## 7Up 3 (Botswana)

## Questionnaire

Instructions: The interviewees may not readily know about many of the concepts/subjects being asked in the questionnaire. Therefore, the interviewers need to explain, elaborate, and provide real-life examples whenever necessary. Please also prompt and probe wherever appropriate.

Additional comments by interviewee should be encouraged and carefully noted by the interviewer. The space given in the questionnaire does not limit the length and scope of the answers.

INTRODUCTION	
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I am \_\_\_\_\_\_ from the Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA). The Organisation is working to document views of businesspersons, consumers and policy-makers on the state of competition in Botswana. The main areas of focus are anti-competitive practices prevalent in the Botswana market.

## **Anti-competitive practices** are mainly of the following types:

- 1. **Price fixing**: Competitors at any levels in the production-distribution process enter a collusive agreement (form a cartel) and fix prices.
- 2. **Market sharing**: Two or more firms agree to allocate markets amongst them, i.e., predetermine who shall deal with whom and where to avoid competition.
- 3. **Bid rigging**: Firms participating in a bid for a tender, secretly arrange among themselves to determine the eventual winner.
- 4. **Tied selling**: A supplier forces a buyer interested in a desired product to buy another product (tied-product) along with it, even when the buyer is not interested in the tied-product.
- 5. **Exclusive dealing**: Here the producer forces an agreement with the retailer prohibiting the latter from dealing with competing producers or distributors.
- Concerted Refusal to deal: Firms at different levels of the same production-supply chain agree among themselves not to sell or buy from certain customers or suppliers.
- 7. **Resale Price Maintenance**: The producer dictates the resale price of the goods that would be charged by the retailers.
- 8. **Price discrimination**: This refers to a situation when a firm sets prices of its goods/services at will, depending on the circumstances.
- 9. **Entry barrier**: This refers to certain situations where the entry of new players in the market is hampered either by existing players/government or others.
- 10. **Predatory pricing**: A situation when a dominant enterprise charges low prices over a long period of time to drive a competitor out of the market, or deter others from entering the market and then raises prices to recoup its losses.
- 11. **Unfair Trade Practices**: These are anti-competitive practices mainly undertaken by individual firms as opposed to cartelisation whose net effect is it to curtail competition. One such practice is misleading advertisement.

Question	Answers	Code	Skip to
1. Name			
2. Designation			
3. Organisation			
4. Address and e-mail			
, radioss and o mai			
5. Are you aware of the extent	Insignificantly		
of prevalence of anti-	Moderately	2	
competitive practices in the	Significantly	3	
Botswana markets?	Hugely	4	
6. How are consumers	Insignificantly	1	
affected by such practices?	Moderately	2	
	Significantly	3	
7 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Hugely	4	
7. What are the most	(i) (ii)		
prevalent anti-competitive	(ii)	2 3	
practices in the Botswana markets?	(iii)	3	
(Please note the three most	Collective price fixing	01	
prevalent anti-competitive	Market sharing	02	
practices from the list in order	Bid rigging	03	
of importance and their effect	Tied selling	04	
on the markets) – See	Exclusive dealing	05	
definitions above.	Concerted Refusal to deal	06	
	Resale Price Maintenance	07	
	Price discrimination	08	
	Entry barrier	09	
	Predatory pricing	10	
	Unfair Trade Practices	11	
	Any other (please specify)	12	
8. Which sectors of the	(i)	1	
country's economy are most	(ii)	2	
affected by such practices?	(iii)	3	
(Please note three most			
prevalent sectors in order of			
importance)			
9. Which anti-competitive	(i)	1	
practices are prevalent at the	(ii)	2	
local level or in some parts of	(iii)	3	
the country?	(Use codes in Q7)		
10. Which anti-competitive	(i)	1	
practices occur at the	(ii)	2	
national level?	(iii)	3	
11 De some of such prociticas	(Use codes in Q7)	1	
11. Do some of such practices	• Yes	1	
originate from outside the	No     Can't say/don't know	2 3	
country as well (i.e., are MNCs/TNCs <sup>1</sup> engaged in such	Can't say/don't know	3	
practices)?			
12. Are there any rules,	• Yes	1	
12.7 (10 111010 dilly 10103,	100	1	1

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MNC: Multi National Company; TNC: Trans National Company

