORTER

ISLAMABAD

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CCP conducts inspection of float glass manufacturers

 **Staff Reporter**

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CCP conducts Search & Inspection of Float glass manufacturers

Staff Reporter

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pertinent record. The two companies cooperated with the CCP's search teams in handing over the documents and computer-stored information relating to the possible role of the respective undertakings in the alleged anti-competitive activities. Therefore, the need for forceable entry under section 35 of the Act did not arise. The CCP is mandated under the Act to ensure free competition in all spheres of commercial and economic activity, to enhance economic efficiency and to protect consumers from anti-competitive practices, including fixation of prices of various goods and services.

Pro Pakistani

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CCP Conducts Inspection of 2 Glass Companies for Involvement in Anti-Competitive Practices

By Hassan Masood

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP)'s teams have searched the premises of two companies as part of an ongoing enquiry to investigate the violations of Sections 3 'Abuse of Dominance' and Section 4 'Prohibited Agreement' (Cartelization) of the Competition Act, 2010 in the glass industry on suspicion of their involvement in anti-competitive practices.

The enquiry has been started upon receiving various concerns that the two undertakings were collectively deciding the pricing of float glass and utilization of their production capacities. Float glass is mainly used in the construction sector for manufacturing windows. It can also be used for tables and shelves.

CCP's analysis of data from 2019 to 2021 showed that for float glass of varying thicknesses, the prices of both companies were similar. The date of price increases and quantum of increase was also the same. CCP also came to know from market sources that both companies were suspiciously coordinating their prices and production quantities.

During the investigation, market surveys were conducted wherein it was informed that both undertakings were in collusion for fixing and maintaining uniform prices and increasing prices in a coordinated manner at the same time.

Any sort of coordination or agreement between competing undertakings to fix prices and supply in the market is classified as prohibited under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010. Since cartels are secretive, Section 34 of the law empowers CCP to enter and search the premises to uncover evidence of collusive activities. Therefore, two teams of duly authorized officers of the CCP simultaneously entered and searched the premises of the respective companies and seized pertinent records.

The two companies cooperated with the CCP's search teams in handing over the documents and computer-stored information relating to the possible role of the respective undertakings in the alleged anti-competitive activities. Therefore, the need for forcible entry under section 35 of the Act did not arise.

The CCP is mandated under the Act to ensure free competition in all spheres of commercial and economic activity, enhance economic efficiency, and protect consumers from anti-competitive practices including fixation of prices of various goods and services.

<https://propakistani.pk/2022/09/08/ccp-conducts-inspection-of-2-glass-companies-for-involvement-in-anti-competitive-practices/>

Bol News

09 September 2022 | Online | CCP Press Release

CCP conducts search and inspection of float glass makers

Staff Reporter

08th Sep, 2022.

ISLAMABAD: As part of an ongoing inquiry to investigate the prima facie violations of Sections 3 “Abuse of Dominance” and Section 4 “Prohibited Agreement’ (Cartelisation) of the Competition Act, 2010 in the glass industry, the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) teams entered and searched the premises of two undertakings on the suspicion of their involvement in anti-competitive practices, a statement said on Thursday.

The inquiry has been started upon receiving various concerns that the undertakings were collectively deciding the pricing of float glass and utilisation of their production capacities. The float glass is mainly used in the construction sector for the manufacturing of windows and can also be used for tables and shelves.

The CCP’s analysis of data from 2019 to 2021 showed that for the float glass of varying thicknesses, the prices of both companies were similar, and the date of price increases and quantum of increase was also the same.

The commission also came to know from the market sources that the two companies are suspiciously coordinating their prices and production quantities.

During the investigation, market surveys were conducted; wherein, they informed that both the undertakings were in collusion to fix and maintain the uniform prices and increase in the prices in a coordinated manner at the same time.

Any sort of coordination or agreement between the competing undertakings to fix the prices and supply in the market is classified as prohibited under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2010. Since cartels are secretive in nature, Section 34 of the law empowers the CCP to enter and search the premises to uncover evidence of collusive activities.

Two teams of duly authorised CCP officers simultaneously entered and searched the premises of the respective undertakings and seized pertinent record.

The two companies cooperated with the CCP’s search teams in handing over the documents and computer-stored information relating to the possible role of the respective undertakings in the alleged anti-competitive activities. Therefore, the need for entry by force under Section 35 of the act did not arise.

The CCP is mandated under the act to ensure free competition in all the spheres of commercial and economic activities, to enhance economic efficiency and to protect the consumers from the anti-competitive practices, including fixation of prices of various goods and services.

