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Department of Environment and Natural Resources
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MEMORANDUM

FOR : The Director
Biodiversity Management Bureau
Environmental Management Bureau
Forest Management Bureau
Mines and Geosciences Bureau
National Water Resource Board

ATTN : Chief, Policy Units

FROM : The OIC-Director
Policy and Planning Service

SUBJECT : **DENR COMPLIANCE TO FY 2023 PBB GUIDELINES RE:
NATIONAL COMPETITION POLICY RELATED
REQUIREMENTS**

DATE : 31 AUG 2023

In compliance with the requirements of FY 2023 PBB guidelines and National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and Philippine Competition Commission (PCC) Joint Memorandum Circular No. 01-2020 dated 30 July 2020 entitled “The National Competition Policy (NCP) of the Philippines,” mandates agencies to adopt and comply with pro-competitive policies and government interventions, competitive neutrality, and enforcement of competition-related laws and issuances.

As the country reels from the economic consequences of COVID-19 pandemic, the need for competition policy to guide decisions and strategies in restoring market efficiency is even more crucial. Likelihood of firms forming cartels in the guise of corporate restructuring may increase, which can lead to price fixing output restriction, or capacity reduction, and must be addressed by the government to prevent consumer and MSME exploitation.

The NCP, which complements RA 10667 or the Philippine Competition Act (PCA) aims to guide and design government interventions to ensure economic recovery of small business players and MSMEs in the new normal, and shall apply to all government policies, rules and regulations, actions, and interventions to foster a culture of competition.

The Guidelines on the Compliance with National Competition Policy (NPC)-Related Requirements for FY 2023 provides guidance to covered agencies for the preparation of the NCP-related requirements relative to FY 2023 PBB Guidelines. The deadline for its submission shall be **on or before 30 November 2023**.

MEMO NO. 2023 - 748

In view of the above, we would like to invite you or your Chief, Policy Unit to attend said meeting for the provision of a list of the DENR's Policies, Issuances, Rules and/or Regulations which relate and apply to external entities and to identify the same to be subjected to the Competition Impact Assessment on **6 September 2023, 9:00 AM at the DENR Central Office 3rd floor PPSO Conference room**. Attached are Annex 5.4 for your completion, Annex 5.3 for your guide in the listing of policies, and other pertinent documents for your perusal.

For your consideration and appropriate action.


CHERYL LOISE T. LEAL

**GUIDELINES ON THE COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL COMPETITION POLICY
(NCP)-RELATED REQUIREMENTS FOR FY 2023**

These guidelines shall provide guidance to covered agencies for the preparation of the NCP-related requirements relative to **FY 2023 PBB Guidelines**.

1.0 REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS FOR COVERED AGENCY COMPLIANCE

1.1 Identified Covered Agencies (Annex 5.1)

The compliance of Department-level entities shall only cover the central offices. Only attached agencies of Departments specifically identified in Annex 5.1 shall be subjected to NCP-related accountabilities.

The identified covered agencies shall be subject to and accordingly submit the following NCP-related accountabilities:

1.1.1 Designation of an NCP Focal Committee

1.1.1.1 Agencies shall constitute an NCP Focal Committee via a *Special Order, Office Order, or its equivalent* signed by the Head of Agency or his/her authorized representative.

1.1.1.2 The functions of the NCP Focal committee may include but are not limited to the following:

- (a) Acts as the liaison and coordination unit of the agency for NCP concerns.
- (b) Facilitates the agency's compliance with NCP requirements.
- (c) Coordinates with appropriate offices/units within the covered agency to ensure compliance with NCP requirements.
- (d) Ensures the timely submission of NCP requirements on or before **30 November 2023** to the PCC as validating agency.

(e) Perform any other functions that may be deemed necessary by the Head of the Agency.

1.1.1.3 The Committee shall include at least one (1) person with sufficient authority to drive compliance with NCP-related accountabilities within the agency (*i.e., Director-level, Division Chief, and/or equivalent*). The number of members of the Committee shall be within the discretion of the Head of Agency.

1.1.1.4 **For Department-level entities and government agencies with regional offices**, the composition of the Committee shall also include at least one (1) representative from each regional office.

1.1.1.5 Agencies must also include in their submission the **Annex 5.2 Directory/Contact Details for FY 2023 NCP-PBB** signed by the Head of Agency or his/her authorized representative.

1.1.1.6 To facilitate the coordination and assistance to covered agencies during the implementation for FY 2023, the *Special Order, Office Order, or its equivalent* on the constitution of the NCP Focal Committee and the accomplished Annex 5.2 Directory/Contact Details for FY 2023 NCP-PBB shall be submitted to the NCP-PBB Secretariat through ncp-pbb@phcc.gov.ph **on or before thirty (30) days after the issuance of the FY 2023 PBB Guidelines or 17 July 2023, whichever comes later.**

1.1.2 **Certificate of Training Completion of NCP Focal Committee Members**

1.1.2.1 To facilitate the covered agency's compliance to other NCP-related accountabilities, at least 50% of the NCP focal committee members shall complete the ***"Leveling the Playing Field through the National Competition Policy: A Blended Learning Course for Government Agencies"*** offered through the iCLP: Online Learning Hub on Competition Law and Policy (<https://iclp.phcc.gov.ph/>).

1.1.2.2 **For Department-level entities and government agencies with regional offices**, compliance to the

training requirement includes representatives from the regional offices.

1.1.2.3 Should the newly constituted NCP Focal Committee include members with previous completion of the NCP-related training provided through the iCLP: Online Learning Hub on Competition Law and Policy, the completion of the specific member shall be credited as part of the agency's compliance with the training requirement.

1.1.2.4 Course completers are not required to submit a copy of training certificates. This requirement shall be validated by the PCC through its learning portal.

1.1.3 **Provision of List of Agency's Policies, Issuances, Rules, and/or Regulations**

1.1.3.1 Agencies must submit a list of agency's policies, issuances, rules and/or regulations. Policies covered shall only include those which relate and apply to external entities and those which are in accordance with the mandate of the agency. Further, agencies shall subject these policies to a thorough scanning to identify remarks on the policy's relevance to market competition based on keywords from **Annex 5.3 CIA Keywords**.

1.1.3.2 Agencies shall provide the list following the format in **Annex 5.4 List of Agency's Policy Issuances, Rules and/or Regulations**. Agencies shall then indicate the following remarks on each of the identified policies based on the equivalent considerations:

(a) **Relevant.** Policy includes at least one (1) keyword identified in **Annex 5.3 CIA Keywords**.

(b) **Potentially Relevant.** Policy includes no keyword identified in **Annex 5.3 CIA Keywords**, but the agency has determined it to have potential effect on market competition.

(c) **Not Relevant.** Policy includes no keyword identified in **Annex 5.3 CIA Keywords** and may not have a potential effect on market competition.

1.1.3.3 Agencies shall also certify the completeness of the submitted list based on their available resources and information.

1.1.4 Review of at least one (1) policy, issuance, rule, and/or regulation based on the application of the Competition Impact Assessment (CIA) checklist.

