PROVING THE EXISTENCE OF CARTELS WITH DIRECT & INDIRECT EVIDENCE



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INTRODUCTION

- Same problems that make detection and investigation difficult make proving a cartel case difficult
 - -Cartels conducted in secret
 - -Explanations for suspicious conduct
 - Competitor meetings
 - •Advance price announcements
 - -Inherent ambiguity of identical prices
 - -Victim knowledge limited

What to Prove ELEMENTS OF ANTITRUST CRIME

ELEMENTS OF ANTITRUST CRIME

- The charged conspiracy was <u>knowingly</u> <u>formed</u> and was <u>in existence</u> at or about the time alleged;
- 2. The defendant <u>knowingly joined</u> the charged conspiracy; and
- 3. The charged conspiracy either substantially affected <u>interstate commerce</u> or occurred within the flow of interstate commerce.

MAIN ELEMENT: AGREEMENT

- Mutual understanding that the parties will combine their efforts for a common, unlawful purpose
- Tacit agreement or understanding

NOT ELEMENTS

DO NOT NEED

- Formal agreement
- Legally enforceable promise
- Specific intent
- Coercion
- Or even express verbal agreement or understanding

STANDARD OF PROOF IN CRIMINAL CASES

Proof Beyond Reasonable Doubt
Unanimous Verdict of 12 Jurors

How to Prove TYPES OF EVIDENCE

TYPES OF EVIDENCE

- Direct Evidence
- Indirect or Circumstantial Evidence

DIRECT EVIDENCE

- Witness testimony: "We agreed."
- Document recording an agreement
- Document reporting an agreement
- Audio / video tapes



It's good having this meeting. If we hadn't met today, we were going to decrease our prices. This meeting keeps us competitive.

CARTEL MEETING | MAUI, HAWAII MAR. 10, 1994

INDIRECT / CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

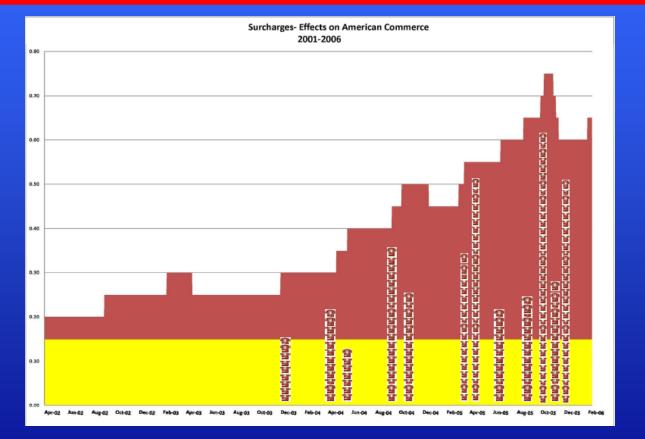
Evidence that relies on an inference to connect it to a conclusion of fact

INDIRECT / CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

• Examples:

- Simultaneous price increases by competitors
- Competitor meetings and phone calls
- Similar mistakes in bids
- Firms act in seemingly non-rational ways
- Acts of concealment

TIMING OF MEETINGS AND PHONE CALLS



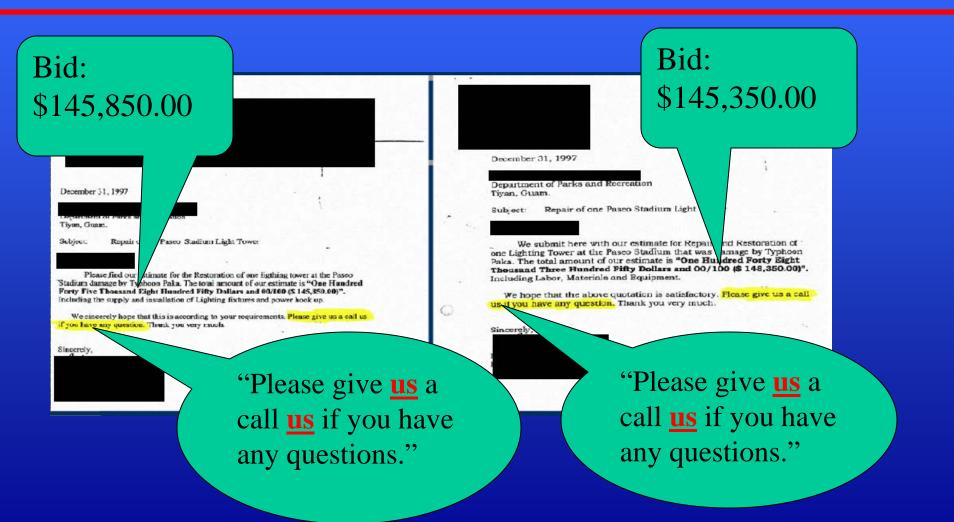
Use timelines to show relationships between events

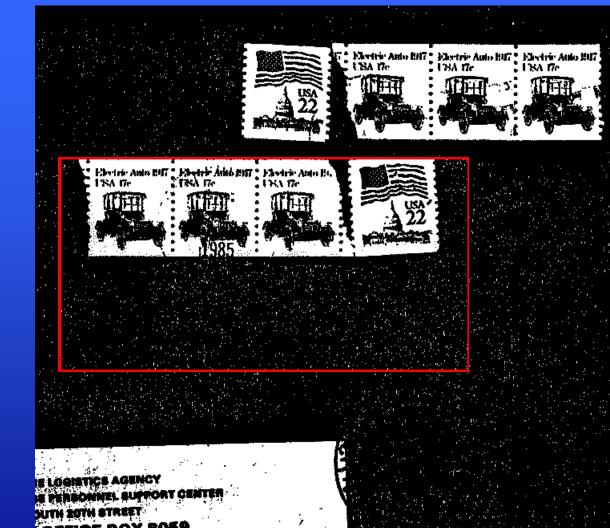
DETECTING ANTITRUST CRIMES: SIMILARITIES IN BID PROPOSALS

Look for:

- Similar handwriting, typeface, stationery, email address
- Last-minute changes white-outs, physical alterations to prices
- Vendor picks up an extra bid package for another vendor OR submits a competing vendor's bid

DETECTING ANTITRUST CRIMES: SIMILAR ERRORS SUBMITTED BY "COMPETITORS"





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ANTITRUST IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Same basic fraudulent conduct

- E-commerce: Recent case regarding agreement to fix prices using pricing algorithms
- Social Media

In electronic bids, look for:

- Metadata & IP addresses
- Copy-paste errors, identical misspellings, identical typos, identical math errors
- Cover e-mail header information that is incorrect

ANTITRUST IN THE DIGITAL AGE

From: Sent: To:
Cc: Bcc:
Subject: Update
When I spoke with up at this week she stated that she got some supplement funds this week, She needs three bids from you, stated that you know the drill. wow would like to keep it under one million this way
she is sure she can get it approved with minimal effort.
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CARTEL "DEFENSES"

- Do not stand up to critical examination
- Are widely rejected in jurisdictions with antimonopoly laws
- Are not supported by real-world experience

NOT A DEFENSE: REASONABLE PRICES, NO EFFECT

Reasonable Pricing

- "The price we set was not too high. It was merely to stabilize prices because otherwise, everyone would lose money."
- Agreement to fix or stabilize prices at any level is unlawful
- Really an argument against the basic principle of competition and antimonopoly laws

Lack of Effect

NOT A DEFENSE: "UNSAFE" COMPETITION

- "If we compete on price, we will reduce the safety and quality of the product or service that we provide, and consumers will be hurt."
- In most markets, quality judgments are best left to the consumer
- When consumers are not qualified to judge quality (e.g., medicines):
 - governmental quality regulation
 - non-government institutions may provide information
 - cartel does not solve this problem & is not the solution

CARTEL "DEFENSE": "SERVICE AND QUALITY COMPETITION"

- "We compete on service and quality. It is better for consumers if we all agree on one uniform high price and then all compete to provide better service or better quality."
- If a cartel raises prices, members may try to compete (or 'cheat') with service or quality
- Not what consumers really want
 - Competitive market provides them choice; cartel does not
 - If enough consumers want a certain price/quality alternative, and are willing to pay for it, a competitive market will make it available to them

CARTEL "DEFENSE": "CONFUSING COMPETITION"

- "Competition is too confusing. It is much easier for customers to understand things if all the prices are the same (or if they are assigned to one seller, etc.)."
- Sometimes competition produces a complex set of prices or goods
 - if customers are confused, some firms will find that it is profitable to simplify
- Sometimes competition produces many firms
 - customers do not have to contact all possible firms
 - competition can protect even lazy consumers

CARTEL "DEFENSE": "UNFAIR COMPETITION"

- "A cartel is necessary to stop unfair and unethical competition, such as secret discounts, rebates, and special deals."
- When a cartel makes this argument, it means that it wants to be able easily to detect 'cheating' on the cartel price
 - Especially in oligopolistic industries with public price lists
 - Discounts are often the leading edge of serious price competition in a market
- Different from legitimate consumer protection

COMMON ACTUAL DEFENSES

- No agreement
 - Only information exchange
 - Market intelligence
 - Bluffing
- Statute of limitations/withdrawal

DIFFICULTIES OF PROOF

DIFFICULTIES OF PROOF AT TRIAL

- Agreements reached in secret
 - Often no documentation
- Innocent explanations for suspicious conduct
 - "Follow the leader" pricing
 - Inherent ambiguity of identical prices
- Victims' knowledge limited
- Conspirator Witnesses

DIFFICULTIES OF PROOF AT TRIAL

- Members cheat
- Members compete on non-agreed aspects of competition
 - e.g., service, delivery, quality
- Cartels can break down, get back together

PROVING THE CARTEL

PROVING AGREEMENT

- Consider all types of evidence, direct and circumstantial
- Consider all the evidence together
- Circumstantial evidence can bolster direct evidence, and *vice versa*
 - "Some circumstantial evidence is very strong, as when you find a trout in the milk." Henry David Thoreau

PAPER AND PEOPLE: BUILDING THE MOST EFFECTIVE PROSECUTION

- Typically need both involved witnesses and compelling documents
 - "Smoking gun" documents great, but need witnesses to authenticate and explain
 - Cooperating witnesses are impeachable but bolstered by documents
 - Documents that show suspicious patterns/similarities in bids/prices need sponsoring witnesses to explain and elaborate
 - Gov't has the burden: prepare to counter all defenses and defense witnesses; impeach witnesses with their own documents
- Bottom line: successful prosecution requires jury appeal and ability to blunt defense tactics.

CORROBORATION IS KEY

- In complicated cases, being able to corroborate key facts with several sources of evidence is important to:
 - Show that statements of intention and agreement were acted upon
 - Demonstrate that actions had an impact
 - Test and support cooperator testimony
 - Make the evidentiary presentation compelling
- Connect Statements and Actions

CORROBORATION STEP: CONNECT STATEMENTS TO ACTION

- Look for sources of evidence that will demonstrate whether the conspirators acted in conformity with their statements
 - Witnesses
 - Note: even where a witness does not remember the particular incident in question, may be useful to hear from him what he would have done under the circumstances, based on longstanding practice
 - Communications
 - Look for conspirators remarking about whether a scheme worked. That may not often occur, but when it does, it can be extremely useful.

QUESTIONS?