<https://www.bolnews.com/business/2022/09/ccp-conducts-search-and-inspection-of-float-glass-makers/>

مبینہ کارٹلائزیشن: سی سی پی کے 2 فلوٹ گلاس مینوفیکچررز کمپنیوں کے دفاتر پر چھاپے

اسلام آباد (خصوصی رپورٹر) سابقہ کمیٹی آف پاکستان (سی سی پی) نے مبینہ طور پر کارٹلائزیشن میں ملوث دو فلوٹ گلاس مینوفیکچررز کمپنیوں کے دفاتر پر چھاپے مار کر ریکارڈ قبضے میں لے لیا ہے، تفصیلات کے (باقی صفحہ 6 نمبر 31)

چھاپے

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مطابق سابقہ کمیٹی آف پاکستان نے لاہور میں شیشے کی صنعت میں کمپنیشن ایکٹ، 2010 کے سیکشن 3 بالادستی کا غلط استعمال اور سیکشن 4 ممنوعہ معاہدے (کارٹلائزیشن) کی بادی النظر میں خلاف ورزیوں پر جاری تحقیقات میں دو فلوٹ گلاس مینوفیکچررز کمپنیوں کے دفاتر کا کمپنیشن مخالف سرگرمیوں میں ملوث ہونے کے شبہ میں سرچ انسپیکشن کیا۔ انکوائری مختلف خدشات موصول ہونے پر شروع کی گئی۔

سی سی پی کی لاہور میں دو فلوٹ گلاس مینوفیکچررز کمپنیوں کی انسپکشن

دونوں کمپنیاں اپنی قیمتوں میں گٹھ جوڑ کر رہی تھیں، ریکارڈ قبضے میں لے لیا

اسلام آباد (اوصاف نیوز) کمپنیشن کمیشن آف پاکستان (سی سی پی) نے لاہور میں شیشے کی صنعت میں کمپنیشن ایکٹ، 2010 کے سیکشن 3 'بالادستی کا غلط استعمال' اور سیکشن 4 'ممنوعہ معاہدے' (کارٹیلائزیشن) کی بادی انظر میں خلاف ورزیوں پر جاری تحقیقات میں دو فلوٹ گلاس مینوفیکچررز کمپنیوں کے دفاتر کا کمپنیشن مخالف سرگرمیوں میں (باقی صفحہ 4 بقیہ نمبر 32)

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سی سی پی

اوصاف

فلوٹ ہونے کے شبہ میں سرچ انسپکشن کیا۔ انکوائری مختلف خدشات موصول ہونے پر شروع کی گئی ہے کہ یہ دو فلوٹ گلاس مینوفیکچررز کمپنیاں فلوٹ گلاس کی پیداوار اور قیمتوں کے تعین کا فیصلہ کر رہی تھیں۔ فلوٹ گلاس بنیادی طور پر کھڑکیوں کی تیاری کے لیے تعمیراتی شعبے میں استعمال ہوتا ہے اور اسے میزوں اور شیلفوں کے لیے بھی استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ سی سی پی کے 2019 سے 2021 تک کے ڈیٹا کے تجزیے سے معلوم ہوتا کہ، مختلف موٹائی کے فلوٹ گلاس کے حوالے سے، دونوں کمپنیوں کی قیمتیں ایک جیسی تھیں

لاہور: دو شیشہ ساز کمپنیوں پر چھاپہ، ریکارڈ قبضہ میں لے لیا گیا

دونوں کمپنیوں کی فلوٹ گلاس موٹائی، قیمتوں میں اضافے کی تاریخ، مقدار ایک جیسی نکلی

کمپنیاں پیداواری مقدار، قیمتوں بارے گھ جوڑ کر رہی تھیں، انکو آری شروع، سی سی پی

اسلام آباد (نئی بات نیوز) کمپنیشن کمیشن آف ٹیلٹریشن کی بادی النظر میں خلاف ورزیوں پر پاکستان (سی سی پی) نے لاہور میں شیشے کی صنعت جاری تحقیقات میں دو فلوٹ گلاس مینوفیکچررز میں کمپنیشن ایکٹ، 2010 کے سیکشن 3 بالادستی کا کمپنیوں کے دفاتر کا کمپنیشن مخالف سرگرمیوں میں غلط استعمال اور سیکشن 4 ممنوعہ معاہدے (کار ملوٹ ہونے کے شبہ میں (باقی صفحہ 3 پر ابقیہ نمبر 13)