1.1.4.1 From the list of policies in Annex 5.4, the agency shall subject **at least one (1) policy, issuance, rule, and/or regulation** to the CIA checklist. Those which were identified to be relevant or potentially relevant to market competition are recommended to be subjected to the CIA checklist.

1.1.4.2 The application of the CIA checklist will allow agencies to conduct an **initial** determination of whether there are potential competition-related issues with the existing regulation.

1.1.4.3 The accomplished CIA checklist will serve as input to the full CIA which may be conducted. The CIA evaluates the potential competitive effects of a proposed or existing policy. It enables a competition agency or a government body to identify regulations that potentially restrict or harm competition, and thus to develop alternative regulations.

1.1.4.4 Agencies shall accomplish the CIA checklist through <https://tinyurl.com/CIAChecklist-NCP-PBB>.

2.0 SUBMISSION OF REQUIREMENTS

2.1 In order to facilitate the conduct of the validation of submissions, the covered agencies shall:

2.1.1 Submit the complete set of applicable NCP-related requirements to the Philippine Competition Commission through email at ncp-pbb@phcc.gov.ph.

2.1.2 Forms/Requirements to be submitted shall follow this file name format: **Agency Name (Acronym)_FY 2023 NCP-PBB Submission_List of Agency's Policies** (e.g., Philippine Competition Commission (PCC)_FY 2023 NCP-PBB Submission_List of Agency's Policies)

- 2.1.3 The email subject for the submission shall follow the format of **Agency Name (Acronym)_FY 2023 NCP-PBB Submission** (e.g., Philippine Competition Commission (PCC)_FY 2023 NCP-PBB Submission)
- 2.2 The deadline for submission shall be **on or before 30 November 2023**. Agencies are also required to provide scanned or digital copies of the official submission and editable MS Word or Excel file for use of the NCP-PBB Secretariat.

List of Covered Agencies for FY 2023 NCP Implementation Cycle

Departments	Agency
1.	Department of Agrarian Reform
2.	Department of Agriculture
3.	Department of Budget and Management
4.	Department of Education
5.	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
6.	Department of Finance
7.	Department of Foreign Affairs
8.	Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
9.	Department of Information and Communications Technology
10.	Department of the Interior and Local Government
11.	Department of Justice
12.	Department of Migrant Workers
13.	Department of National Defense
14.	Department of Science and Technology
15.	Department of Social Welfare and Development
16.	Department of Tourism
17.	Department of Transportation
18.	Department of Public Works and Highways
Other Government Agencies	
19.	National Meat Inspection Services
20.	National Irrigation Administration
21.	National Tobacco Administration
22.	National Nutrition Council
23.	Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines
24.	National Food Authority
25.	National Privacy Commission
26.	Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board
27.	Land Transportation Office

Agency
28. Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage
29. Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization
30. Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority
31. Government Procurement Policy Board
32. National Book Development Board
33. Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau
34. Optical Media Board
Other Executive Offices
35. Games and Amusements Board
36. Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority
Government Owned -or Controlled Corporations under RA 10149
37. Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority
38. Center for International Trade Expositions and Missions
39. Philippine National Oil Company
40. National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation
41. Philippine Guarantee Corporation
42. Home Development Mutual Fund (Pag-IBIG)
43. Philippine International Trading Corporation
44. Philippine Pharma Procurement, Inc.
45. Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation
46. Philippine Ports Authority
47. Cebu Ports Authority
48. Manila International Airport Authority
49. Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority
50. Clark International Airport Corporation
Government Owned -or Controlled Corporations Covered by DBM
51. Philippine Economic Zone Authority
52. Aurora Pacific Economic Zone and Freeport Authority
53. Authority of Freeport Area of Bataan
54. Cagayan Economic Zone Authority
55. Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority

**DIRECTORY / CONTACT DETAILS FOR FY 2023
PERFORMANCE BASED BONUS - NATIONAL COMPETITION POLICY (NCP)**

AGENCY :

ADDRESS :

DESIGNATION	NAME	OFFICE	POSITION	CONTACT DETAILS	
				Phone Number	Email Address
Head of Agency					
Executive Assistant of Head of Agency					
NCP Focal Committee Members					
For Department-level Entities and Government Agencies with Regional Offices					
Regional Office Representative					

Endorsed by:

Head of Agency / Authorized Representative

CIA Keywords

Abuse of dominance	Control	Limiting production	Potential entrants	Subsidy
Acquisition of shares	Coordination	Limiting technical development	Predation	Substantial lessening of competition (SLC)
Advertising	Co-regulatory regime	Market allocation	Predatory pricing	Supply and demand
Allocative efficiency	Countervailing market power	Market concentration	Price cap	Supply chain
Anticompetitive practices	Demand-side substitutability	Market efficiency	Price ceiling	Supply-side substitutability
Bargaining power	Differential costs	Market forces	Price control	Switching cost
Barriers to entry and exit	Discretionary powers	Market limitation/restrictions	Price discounts	Ultimate parent entity (UPE)
Bid-rigging	Dominant firms	Market power	Price discrimination	Undue advantage
Buyers and sellers	Downstream market	Market regulation	Price fixing	Unfair practices
Cartel	Economic concentration	Maverick firms	Price floor	Unfair pricing
Collusion	Essential inputs	Merger notification	Producer welfare	Upstream market
Competition	Exclusive dealing	Merger review	Product differentiation	Value chain
Competition enforcement	Exclusive rights	Mergers and acquisitions	Product marketing/advertising	
Competition exemption	Exploitative behavior	Minimum capital requirements	Product quality	
Competition policy	Fiscal support	Monopoly	Product standards	
Competitive markets	Free markets	Natural monopoly	Product substitution	
Competitive advantage	Incentive	Oligopoly	Protectionism	
Competitive neutrality	Join ventures	Output limitation	Public utility	
Competitive selection process (CSP)	Level playing field	Partial equity/ownership	Relevant markets	
Consumer choice	Liberalization	Perfect competition	Restraints of trade	
Consumer harm	Licenses and permits	Philippine Competition Act (PCA)	Rivalry	
Consumer welfare	Limiting markets	Philippine Competition Commission (PCC)	Self-regulation	

LIST OF AGENCY'S POLICY ISSUANCES, RULES AND/OR REGULATIONS

AGENCY :

ADDRESS :

No.	TITLE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	DATE	LINK (WORKING URL)	KEYWORDS FOUND	REMARKS
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

This is to certify that the <agency> submitted a complete list of its policy issuances, rules and/or regulations, as prescribed by the Guidelines on the Compliance with National Competition Policy (NCP)-related Requirements for FY 2023 and pursuant to Administrative Order No..44, s. 2021.

Certified by:

Head of Agency / Authorized Representative

Date:



Republic of the Philippines
National Economic and Development Authority
Philippine Competition Commission

JOINT MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 01-2020
30 JULY 2020

FOR : All Heads of National Government Agencies, including Departments, Bureaus, Offices, Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations, and Local Government Units

SUBJECT : THE NATIONAL COMPETITION POLICY OF THE PHILIPPINES

1.0 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Competition makes markets perform better and promotes inclusive economic growth. It induces producers to reduce costs, innovate, and widen the range of goods and services available to consumers. It allows a level playing field where small entrepreneurs and firms, besides larger players, may operate and grow. In the process, competition raises productivity, expands economic opportunities, increases people's real incomes, and improves overall welfare. Competition especially benefits the poor through (a) job creation made possible by the entry, growth, and expansion of efficient firms, and through (b) lower prices that result from greater variety and higher quality of goods and services.

