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What should be the priorities for a competition policy reform agenda to ensure that efficient businesses, large or small, can compete effectively and drive growth in productivity and living standards?
<p>1) the review panel and or other government authority should immediately halt and or suspend current and immediate future development proposed by the multinationals including Woolworths and Coles pending the results and future direction of this review.</p> <p>2) Immediately suspend all aggressive and dominant advertising by the major retailers and prove that the items advertised at a low price are not propped up by producer or wholesaler</p> <p>3) Growth and expansion of companies is only achieved by injection of capital or resources only available either by being profitable or borrowing funds that would need to be repaid</p>
Is there a need for further competition-related reform in infrastructure sectors with a history of heavy government involvement (such as the water, energy and transport sectors)?
yes power water and transport should be streamlined in order that large and small business can compete i.e. remove all government subsidies for petrol ,power and water to the large multinationals companies operating in Australia. This would generate sufficient funds for the government to remove indexation on fuel ,liquor, cigarettes and a number of other products
Would there be a public benefit in encouraging greater competition and choice in sectors with substantial government participation (including education, health and disability care and support)?
only regulated competition would be beneficial to the Australian public Governments must always be responsible and accountable only for essential services including National security, Law and Order, national health, Basic education exploitation by multinationals not in Australia and its citizens best interest
Are the current competition laws working effectively to promote competitive markets, given increasing globalisation, changing market and social structures, and technological change?
the existing laws are no longer working since the duopoly being Coles and Woolworths have eliminated most of the competition It is common knowledge that these 2 companies control and dictate quality and variety, in over 70% of the following sectors GROCERIES, LIQUOR, HOTELS, HARDWARE, ELECTRONICS, APPAREL AND HOMEWARE, OFFICE SUPPLIES, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, INDUSTRIAL AND SAFETY AND NOW GETTING INTO INSURANCE AND BANKING, just to name a few. Once they control the internet to direct purchases to selected outlets there will no longer be any competition
Are competition-related institutions functioning effectively and promoting efficient outcomes for consumers and the maximum scope for industry participation?
Competition is very good for all aspect as stated in the paper provided that all players are in the same playing field and that not one entity within a group should support in any way either financially or by means of contra purchases another entity within the same group to either support with the intent of eliminating completion relating to the supported entity. i.e. groceries supporting fuels to the tune of up to 32 cents a litre discount which is no longer competitive towards the independents but becomes market dominance and unconscionable conduct by the duopoly

What institutional arrangements would best support a self-sustaining process for continual competition policy reform and review?

The government has to decide whether there is a role in our economy for small business which includes family run private companies

If the government finds that there must be a role for small business that it must find a way of protecting them from predatory pricing unconscionable conduct market dominance by the multinationals please look at the following example.

An area of 5 km radius has in excess of 30 liquor outlets including small boutique hotels with packaged liquor sales, liquor stores, and various clubs all ranging from 100 to 200 square meters in size all owned by individual or small family run private companies making a decent living for themselves and employees with the average store/ hotel employing between 10 either full/part time or casuals. In comes one or both of the duopoly namely FIRST CHOICE OR DAN MURPHY establish a 1500-2000 square meters outlet equal to 10 small other stores employing a maximum of ten staff and due to their aggressive market dominance propped up by the groceries giants destroy the existing businesses with the loss of a lot of jobs and way of life

In the above scenario prices of goods may only come down temporarily to eliminate the small operators and then move up to even higher than previous in order to recover perceived losses by the duopoly.