

ANTI-TRUST MEASURES

QUADPACK will always defend the principle of fair competition and will abstain from any conduct that is collusive, predatory or abuse of a position of power.

For this, QUADPACK defends:

- **NO fixing of prices or trade associations.**

The membership and participation of the company in these associations may pose particular problems, because they often involve meetings and other group activities between the competitors in which sensitive matters could be dealt with. Discuss, comment upon or enter into agreements, whether written or not, with competitors in relation to prices, discounts, assignment of markets or shares, restrictions on clients or suppliers, unlawful cooperation agreements.

- **NO boycotting of third parties**

Antitrust and competition laws prohibit any understanding, plan or agreement between competitors to boycott or refuse to do business with third parties [or the purchase of supplies]. For example, competitors cannot agree that they are going to disassociate themselves from a customer, decide not to use a supplier, alter the credit terms of a third party or agree on any other aspect of negotiations with third parties. Competitors are free to make all those decisions on their own, but not jointly.

- **NO manipulation of tenders**

Fraud in tenders also includes the determination of the parties who can compete in these or their exclusion, the conditions of their offers, the fixing of prices and any exchange of information regarding the foregoing terms made under conditions of exclusion with respect to third parties.

- **NO entering into reciprocal agreements**

An agreement of reciprocity is the practice of a purchaser agreeing the purchase of goods from a seller under the condition that the seller should in turn buy goods from the purchaser or a company related to the purchaser. Antitrust laws generally prohibit this type of agreement, since it stifles competition by artificially requiring a purchase that one of the parties would not otherwise make.

All purchase decisions must only be taken according to factors such as price, quality, sales conditions and the reliability of the supplier.

- **NO use of unlawful information**

Allow, or seek access to, or discuss confidential business information or other unpublished information (such as pricing, supply costs, profitability, strategy, business and marketing plans, product development plans, customer information).

Market information should only be obtained from public sources and from the clients themselves, but under certain circumstances and never in discussions or other communications with the competitors.

- **NO fixing of predatory prices**

Antitrust laws generally prohibit monopolistic behaviour. One type of monopolistic behaviour is predatory pricing, when a company sells a product or service at an unlawfully low price, [usually below costs for a certain period of time] with the intention of removing competitors from the market or to create entry barriers to possible new competitors.