Market competition does not operate in a vacuum. Its beneficial results depend on the prevailing environment. Socially beneficial competition ensues when the right incentives are generated "for firms to improve their economic performance vis-à-vis their actual and potential rivals and in so doing deliver the best outcomes for their consumers and society as a whole." Such is the basic rationale for competition policy.

As the country reels from the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, the need for competition policy to guide decisions and strategies in restoring market efficiency is even more crucial.

Interventions such as grants, subsidies, bank guarantees, and other government support need to be carefully studied to avoid competition distortions and an uneven playing field between businesses that receive and do not receive aid.

During the pandemic, the likelihood of firms forming cartels in the guise of corporate re-structuring may increase. This can lead to price fixing, output restriction, or capacity reduction, and must be addressed by the government to prevent consumer and micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) exploitation.

2.0 POLICY STATEMENT

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 reinforces Republic Act (RA) No. 10667 or the Philippine Competition Act (PCA) through strategies that aim to foster an environment that penalizes anti-competitive practices, facilitates entry of players, supports regulatory reforms, and improves trade policies to stimulate investments and innovation, and boost competitiveness.

In line with the government's continuing efforts to improve consumer welfare and market efficiency, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the Philippine Competition Commission (PCC) developed the National Competition Policy (NCP) for steering regulations and administrative procedures of government agencies to level the economic playing field. With the NCP, all government agencies need to adopt and comply with pro-competitive policies and government interventions, competitive neutrality, and enforcement of competition-related laws and issuances.

This policy, which complements the PCA and aims to guide the design of government interventions to ensure the economic recovery of small business players and MSMEs in the new normal, shall apply to all government policies, rules and regulations, actions, and interventions to foster a culture of competition.

3.0 PURPOSE

The Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) is being issued to prescribe the guidelines on the adoption and implementation of the NCP.

4.0 COVERAGE

This Circular covers all national government agencies (NGAs), including departments, bureaus, offices and instrumentalities, and government-owned or -controlled corporations (GOCCs), and local government units (LGUs). For purposes of this JMC, the term "GOCC" shall include government instrumentalities with corporate powers, government financial institutions, and government corporate entities as defined by RA No. 10149 or the GOCC Governance Act of 2011.

5.0 THE NATIONAL COMPETITION POLICY

5.1 Key elements of the NCP

In the exercise of their respective functions, all government agencies shall adopt and must be guided by the following key elements of the NCP:

1. *Pro-competitive policies and government interventions.* – All policies, laws, rules and regulations, issuances and other interventions shall promote market efficiency and enhancement of consumer welfare, and shall not distort competition by creating barriers to entry, promoting collusive market outcomes, e.g., cartels, or restricting trade, except when the restrictions are proven consistent with the promotion of consumer welfare, or when the benefits to the community outweigh the costs, or when the objectives of the policies and government interventions can only be achieved by restricting competition;
2. *Competitive neutrality.* – GOCCs shall not enjoy net competitive advantages or be subjected to disadvantages over private sector businesses simply by virtue of public sector ownership, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the greater public interest will be served and there is lack of commercial viability; and
3. *Enforcement of competition-related laws and issuances.* – All government agencies shall uphold the original and primary jurisdiction of the PCC over the enforcement and implementation of the provisions of the PCA.

5.2 Responsibilities of government agencies

1. To initiate and implement pro-competitive policies and interventions, all government agencies shall:
 - a) Review relevant policies, rules and regulations, issuances, and other interventions to determine whether they restrict, prevent, or lessen competition or render undue advantage to some firms within the same sector or industry, and where appropriate, amend or eliminate these policies and interventions. In the case of relevant laws, recommend their revision or repeal to Congress;
 - b) Remove impediments to foreign trade and investment, especially in sectors where competition between domestic and foreign players would prospectively remain viable, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and other relevant laws;
 - c) Formulate and implement strategies that reduce, mitigate, avoid, or eliminate potential harm to competition;
 - d) Provide measures to address the potential anti-competitive effects of legal, policy, and regulatory instruments;
 - e) Provide easy access to information on all policies, rules, and regulations that may affect the private sector and their investments;
 - f) Ensure that all incentives do not distort the level playing field and that access to these incentives is open to qualified participants in the market or across the industry; and
 - g) Ensure open, transparent, impartial, and competitive selection process and equal treatment among qualified local and foreign suppliers participating in public procurement.
2. To promote competitive neutrality, the Governance Commission for GOCCs (GCG) and Department of Budget and Management (DBM), in consultation with GOCCs' respective parent-agencies, shall:

- a) Review the mandates of GOCCs within their respective jurisdictions and recommend appropriate action to the President, subject to the provisions of the GOCC Governance Act of 2011;
 - b) Recommend structural measures to address any identified anti-competitive behavior relating to the mandate and/or operations of GOCCs;
 - c) Recommend the separation of proprietary and regulatory activities of GOCCs;
 - d) Assess and monitor the nature, form, extent, costs and benefits, and impact on the business environment of existing subsidies and state interventions in favor of GOCCs, in consultation with the Department of Finance (DOF) and other relevant government agencies;
 - e) Establish guidelines on the grant of subsidies in consultation with DOF and other relevant government agencies; and
 - f) Implement regulatory and non-regulatory measures necessary to neutralize any advantages or disadvantages that may accrue due to public sector ownership, in consultation with appropriate government agencies.
3. To assist PCC in enforcing the national competition policy and attain the objectives and purposes of the PCA, all government agencies shall:
- a) Identify specific actions in their areas of responsibility to promote competition, eliminate anti-competitive behavior, and undue regulatory burdens on competition;
 - b) Establish channels of communication and cooperation with PCC, especially concerning initiatives relating to promoting competition;
 - c) Extend assistance in the enforcement of orders and decisions of PCC; and

- d) Use the Competition Assessment Manual, and comply with the guidelines and issuances of PCC.

6.0 BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NCP

Implementing agencies shall allocate in their annual budget resources to ensure compliance with the provisions of NCP.

7.0 REPORTING, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION

By virtue of its attachment, PCC shall annually submit a report to the Office of the President on or before June 30 reflecting the progress of its programs, projects, and policies, number of investigations and their outcomes or decisions, decisions on mergers, and abuse of dominance or cartels.

Pursuant to the PCA, PCC shall monitor and analyze or evaluate the practice of competition in the Philippines and ensure adherence to prohibitions and requirements of competition laws.

PCC shall annually submit to NEDA on or before June 30 a detailed report of its accomplishments and challenges in implementing the NCP and the PCA, which shall serve as input in the latter's monitoring of the implementation of the PDP and the formulation of the annual Socioeconomic Report.

8.0 ISSUANCE OF GUIDELINES AND INTERPRETATION OF PROVISIONS

NEDA and PCC shall provide guidelines, as may be necessary, to carry out the objectives of the NCP.