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کمپنیاں چھاپہ

نئی بات

سرچ اسپیکشن کیا۔ انکو آری مختلف خدشات موصول ہونے پر شروع کی گئی کہ یہ دو فلوٹ گلاس مینوفیکچررز کمپنیاں فلوٹ گلاس کی پیداوار اور قیمتوں کے تعین کا فیصلہ کر رہی تھیں۔ فلوٹ گلاس بنیادی طور پر کھڑکیوں کی تیاری کیلئے تعمیراتی شعبے میں استعمال ہوتا ہے اور اسے میزوں اور شیلفوں کیلئے بھی استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ سی سی پی کے 2019 سے 2021 تک کے ڈیٹا کے تجزیے سے معلوم ہوتا کہ، مختلف موٹائی کے فلوٹ گلاس کے حوالے سے، دونوں کمپنیوں کی قیمتیں ایک جیسی تھیں اور قیمتوں میں اضافے کی تاریخ اور اضافے کی مقدار بھی ایک جیسی تھی۔ چونکہ کارٹیل کی سرگرمیاں خفیہ ہوتی ہیں، اس لیے ملی بھگت اور گھ جوڑ جیسی کمپنیشن مخالف سرگرمیوں کے شواہد کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے سی سی پی کے مجاز افسران کی دوٹیوں نے کمپنیشن ایکٹ کے سیکشن 34 کے تحت بیک وقت ان دونوں کمپنیوں کے دفاتر کا سرچ اسپیکشن کیا اور متعلقہ ریکارڈ قبضے میں لے لیا، جاری انکو آری میں درکار دستاویزات اور کمپیوٹر میں محفوظ معلومات کو سی سی پی کی سرچ ٹیموں کے حوالے کیا۔

سی سی پی کا دو فلوٹ گلاس مینوفیکچررز کمپنیوں کے دفاتر کا کارٹیلائزیشن کے شعبہ میں سرچ اسپیکشن

اسلام آباد (نامہ نگار خصوصی) کمپنیشن کمیشن آف پاکستان (سی سی پی) نے آج لاہور میں شیشے کی صنعت میں کمپنیشن ایکٹ، 2010 کے سیکشن 3 'بالادستی کا غلط استعمال' اور سیکشن 4 'ممنوعہ معاہدے' (کارٹیلائزیشن) کی بادی النظر میں خلاف ورزیوں پر جاری تحقیقات میں دو فلوٹ گلاس مینوفیکچررز کمپنیوں کے دفاتر کا کمپنیشن مخالف سرگرمیوں میں ملوث ہونے کے شعبہ میں سرچ اسپیکشن کیا۔ انکوآری مختلف خدشات موصول ہونے پر شروع کی گئی ہے کہ یہ دو فلوٹ گلاس مینوفیکچررز کمپنیاں فلوٹ گلاس کی پیداوار اور قیمتوں کے (باقی صفحہ 7 بقیہ نمبر 29)

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سرچ اسپیکشن

بقیہ

تعمین کا فیصلہ کر رہی ہیں۔ فلوٹ گلاس بنیادی طور پر کھڑکیوں کی تیاری کے لیے تعمیراتی شعبے میں استعمال ہوتا ہے اور اسے میزوں اور شیلفوں کے لیے بھی استعمال کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ سی سی پی کے 2019 سے 2021 تک کے ڈیٹا کے تجزیے سے معلوم ہوتا کہ مختلف موٹائی کے فلوٹ گلاس کے حوالے سے، دونوں کمپنیوں کی قیمتیں ایک جیسی تھیں، اور قیمتوں میں اضافے کی تاریخ اور اضافے کی مقدار بھی ایک جیسی تھی۔ سی سی پی کو متعلقہ مارکیٹ کے سروے سے یہ بھی معلوم ہوا کہ دونوں کمپنیاں مشتبہ طور پر اپنی قیمتوں اور پیداواری مقدار کے حوالے سے گھٹے جوڑ کر رہی ہیں۔ مارکیٹ میں قیمتوں اور سپلائی کو طے کرنے کے لیے حریف کاروباری اداروں کے درمیان کسی بھی قسم کی کوآرڈینیشن یا معاہدے کو کمپنیشن ایکٹ 2010 کے سیکشن 4 کے تحت ممنوع قرار دیا گیا ہے۔ چونکہ کارٹیل کی سرگرمیاں خفیہ ہوتی ہیں، اس لیے ملی بھگت اور گھٹے جوڑ جیسی کمپنیشن مخالف سرگرمیوں کے شواہد کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے سی سی پی کے مجاز افسران کی دو ٹیموں نے کمپنیشن ایکٹ کے سیکشن 34 کے تحت بیک وقت ان دونوں کمپنیوں کے دفاتر کا سرچ اسپیکشن کیا اور متعلقہ ریکارڈ قبضے میں لے لیا۔