regulations or laws to check	• No	2 =>	18
such practices?	<ul> <li>Can't say/don't know</li> </ul>	3 =>	18
13. Please name them?	•		. •
13. Hease name mem?	(i)		
	(ii)		
	(iii)		
	(iv)		
	(v)		
14 Is any action taken if these	i ` · ·	1	
14. Is any action taken if these	Yes, always	1	
rules are violated?	<ul> <li>Yes, sometimes</li> </ul>	2	
	• No	3	
	<ul> <li>Can't say/don't know</li> </ul>	4	
15. Which agency provides			
justice to consumers?			
<ol><li>16. Are the agencies</li></ol>			
mentioned in Q15 above,			
government or private?			
17. Do you think that the	• Yes	1	1
1		1	
existing rules, regulations and	• No	2	
laws are sufficient to check	<ul> <li>Can't say/don't know</li> </ul>	3	
anti-competitive practices?			
18. Do you think that a	• Yes	1	
comprehensive law should be	• No	2 =>	32
•			
enacted to check anti-	Can't say/don't know	3 =>	32
competitive practices?			
19. What should be the	Focus on economic efficiency	1	
objectives of such a law?	and consumer welfare		
		2	
	Consider other socio-	2	
	economic issues		
	<ul> <li>Can't say/don't know</li> </ul>	3	
	Any other (please specify)	4	
20. Should it cover all types of	Yes	1 =>	22
			~~
enterprises and persons and all	• No	2	
areas of commercial activity?	Can't say/don't know	3 =>	22
21. Who should be exempted?	Small and medium enterprises	1	
	State owned enterprises	2	
	Public utilities	3	
	Export-oriented units	4	
	<ul> <li>Any other (please specify</li> </ul>	5	
22. What kind of	Autonomous CA	1	
implementation	Agency under relevant govt.	2	
•		_	
mechanism/competition	dept./ Ministry	_	
authority (CA) would you like	<ul> <li>Any other (please specify)</li> </ul>	3	
to have for your country?			
23. What kind of powers should	Both investigative and	1	
the CA have?	adjudicative		
IIIO C/ (IIQ VO T	,	2	
	Investigative only with		
	adjudicative power vested with		
	separate authority		
	Investigative only with	3	
	adjudicative power vested with		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	courts		
	<ul> <li>Can't say/don't know</li> </ul>	4	
	<ul> <li>Any other (please specify)</li> </ul>	5	
L	<u>I</u>	1	I

24. Should the CA deal with	<ul><li>Yes</li></ul>	1	
consumer protection issues as	• No	2	
well? If No, who then should	<ul> <li>Can't say/don't know</li> </ul>	3	
deal with consumer protection	Any other (please specify)	4	
•	• Arry office (piecase specify)	4	
issues?			
25. Should the specialised	<ul> <li>Yes, for some, with the CA</li> </ul>	1	
•			
sectoral regulators for	entrusted with overall power		
electricity, telecomunications	<ul> <li>Yes, for some, with the CA co-</li> </ul>		
etc., be given power to	ordinating with them	2	
	_	_	
handle such issues or should	Yes, for many of them, with the		
such powers be given to the	CA entrusted with overall	3	
CA should?	power		
Cr torroom.	•	4	
	Yes, for many of them, with the	4	
	CA coordinating with them		
	<ul> <li>Any other (please specify)</li> </ul>	5	
0/ ()			
26. Should violation(s) of the	Yes in some cases	1	
law be criminalised?	<ul> <li>Yes in all cases</li> </ul>	2	
	• No	3	
	<ul> <li>Can't say/don't know</li> </ul>	4	
27. Should there be exemption	• Yes	1	
on public interest ground (e.g.,	• No		
, , ,		2	
technological advancement,	<ul> <li>Can't say/don't know</li> </ul>	3	
protecting interest of SMEs or			
,			
socially disadvantaged			
groups, employment)?			
		_	
28. How would such provisions	• Through well-defined	1	
be protected against	guidelines		
misuse/abuse?		2	
11112026/000266	•		
	<ul> <li>Can't say/don't know</li> </ul>	3	
	<ul> <li>Any other (please specify)</li> </ul>	4	
29. Should the law have		1	
	• Yes		
provisions to ensure right to	• No	2	
private action?	<ul> <li>Can't say/don't know</li> </ul>	3	
phraic denom:			
	<ul> <li>Any other (please specify)</li> </ul>	4	
30. Do you think that the CA	<ul><li>Yes</li></ul>	1	
should involve different	• No	2 =>	32
stakeholder groups in its	<ul> <li>Can't say/don't know</li> </ul>	3 =>	32
functioning especially			
advocacy/publicity etc.?			
	- Dy a considerational revisit a language	1	
31. In what way?	By occasional public hearings	1	
	<ul> <li>Through a structured</li> </ul>	2	
	consultative committee		
		2	
	<ul> <li>Any other (please specify)</li> </ul>	3	
32. In general, should	Profit motive only	1	
	· ·		
businesses try to balance their	<ul> <li>Profit, but CW sometimes</li> </ul>	2	
profit motives with consumer	Maintain a balance	3	
welfare (CW)?	<ul> <li>Can't say/don't know</li> </ul>	4	
TOTAL (CTT):	•		
	<ul> <li>Any other (please specify)</li> </ul>	5	
33. Are there state owned	• Yes	1	
monopolies in Botswana?	• No	2	
	Can't Say	3	
34. Do state-owned	• Yes	1	
monopolies indulge in anti-	• No	2	
monopolios madige in arm-	- 110		

competitive practises?	Can't Say	3	
35. If you encounter any anti competitive practice, how would you react?	<ul> <li>Seek help from Local Councils (LCs)</li> <li>Seek help from the Police</li> <li>Seek help from judiciary (courts)</li> </ul>	1 2 3	
	<ul> <li>Seek help from consumer organisations</li> <li>I would do nothing</li> <li>Any other (please specify)</li> </ul>	4 5 6	
	Any onler (please specify)	O	