The interpretation of the provisions of this JMC or guidelines issued hereafter shall be referred to NEDA and PCC for the joint resolution.

9.0 SEPARABILITY CLAUSE


If any provision of this JMC is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid and subsisting.

10.0 REPEALING CLAUSE

All policies and issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with the NCP are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

11.0 EFFECTIVITY

This JMC shall take effect immediately.


KARL KENDRICK T. CHUA OSEC 05457
Acting Socioeconomic Planning Secretary
National Economic and Development
Authority


ARSENIO M. BALISACAN
Chairperson
Philippine Competition
Commission

**RULES AND REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE PROVISIONS OF
REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10667 (PHILIPPINE COMPETITION ACT)**

To effectively carry out the provisions of Republic Act No. 10667, or the Philippine Competition Act (Act), the Philippine Competition Commission, pursuant to the powers vested in it under said Act, hereby issues, adopts and promulgates the following rules and regulations. The Commission may revise and supplement these rules and regulations and issue related guidelines, circulars and other subsidiary issuances as it deems necessary for the effective implementation of the various provisions of this Act.

RULE 1. TITLE AND SCOPE

SECTION 1. Title.

These rules and regulations shall be referred to as the "Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 10667" (Rules).

SECTION 2. Scope.

- (a) These Rules shall apply to any entity engaged in trade, industry or commerce in the Republic of the Philippines or in international trade, industry or commerce having direct, substantial and reasonably foreseeable effects in the Philippines, including those that result from acts done outside the territory of the Philippines.
- (b) These Rules shall not apply to the combinations or activities of workers or employees nor to agreements or arrangements with their employers when such combinations, activities, agreements, or arrangements are designed solely to facilitate collective bargaining in respect of conditions of employment.

RULE 2. DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following definition of terms shall apply for purposes of these Rules:

- (a) "Acquisition" refers to the purchase or transfer of securities or assets, through contract or other means, for the purpose of obtaining control by:
 - (1) One (1) entity of the whole or part of another;
 - (2) Two (2) or more entities over another; or
 - (3) One (1) or more entities over one (1) or more entities;

- (b) "Agreement" refers to any type or form of contract, arrangement, understanding, collective recommendation, or concerted action, whether formal or informal, explicit or tacit, written, or oral;
- (c) "Conduct" refers to any type or form of undertaking, collective recommendation, independent or concerted action or practice, whether formal or informal;
- (d) "Commission" refers to the Philippine Competition Commission created under the Act;
- (e) "Confidential business information" refers to information, which concerns or relates to the operations, production, sales, shipments, purchases, transfers, identification of customers, inventories, or amount or source of any income, profits, losses, expenditures, which are not generally known to the public or to other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use, or is liable to cause serious harm to the person who provided it, or from whom it originates, and is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy;
- (f) "Control" refers to the ability to substantially influence or direct the actions or decisions of an entity, whether by contract, agency or otherwise;
- (g) "Dominant position" refers to a position of economic strength that an entity or entities hold which makes it capable of controlling the relevant market independently from any or a combination of the following: competitors, customers, suppliers, or consumers;
- (h) "Entity" refers to any person, natural or juridical, sole proprietorship, partnership, combination or association in any form, whether incorporated or not, domestic or foreign, including those owned or controlled by the government, engaged directly or indirectly in any economic activity;
- (i) "Joint venture" refers to a business arrangement whereby an entity or group of entities contribute capital, services, assets, or a combination of any or all of the foregoing, to undertake an investment activity or a specific project, where each entity shall have the right to direct and govern the policies in connection therewith, with the intention to share both profits and risks and losses subject to agreement by the entities;

- (j) "Market" refers to the group of goods or services that are sufficiently interchangeable or substitutable and the object of competition, and the geographic area where said goods or services are offered;
- (k) "Merger" refers to the joining of two (2) or more entities into an existing entity or to form a new entity, including joint ventures;
- (l) "Relevant market" refers to the market in which a particular good or service is sold and which is a combination of the relevant product market and the relevant geographic market, defined as follows:
 - (1) a relevant product market comprises all those goods and/or services which are regarded as interchangeable or substitutable by the consumer or the customer, by reason of the goods and/or services' characteristics, their prices, and their intended use; and
 - (2) the relevant geographic market comprises the area in which the entity concerned is involved in the supply and demand of goods and services, in which the conditions of competition are sufficiently homogenous and which can be distinguished from neighboring areas because the conditions of competition are different in those area;
- (m) "Ultimate parent entity" is the juridical entity that, directly or indirectly, controls a party to the transaction, and is not controlled by any other entity.

RULE 3. PROHIBITED ACTS

SECTION 1. Anti-Competitive Agreements.

- (a) The following agreements, between or among competitors, are *per se* prohibited:
 - (1) Restricting competition as to price, or components thereof, or other terms of trade;
 - (2) Fixing the price at an auction or in any form of bidding, including cover bidding, bid suppression, bid rotation and market allocation, and other analogous practices of bid manipulation.

- (b) The following agreements, between or among competitors, which have the object or effect of substantially preventing, restricting, or lessening competition shall be prohibited:
- (1) Setting, limiting, or controlling production, markets, technical development, or investment;
 - (2) Dividing or sharing the market, whether by volume of sales or purchases, territory, type of goods or services, buyers or sellers, or any other means.
- (c) Agreements other than those specified in (a) and (b) of this Section, which have the object or effect of substantially preventing, restricting, or lessening competition shall also be prohibited. *Provided*, that those which contribute to improving the production or distribution of goods and services or to promoting technical or economic progress, while allowing consumers a fair share of the resulting benefits, may not necessarily be deemed a violation of the Act.
- (d) For purposes of this Section, entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with another entity or entities, have common economic interests, and are not otherwise able to decide or act independently of each other, shall not be considered competitors.

SECTION 2. Abuse of Dominant Position.

- (a) It shall be prohibited for one or more entities to abuse their dominant position by engaging in conduct that would substantially prevent, restrict, or lessen competition, including:
- (1) Selling goods or services below cost with the object of driving competition out of the relevant market. *Provided*, that in the Commission's evaluation of this fact, it shall consider whether such entity or entities had no such object and that the price established was in good faith to meet or compete with the lower price of a competitor in the same market selling the same or comparable product or service of like quality.
 - (2) Imposing barriers to entry or committing acts that prevent competitors from growing within the market in an anti-competitive manner, except those that develop in the market as a result of or arising from a superior product or process, business acumen, or legal rights or laws;