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سی سی پی کا دو فلوٹ گلاس مینوفیکچررز کمپنیوں کے دفاتر کی کارٹیلائزیشن کے شبہ میں سرچ انسپیکشن

مارکیٹ میں قیمتوں اور سپلائی کو طے کرنے کے لیے حریف کاروباری اداروں کے درمیان کسی بھی قسم کی کوآرڈینیشن یا معاہدے کو کمپنیشن ایکٹ 2010 کے سیکشن 4 کے تحت ممنوع قرار دیا گیا ہے۔ چونکہ کارٹیل کی سرگرمیاں خفیہ ہوتی ہیں، اس لیے ملی بھگت اور گھٹ جوڑ جیسی کمپنیشن مخالف سرگرمیوں کے شواہد کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے سی سی پی کے مجاز افسران کی دوٹیوں نے کمپنیشن ایکٹ کے سیکشن 34 کے تحت بیک وقت ان دونوں کمپنیوں کے دفاتر کا سرچ انسپیکشن کیا اور متعلقہ ریکارڈ قبضے میں لے لیا۔ اس سرچ انسپیکشن کے دوران ان کاروباری اداروں کے عہدے داران نے سی سی پی کی سرچ ٹیموں سے تعاون کیا اور مبینہ کمپنیشن مخالف سرگرمیوں میں ان کاروباری اداروں کے کردار کے سلسلے میں جاری انکوائری میں درکار دستاویزات اور کمپیوٹر میں محفوظ معلومات کو سی سی پی کی سرچ ٹیموں کے حوالے کیا۔ اسی لیے کمپنیشن ایکٹ کے سیکشن 35 کے تحت زبردستی داخلے کی ضرورت ہی پیدا نہ ہوئی۔ سی سی پی کو کمپنیشن ایکٹ کے تحت یہ تحقیقات حاصل ہے کہ وہ تمام تجارتی اور معاشی سرگرمیوں میں آزادانہ کمپنیشن کو ممکن بنانے اور بشمول قیمتوں کے تعین سمیت صارفین کو کمپنیشن مخالف تمام سرگرمیوں سے محفوظ رکھنے کے لئے اقدامات کرے۔

اسلام آباد (صدائے سراج نیوز) کمپنیشن کمیشن آف پاکستان (سی سی پی) نے آج لاہور میں شیشے کی صنعت میں کمپنیشن ایکٹ، 2010 کے سیکشن 3 بالادستی کا غلط استعمال اور سیکشن 4 ممنوعہ معاہدے (کارٹیلائزیشن) کی بادی النظر میں خلاف ورزیوں پر جاری تحقیقات میں دو فلوٹ گلاس مینوفیکچررز کمپنیوں کے دفاتر کا کمپنیشن مخالف سرگرمیوں میں ملوث ہونے کے شبہ میں سرچ انسپیکشن کیا۔ انکوائری مختلف خدشات موصول ہونے پر شروع کی گئی ہے کہ یہ دو فلوٹ گلاس مینوفیکچررز کمپنیاں فلوٹ گلاس کی پیداوار اور قیمتوں کے تعین کا فیصلہ کر رہی تھیں۔ فلوٹ گلاس بنیادی طور پر کھڑکیوں کی تیاری کے لیے تعمیراتی شعبے میں استعمال ہوتا ہے اور اسے میزوں اور شیلفوں کے لیے بھی استعمال کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ سی سی پی کے 2019 سے 2021 تک کے ڈیٹا کے تجزیے سے معلوم ہوتا کہ، مختلف موٹائی کے فلوٹ گلاس کے حوالے سے، دونوں کمپنیوں کی قیمتیں ایک جیسی تھیں، اور قیمتوں میں اضافے کی تاریخ اور اضافے کی مقدار بھی ایک جیسی تھی۔ سی سی پی کو متعلقہ مارکیٹ کے سروے سے یہ بھی معلوم ہوا کہ دونوں کمپنیاں مشتبہ طور پر اپنی قیمتوں اور پیداواری مقدار کے حوالے سے گھٹ جوڑ کر رہی ہیں۔