

Boots/ UniChem at the CAT

Bojana Ignjatovic Mergers Branch, OFT

Caveat: Opinions are my own, not the OFT's



OFT investigation

The parties

- Alliance UniChem
 - national 'full line' wholesaler
 - retail chain of 958 'Moss' / 'Alliance' pharmacies
- Boots
 - 1,423 health and beauty stores (1,350 pharmacies)
 - in-house 'short-line' wholesale; (contract) manufacturing



Substantive assessment (I)

- Vertical theories of harm
 - UniChem already vertically integrated, and Boots' full-line supplier
 - How does addition of Boots change UniChem's incentive/ ability?
- Buyer power
 - No convincing theory of harm
- Bargaining with the NHS
 - NHS a near-monopsony,
 - With a 'control of entry' lever at a local level



Substantive assessment (II)

- Horizontal issues in retail pharmacy: national
 - Considered ethicals, P medicines, GSL medicines as separate
 - Market shares not very high around 20%
 - Supermarkets are a constraint
 - Portfolio of local effects to be picked up by local analysis
- Horizontal issues in retail pharmacy: local
 - One mile radius, but geographic proximity of stores matters!
 - Little evidence of local competition
 - Price and service regulation, statutory restrictions on entry
 - ▶ But internal documents suggested some competitive interaction...



Substantive assessment (III)

- Conclusions on local issues
 - On a fascia count...
 - Merger to monopoly is problematic
 - Is 3:2 reduction in fascia a problem?
 - Lack of robust evidence to exclude competition concerns
 - Conservative approach → undertakings in lieu of a reference,
 c. 100 divestments



One month later...Celesio appeals!

The appellant

- UniChem's competitor in full-line wholesale, largest pharmacy chain
- Vociferous complainant during OFT enquiry

Grounds of appeal

- Reliance on fascia test
- Inadequate reasoning of no SLC beyond 3:2 fascia reduction
 - Why no problem with 4:3 or 5:4?
- National issues
 - store portfolio impact if number of problem stores underestimated
- OFT therefore not entitled to accept UILs



Fascia test on trial (I)

- Celesio's case
 - Fascia test fails to take account of particular strength of Boots
 - Although Boots not particularly strong in dispensing
 - Variations of store numbers by locality: can understate market share

SHARE OF STORES UNDERREPORTING Merging parties, 40% share of stores each Competitors, 10% share of stores each Competitors, 10% share of stores each Competitors, 10% share of stores each



Fascia test on trial (II)

- OFT arguments
 - Measures of concentration only provide a framework
 - Fascia test is suitable in this case
 - Commonly owned stores standardised across key parameters
 - Significant standardisation across all stores by regulation
 - Boots and UniChem not close competitors
 - Market share by volume or value not available
 - Industry endorsement
 - First ground of application dropped



3:2 cut-off

- Celesio argued inadequate reasoning
 - 2:1s: **is** the case that SLC is likely (over 50%)
 - 3:2s: may be the case that SLC is likely (fanciful to below 50%)
 - and for some where geographically closest it is the case
 - So how could the OFT dismiss 4:3 (or higher?)

OFT admitted to poor drafting, but not to bad analysis or inadequate reasoning

- 2:1 **is** the case that SLC is likely (over 50% likelihood)
- 3:2 may be the case that SLC where geographically closest competitors because another competitor present not like 2:1
- Realistic prospect of SLC in all 3:2s as no clear cut way to separate them out



CAT Judgment

- OFT arguments accepted
- SLC in the context of weak competition
 - Celesio argued that when little competition there should be more, not less, scrutiny
 - CAT agreed with the OFT that the relevant test was "possible loss of rivalry"
 - What is competition loss as a result of the merger?





Key lessons

- Importance of good decision drafting
 - Adequacy of reasoning
- Analysing local markets
 - Accounting for geographic proximity of stores

Competitor complaints in horizontal mergers