- (3) Making a transaction subject to acceptance by the other parties of other obligations which, by their nature or according to commercial usage, have no connection with the transaction;
- (4) Setting prices or other terms or conditions that discriminate unreasonably between customers or sellers of the same goods or services, where such customers or sellers are contemporaneously trading on similar terms and conditions, where the effect may be to lessen competition substantially; *Provided*, that the following shall be considered permissible price differentials:
 - i. Socialized pricing for the less fortunate sector of the economy;
 - ii. Price differentials which reasonably or approximately reflect differences in the cost of manufacture, sale, or delivery resulting from differing methods, technical conditions, or quantities in which the goods or services are sold or delivered to the buyers or sellers;
 - iii. Price differential or terms of sale offered in response to the competitive price of payments, services, or changes in the facilities furnished by a competitor; and
 - iv. Price changes in response to changing market conditions, marketability of goods or services, or volume.
- (5) Imposing restrictions on the lease or contract for sale or trade of goods or services concerning where, to whom, or in what forms goods or services may be sold or traded, such as:
 - i. fixing prices, or
 - ii. giving preferential discounts or rebate upon such price, or
 - iii. imposing conditions not to deal with competing entities,where the object or effect of the restrictions is to prevent, restrict or lessen competition substantially: *Provided*, that nothing contained in the Act shall prohibit or render unlawful:
 - 1) Permissible franchising, licensing, exclusive merchandising, or exclusive distributorship agreements, such as those which give each party the right to unilaterally terminate the

agreement, unless found by the Commission to have substantial anti-competitive effect;

- 2) Agreements protecting intellectual property rights, confidential information, or trade secrets;
 - (6) Making supply of particular goods or services dependent upon the purchase of other goods or services from the supplier which have no direct connection with the main goods or services to be supplied;
 - (7) Directly or indirectly imposing unfairly low purchase prices for the goods or services of, among others, marginalized agricultural producers, fisherfolk, micro-, small-, medium-scaled enterprises, and other marginalized service providers and producers;
 - (8) Directly or indirectly imposing unfair purchase or selling price on their competitors, customers, suppliers, or consumers, *Provided* that prices that develop in the market as a result of or due to a superior product or process, business acumen or legal rights or laws shall not be considered unfair prices; and
 - (9) Limiting production, markets, or technical development to the prejudice of consumers, *Provided*, that limitations that develop in the market as a result of or due to a superior product or process, business acumen, or legal rights or laws shall not be a violation of this Act.
- (b) Nothing in the Act or these Rules shall be construed or interpreted as a prohibition on having a dominant position in a relevant market, or on acquiring, maintaining, and increasing market share through legitimate means that do not substantially prevent, restrict, or lessen competition.
 - (c) Any conduct which contributes to improving production or distribution of goods or services within the relevant market, or promoting technical and economic progress, while allowing consumers a fair share of the resulting benefit may not necessarily be considered an abuse of dominant position.
 - (d) The foregoing shall not constrain the Commission or the relevant regulator from pursuing measures that would promote fair competition or more competition as provided in the Act.

SECTION 3. Determination of exceptions.

In Section 2, par. (a) (2), (8) and (9), the concerned entity or entities invoking the exception shall clearly establish to the Commission's satisfaction, that the barrier to entry or anti-competitive act is an indispensable and natural result of the superior product or process, business acumen, or legal rights or laws.

RULE 4. MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

SECTION 1. Review of mergers and acquisitions.

The Commission, *motu proprio* or upon notification as provided under these Rules, shall have the power to review mergers and acquisitions having a direct, substantial and reasonably foreseeable effect on trade, industry, or commerce in the Philippines, based on factors deemed relevant by the Commission.

- (a) In conducting this review, the Commission shall:
 - (1) Assess whether a proposed merger or acquisition is likely to substantially prevent, restrict, or lessen competition in the relevant market or in the market for goods and services as may be determined by the Commission; and
 - (2) Take into account any substantiated efficiencies put forward by the parties to the proposed merger or acquisition, which are likely to arise from the transaction.
- (b) In evaluating the competitive effects of a merger or acquisition, the Commission shall endeavor to compare the competitive conditions that would likely result from the merger or acquisition with the conditions that would likely have prevailed without the merger or acquisition.
- (c) In its evaluation, the Commission may consider, on a case-to-case basis, the broad range of possible factual contexts and the specific competitive effects that may arise in different transactions, such as:
 - (1) the structure of the relevant markets concerned;
 - (2) the market position of the entities concerned;
 - (3) the actual or potential competition from entities within or outside of the relevant market;

(4) the alternatives available to suppliers and users, and their access to supplies or markets;

(5) any legal or other barriers to entry.

SECTION 2. Notifying entities.

(a) Parties to a merger or acquisition that satisfy the thresholds in Section 3 of this Rule are required to notify the Commission before the execution of the definitive agreements relating to the transaction.

(b) If notice to the Commission is required for a merger or acquisition, then all acquiring and acquired pre-acquisition ultimate parent entities or any entity authorized by the ultimate parent entity to file notification on its behalf must each submit a Notification Form (the "Form") and comply with the procedure set forth in Section 5 of this Rule. The parties shall not consummate the transaction before the expiration of the relevant periods provided in this Rule.

(c) In the formation of a joint venture (other than in connection with a merger or consolidation), the contributing entities shall be deemed acquiring entities, and the joint venture shall be deemed the acquired entity.

SECTION 3. Thresholds for compulsory notification.

Parties to a merger or acquisition are required to provide notification when:

(a) The aggregate annual gross revenues in, into or from the Philippines, or value of the assets in the Philippines of the ultimate parent entity of at least one of the acquiring or acquired entities, including that of all entities that the ultimate parent entity controls, directly or indirectly, exceeds One Billion Pesos (PhP1,000,000,000.00).

and

(b) The value of the transaction exceeds One Billion Pesos (PhP1,000,000,000.00), as determined in subsections (1), (2), (3) or (4), as the case may be.

(1) With respect to a proposed merger or acquisition of assets in the Philippines if either

- i. the aggregate value of the assets in the Philippines being acquired in the proposed transaction exceeds One Billion Pesos (PhP1,000,000,000.00); or
 - ii. the gross revenues generated in the Philippines by assets acquired in the Philippines exceed One Billion Pesos (PhP1,000,000,000.00).
- (2) With respect to a proposed merger or acquisition of assets outside the Philippines, if
 - i. the aggregate value of the assets in the Philippines of the acquiring entity exceeds One Billion Pesos (PhP1,000,000,000.00); and
 - ii. the gross revenues generated in or into the Philippines by those assets acquired outside the Philippines exceed One Billion Pesos (PhP1,000,000,000.00).
- (3) With respect to a proposed merger or acquisition of assets inside and outside the Philippines, if
 - i. the aggregate value of the assets in the Philippines of the acquiring entity exceeds One Billion Pesos (PhP1,000,000,000.00); and
 - ii. the aggregate gross revenues generated in or into the Philippines by assets acquired in the Philippines and any assets acquired outside the Philippines collectively exceed One Billion Pesos (PhP1,000,000,000.00).
- (4) With respect to a proposed acquisition of (i) voting shares of a corporation or of (ii) an interest in a non-corporate entity
 - i. If the aggregate value of the assets in the Philippines that are owned by the corporation or non-corporate entity or by entities it controls, other than assets that are shares of any of those corporations, exceed One Billion Pesos (PhP1,000,000,000.00); or
 - ii. The gross revenues from sales in, into, or from the Philippines of the corporation or non-corporate entity or by entities it controls, other than assets that are shares of any of

those corporations, exceed One Billion Pesos (PhP1,000,000,000.00);

and

iii. If

A. as a result of the proposed acquisition of the voting shares of a corporation, the entity or entities acquiring the shares, together with their affiliates, would own voting shares of the corporation that, in the aggregate, carry more than the following percentages of the votes attached to all the corporation's outstanding voting shares:

I. Thirty-five percent (35%), or

II. Fifty percent (50%), if the entity or entities already own more than the percentage set out in subsection I above, as the case may be, before the proposed acquisition;

or

B. as a result of the proposed acquisition of an interest in a non-corporate entity, the entity or entities acquiring the interest, together with their affiliates, would hold an aggregate interest in the non-corporate entity that entitles the entity or entities to receive more than the following percentages of the profits of the non-corporate entity or assets of that non-corporate entity on its dissolution:

I. Thirty-five percent (35%), or

II. Fifty percent (50%), if the entity or entities acquiring the interest are already entitled to receive more than the percentage set out in subsection I immediately above before the proposed acquisition.

