



## TABLE 1: COMPETITION IMPACT ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

If the answer is “yes” to any of the questions below, the policy will benefit from a competition impact assessment which can flag out any competition concerns early in the policy formulation process.

In affected markets identified, does the proposed policy:



Limit the number or range of sellers?

For example, does the proposed policy:

- Grant exclusive rights to a seller for the provision of a product (for example, divestment of government-owned assets)?
- Involve procurement from a single or restricted group of sellers?
- Create a form of licensing scheme for sellers?
- Significantly raise the cost of entry or exit for a seller?



Limit the ability of sellers to compete?

For example, does the proposed policy:

- Control or substantially influence product price, quality or choice, for example,
  - o Issue a schedule to standardise product price, quality or choice across sellers?
  - o Set product or quality standards that (i) advantage some sellers over others or (ii) are unnecessarily high relative to consumers’ needs?
  - o Limit ability of sellers to introduce new products or supply existing products in new ways?
  - o Limit the geographic area in which a seller can operate or types of customers it can serve?
- Limit the freedom to advertise or market products?
- Raise the costs of some sellers relative to others?



Reduce the incentive of sellers to compete vigorously?

For example, does the proposed policy:

- Facilitate market players to set rules or engage in practices that reduce the need for them to compete under the pretext of self-regulation?
- Require or encourage the exchange of commercially sensitive information between sellers (for example, prices, output, sales or cost) which may facilitate collusion?
- Facilitate the sharing of resources between sellers that constitute a key cost component of their businesses?
- Restrict the ability of sellers to grow the size of their business?



Limit the choices and information available to consumers?

For example, does the proposed policy:

- Limit the ability of consumers to decide which seller to purchase from?
- Increase the cost (or inconvenience) of switching sellers for consumers?
- Reduce or limit information important for consumers to make purchase decisions effectively?