(c) Where an entity has already exceeded the 35% threshold for an acquisition of voting shares, or the 35% threshold for an acquisition of an interest in a non-corporate entity, another notification will be required if the same

entity will exceed 50% threshold after making a further acquisition of either voting shares or an interest in a non-corporate entity.

- (d) In a notifiable joint venture transaction, an acquiring entity shall be subject to the notification requirements if either (i) the aggregate value of the assets that will be combined in the Philippines or contributed into the proposed joint venture exceeds One Billion Pesos (PhP1,000,000,000.00) or (ii) the gross revenues generated in the Philippines by assets to be combined in the Philippines or contributed into the proposed joint venture exceed One Billion Pesos (PhP1,000,000,000.00). In determining the assets of the joint venture, the following shall be included:
- 1) All assets which any entity contributing to the formation of the joint venture has agreed to transfer, or for which agreements have been secured for the joint venture to obtain at any time, whether or not such entity is subject to the requirements of the act; and
 - 2) Any amount of credit or any obligations of the joint venture which any entity contributing to the formation has agreed to extend or guarantee, at any time.
- (e) A merger or acquisition consisting of successive transactions, or acquisition of parts of one or more entities, which shall take place within a one-year period between the same parties, or any entity they control or are controlled by or are under common control with another entity or entities, shall be treated as one transaction. If a binding preliminary agreement provides for such successive transactions or acquisition of parts, the entities shall provide notification on the basis of such preliminary agreement. If there is no binding preliminary agreement, notification shall be made when the parties execute the agreement relating to the last transaction which, when taken together with the preceding transactions, satisfies the thresholds under this Section.
- (f) For purposes of calculating notification thresholds:
- (1) The aggregate value of assets in the Philippines shall be as stated on the last regularly prepared balance sheet or the most recent audited financial statements in which those assets are accounted for.
 - (2) The gross revenues from sales of an entity shall be the amount stated on the last regularly prepared annual statement of income and expense of that entity.

- (g) A transaction that meets the thresholds and does not comply with the notification requirements and waiting periods set out in Section 5 shall be considered void and will subject the parties to an administrative fine of one percent (1%) to five percent (5%) of the value of the transaction.
- (h) In the case of a merger or acquisition of banks, banking institutions, building and loan associations, trust companies, insurance companies, public utilities, educational institutions, and other special corporations governed by special laws, a favorable or no-objection ruling by the Commission shall not be construed as dispensing with the requirement for a favorable recommendation by the appropriate government agency under Section 79 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines.
- (i) A favorable recommendation by a governmental agency with a competition mandate shall give rise to a disputable presumption that the proposed merger or acquisition is not violative of the Act or these Rules, *Provided*, that the recommendation must arise directly from the exercise of the agency's mandate to determine any anti-competitive effect of the proposed merger or acquisition.

SECTION 4. Consultations preceding the submission of notification.

- (a) Prior to filing a notification pursuant to this Rule, parties to a proposed merger or acquisition that are required to notify may inform the Commission of their proposed merger or acquisition and request a pre-notification consultation with the staff of the Commission.

To request a meeting, the parties must provide the following information in writing:

- (1) the names and business contact information of the entities concerned;
 - (2) the type of transaction; and
 - (3) the markets covered or lines of businesses by the proposed merger or acquisition.
- (b) During such pre-notification consultations, the parties may seek non-binding advice on the specific information that is required to be in the notification.

SECTION 5. Procedure for notification and review.

- (a) Each party to a merger or acquisition required to give notification to the Commission shall submit the Notification Form and pay such applicable fees as may be determined by the Commission. An electronic copy of the Form and a scanned copy of the certification referred to in subparagraph (b) of this Section, contained in a secure electronic storage device, shall likewise be submitted to the Commission, simultaneous with the filing of the aforementioned hard copy.
- (b) The Form must be signed by a general partner of a partnership, an officer or director of a corporation, or in the case of a natural person, the natural person or his/her legal representative, and certified that the contents of the Form are true and accurate of their own personal knowledge and/or based on authentic records. In all cases, the certifying individual must possess actual authority to make the certification on behalf of the entity filing the notification.
- (c) The parties may notify, on the basis of a binding preliminary agreement in any form, such as a memorandum of agreement, term sheet, or letter of intent. Each of the acquired and acquiring entities must submit an affidavit with their Forms, attesting to the fact that a binding preliminary agreement has been executed and that each party has an intention of completing the proposed transaction in good faith.
- (d) Both the certification and the affidavit must be notarized or otherwise authenticated.
- (e) Except as described below, the waiting period begins after all notifying entities have filed their respective Forms, together with the corresponding certifications and affidavits, and have been notified by the Commission that the Forms are complete.
 - (1) In voting securities acquisitions, such as tender offers, third party and open market transactions, in which the acquiring entity proposes to buy voting securities from shareholders of the acquired entity, rather than from the entity itself:
 - i. the acquiring entity is required to serve notice on the issuer of those shares to ensure the acquired entity is aware of its reporting obligation;
 - ii. only the acquiring entity must submit an affidavit. The acquiring entity must state in the affidavit that it has an intention of completing the proposed transaction in good faith, and that it has served notice on the acquired entity as

to its potential reporting obligations (and in tender offers, the acquiring entity also must affirm that the intention to make the tender offer has been publicly announced); and

- iii. the waiting period begins after the acquiring entity files a complete Form.
- (f) Upon submission of the Form, the Commission shall determine within fifteen (15) days whether the Form and other relevant requirements have been completed in accordance with applicable rules or guidelines, and shall inform the parties of other information and/or documents it may have failed to supply, or issue a notice to the parties that the notification is sufficient for purposes of commencing Phase I review of the merger or acquisition.
 - (g) The waiting period under this Section shall commence only upon the Commission's determination that the notification has been completed in accordance with applicable rules and guidelines.
 - (h) Within thirty (30) days from commencing Phase I review, the Commission shall, if necessary, inform the parties of the need for a more comprehensive and detailed analysis of the merger or acquisition under a Phase II review, and request other information and/or documents that are relevant to its review.
 - (i) The issuance of the request under the immediately preceding paragraph has the effect of extending the period within which the agreement may not be consummated for an additional sixty (60) days. The additional sixty (60) day period shall begin on the day after the request for information is received by the parties; *Provided*, that, in no case shall the total period for review by the Commission of the subject agreement exceed ninety (90) days from the time the initial notification by the parties is deemed complete as provided under paragraph (f) of this Section; *Provided further*, that should the parties fail to provide the requested information within fifteen (15) days from receipt of the said request, the notification shall be deemed expired and the parties must refile their notification. Alternatively, should the parties wish to submit the requested information beyond the fifteen (15) day period, the parties may request for an extension of time within which to comply with the request for additional information, in which case, the period for review shall be correspondingly extended.
 - (j) Parties to a proposed transaction under review shall inform the Commission of any substantial modifications to the transaction. On the

basis of the information *provided*, the Commission shall determine if a new notification is required.

- (k) Where notification of a transaction is not required, then the periods provided above for the Commission to conclude its review shall not apply.
- (l) The Commission, in its discretion, may terminate a waiting period prior to its expiration.
- (m) When either waiting period set out ends on a Saturday, Sunday or holiday, the waiting period is extended until the next business day.
- (n) When the above periods have expired and no decision has been promulgated for whatever reason, the merger or acquisition shall be deemed approved and the parties may proceed to implement or consummate it.
- (o) All notices, documents, and information provided to or emanating from the Commission under Sections 4 and 5 of this Rule shall be subject to the confidentiality rule under Section 34 of the Act and Section 13 of this Rule, except for the purpose of enforcing the Act or these Rules, or when the release of information contained therein is with the consent of the notifying entity or is mandatorily required to be disclosed by law or by a valid order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or of a government or regulatory agency, including an exchange.

SECTION 6. Effect of notification.

If within the relevant periods stipulated in the preceding section, the Commission determines that the merger or acquisition agreement is prohibited under Section 20 of the Act and Section 9 of this Rule, and does not qualify for exemption under Section 21 of the Act and Section 10 of this Rule, the Commission may:

- (a) Prohibit the implementation of the agreement;
- (b) Prohibit the implementation of the agreement unless and until it is modified by changes specified by the Commission; or
- (c) Prohibit the implementation of the agreement unless and until the pertinent party or parties enter into legally enforceable agreements specified by the Commission.

SECTION 7. Publication of notification summary.

- (a) When additional information or documents requested by the Commission for the purpose of a Phase II review of a notified merger or acquisition has been submitted by the parties, the Commission shall publish on its website the following information related to the notification on the basis of the Form submitted by the parties:
 - (1) the name of the involved entities;
 - (2) the type of the transaction;
 - (3) the markets covered or lines of businesses by the proposed merger or acquisition; and
 - (4) the date when the complete notification was received.
- (b) When publishing this information, the Commission shall take into account the legitimate interest of the entities regarding the protection of their trade secrets and other confidential information.

SECTION 8. Modifications to thresholds on compulsory notification.

The Commission shall publish, from time to time, regulations adopting, modifying, rescinding or otherwise changing:

- (a) The transaction value threshold and such other criteria subject to compulsory notification;
- (b) The information that must be supplied for notified mergers or acquisitions;
- (c) Exceptions or exemptions from the notification requirement; and
- (d) Other rules relating to the notification procedures.

SECTION 9. Prohibited mergers and acquisitions.

Merger or acquisition agreements that substantially prevent, restrict, or lessen competition in the Philippines in the relevant market or in the market for goods or services, as may be determined by the Commission, shall be prohibited.

SECTION 10. Exemptions from prohibited mergers and acquisitions.

Merger or acquisition agreements prohibited under Section 20 of the Act and Section 9 of this Rule may, nonetheless, be exempt from prohibition by the Commission when the parties establish either of the following:

- (a) The concentration has brought about or is likely to bring about gains in efficiencies that are greater than the effects of any limitation on competition that result or are likely to result from the merger or acquisition agreement; or
- (b) A party to the merger or acquisition agreement is faced with actual or imminent financial failure, and the agreement represents the least anti-competitive arrangement among the known alternative uses for the failing entity's assets.

Provided, that an entity shall not be prohibited from continuing to own and hold the stock or other share capital or assets of another corporation, which it acquired prior to the approval of the Act, or from acquiring or maintaining its market share in a relevant market through such means without violating the provisions of the Act and these Rules;

Provided, further, that the acquisition of the stock or other share capital of one or more corporations solely for investment and not used for voting or exercising control and not to otherwise bring about, or attempt to bring about the prevention, restriction or lessening of competition in the relevant market shall not be prohibited.

SECTION 11. Burden of proof.

The burden of proof under Section 10 of this Rule lies with the parties seeking the exemption. A party seeking to rely on the exemption specified in Section 21(a) of the Act or Section 10(a) of this Rule must demonstrate that if the agreement were not implemented, significant efficiency gains would not be realized.

SECTION 12. Finality of rulings on mergers and acquisitions.

Merger or acquisition agreements that have received a favorable ruling from the Commission, except when such ruling was obtained on the basis of fraud or false material information, may not be challenged under the Act or these Rules.

SECTION 13. Treatment of confidential information.

- (a) Information, including documents, shall not be communicated or made accessible by the Commission, insofar as it contains trade secrets or other

confidential information, the disclosure of which is not considered necessary by the Commission for the purpose of the review.

- (b) Any entity or party that supplies information, including documents, to the Commission, shall clearly identify any material that it considers to be confidential, provide a justification for the request of confidential treatment of the information supplied and the time period within which confidentiality is requested, and provide a separate non-confidential version by the date set by the Commission.
- (c) The Commission may require the parties to the merger or acquisition and other interested parties to identify any part of a decision or case summary adopted by the Commission, if any, which in their view contains trade secrets or other confidential information. Where trade secrets or other confidential information are identified, the parties to the merger or acquisition and other interested parties shall provide a justification for the request of confidential treatment and provide a separate non-confidential version by the date set by the Commission.
- (d) Whenever the Commission, pursuant to Section 13(c) of this Rule, deems that the justification for confidential treatment provided by the party is insufficient or not grounded, it shall inform the interested party of its decision to make the information accessible.
- (e) If a merger or acquisition is under review in multiple jurisdictions, parties to the transaction may waive the confidentiality protections contained in this Rule, so as to allow the Commission to exchange otherwise protected information with competition authorities in other countries.

RULE 5. DETERMINATION OF THE RELEVANT MARKET

SECTION 1. For purposes of determining the relevant market, the following factors, among others, affecting the substitutability among goods or services constituting such market, and the geographic area delineating the boundaries of the market shall be considered:

- (a) The possibilities of substituting the goods or services in question with others of domestic or foreign origin, considering the technological possibilities, the extent to which substitutes are available to consumers and the time required for such substitution;

- (b) The cost of distribution of the good or service, its raw materials, its supplements and substitutes from other areas and abroad, considering freight, insurance, import duties, and non-tariff restrictions; the restrictions imposed by economic agents or by their associations; and the time required to supply the market from those areas;
- (c) The cost and probability of users or consumers seeking other markets; and
- (d) National, local or international restrictions which limit the access by users or consumers to alternate sources of supply or the access of suppliers to alternate consumers.

RULE 6. DETERMINATION OF CONTROL

SECTION 1. What constitutes control of an entity.

Control refers to the ability to substantially influence or direct the actions or decisions of an entity, whether by contract, agency or otherwise.

In determining the control of an entity, the Commission may consider the following:

- (a) Control is presumed to exist when the parent owns directly or indirectly, through subsidiaries, more than one half (1/2) of the voting power of an entity, unless in exceptional circumstances, it can clearly be demonstrated that such ownership does not constitute control.
- (b) Control also exists even when an entity owns one half (1/2) or less of the voting power of another entity when:
 - (1) There is power over more than one half (1/2) of the voting rights by virtue of an agreement with investors;
 - (2) There is power to direct or govern the financial and operating policies of the entity under a statute or agreement;
 - (3) There is power to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the board of directors or equivalent governing body;
 - (4) There is power to cast the majority votes at meetings of the board of directors or equivalent governing body;

- (5) There exists ownership over or the right to use all or a significant part of the assets of the entity; or
- (6) There exist rights or contracts which confer decisive influence on the decisions of the entity.

RULE 7. DETERMINATION OF ANTI-COMPETITIVE AGREEMENT OR CONDUCT

SECTION 1. Determination of an anti-competitive agreement or conduct.

In determining whether an anti-competitive agreement or conduct substantially prevents, restricts, or lessens competition, the Commission, in appropriate cases, shall, *inter alia*:

- (a) Define the relevant market allegedly affected by the anti-competitive agreement or conduct, following the principles laid out in Section 24 of the Act and Rule 5 of these Rules;
- (b) Determine if there is actual or potential adverse impact on competition in the relevant market caused by the alleged agreement or conduct, and if such impact is substantial and outweighs the actual or potential efficiency gains that result from the agreement or conduct;
- (c) Adopt a broad and forward-looking perspective, recognizing future market developments, any overriding need to make the goods or services available to consumers, the requirements of large investments in infrastructure, the requirements of law, and the need of our economy to respond to international competition, but also taking account of past behavior of the parties involved and prevailing market conditions;
- (d) Balance the need to ensure that competition is not prevented or substantially restricted and the risk that competition efficiency, productivity, innovation, or development of priority areas or industries in the general interest of the country may be deterred by overzealous or undue intervention; and
- (e) Assess the totality of evidence on whether it is more likely than not that the entity has engaged in anti-competitive agreement or conduct, including whether the entity's conduct was done with a reasonable commercial purpose, such as but not limited to, phasing out of a product or closure of a business, or as a reasonable commercial response to the market entry or conduct of a competitor.

RULE 8. DETERMINATION OF DOMINANCE

SECTION 1. Existence of dominance.

Dominance can exist on the part of one entity (single dominance) or of two or more entities (collective dominance).

SECTION 2. Assessment of dominance.

In determining whether an entity has a market dominant position for purposes of this Act and these Rules, the Commission shall consider the following illustrative and non-exhaustive criteria, as may be appropriate:

- (a) The share of the entity in the relevant market and the ability of the entity to fix prices unilaterally or to restrict supply in the relevant market;
- (b) The share of other market participants in the relevant market;
- (c) The existence of barriers to entry and the elements which could foreseeably alter both the said barriers and the supply from competitors;
- (d) The existence and power of its competitors;
- (e) The credible threat of future expansion by its actual competitors or entry by potential competitors (expansion and entry);
- (f) Market exit of actual competitors;
- (g) The bargaining strength of its customers (countervailing power);
- (h) The possibility of access by its competitors or other entities to its sources of inputs;
- (i) The power of its customers to switch to other goods or services;
- (j) Its recent conduct;
- (k) Its ownership, possession or control of infrastructure which are not easily duplicated;
- (l) Its technological advantages or superiority, compared to other competitors;

- (m) Its easy or privileged access to capital markets or financial resources;
- (n) Its economies of scale and of scope;
- (o) Its vertical integration; and
- (p) The existence of a highly developed distribution and sales network.

SECTION 3. Presumption of dominance.

There shall be a rebuttable presumption of market dominant position if the market share of an entity in the relevant market is at least fifty percent (50%), unless a new market share threshold is determined by the Commission for that particular sector.

SECTION 4. Setting the thresholds for dominance.

The Commission shall, from time to time, determine and publish the threshold for dominant position or the minimum level of share in the relevant market that could give rise to a presumption of dominant position. In such a determination, the Commission would consider:

- (a) The structure of the relevant market;
- (b) The degree of integration;
- (c) Access to end-users;
- (d) Technology and financial resources; and
- (e) Other factors affecting the control of a market, as provided in Section 2 of this Rule.

SECTION 5. Exceptions.

The Commission shall not consider the acquisition, maintenance and increase of market share through legitimate means that does not substantially prevent, restrict, or lessen competition in the market, such as but not limited to, having superior skills, rendering superior service, producing or distributing quality products, having business acumen, and enjoying the use of protected intellectual property rights as violative of the Act and these Rules, *Provided*, that the concerned entity or entities invoking the exception shall clearly establish to the Commission's satisfaction, that the barrier to entry or anti-competitive act is an

indispensable and natural result of the superior product or process, business acumen, or legal rights or laws.

RULE 9. FORBEARANCE

SECTION 1. Forbearance of the Commission.

The Commission, *motu proprio* or upon application, prior to its initiation of an inquiry, may forbear from applying the provisions of the Act or these Rules, for a limited time, in whole or in part, in all or specific cases, on an entity or group of entities, if in its determination:

- (a) Enforcement is not necessary to the attainment of the policy objectives of this Act;
- (b) Forbearance will neither impede competition in the market where the entity or group of entities seeking exemption operates nor in related markets;
- (c) Forbearance is consistent with public interest and the benefit and welfare of the consumers; and
- (d) Forbearance is justified in economic terms;

Provided, that forbearance will be granted for a maximum period of one year. Any extension to the period will have to be expressly approved by the Commission. Any extension of the duration of an exemption shall not be longer than one year.

SECTION 2. Public hearing.

- (a) A public hearing shall be held to assist the Commission in making its determination under Section 1 of this Rule.
- (b) The Commission's order exempting the relevant entity, or group of entities under this Rule shall be made public. Conditions may be attached to the forbearance if the Commission deems it appropriate to ensure the long-term interests of consumers.
- (c) In the event that the basis for the issuance of the exemption order ceases to be valid, the order may be withdrawn by the Commission.

RULE 10. FINAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. Revisions of these Rules.

The Commission may revise these Rules whenever it deems necessary and after due consultation with affected stakeholders.

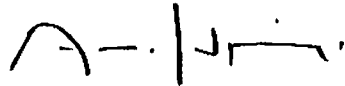
SECTION 2. Separability clause.

Should any provision herein be subsequently declared unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity or legality of the other provisions.

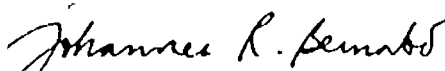
SECTION 3. Effectivity.

These Rules shall take effect fifteen (15) days after the date of its publication in at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

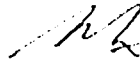
Approved, this 31st day of May 2016.



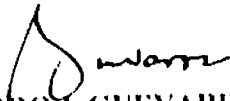
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