OFT's response to the CC's provisional decision on remedies for Private Healthcare

Private Healthcare: Provisional Decision on Remedies

- Thank you for the invitation to comment on the Competition Commission's provisional decision on remedies, published 16 January 2014.
- 2. This response is focused on the proposed package of remedies and in particular on practical issues surrounding the implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the remedies proposed.
- 3. In your provisional decision, you set out the package of remedies that you provisionally consider best suited to address the adverse effect on competition and the consumer detriment provisionally identified.
- 4. We would welcome a remedies package which is designed to address the AEC arising from the structural feature of weak competitive constraints; which stimulates competition and addresses concerns as to price and performance transparency.
- 5. There are a number of issues regarding the monitoring/enforcement and review of the proposed package that we think it right to highlight. We have particular comments regarding the proposed monitoring role of the OFT/CMA under Remedy 3 in the light of the existing merger control regime, and, also the application of the proposed competition test. We also draw your attention to some considerations on price transparency issues under Remedy 6.
- 6. For convenience, we have set out our comments in a table.

	Non-confidential version
Proposed Remedy	OFT's comments
Remedy 1 – Divestiture	Post-publication of the Order - is there
	anything to prevent clusters of commonly
	operated hospitals that would create AECs
	again in the market?
Remedy 2a – Preventing	No comments.
hospitals from taking	
punitive price measures	
against PMIs in certain	
circumstances	
Remedy 2b – separate	No comments.
pricing of Hospitals	
Remedy 3 – restrictions	Agree that operation of a PPU to be evaluated
on expansion	on a case by case basis on merits.
	on a case by case basis on ments.
	The test should be simple and straight forward
	as the Market Remedies Team had previously
	discussed with the CC team. The design of
	the test should take account of resource
	implications and time constraints.
	The OFT's Mergers Team held informal
	discussions with the CC specifically on
	remedy 3. The OFT understands the intention
	is not to have a mandatory notification regime
	but to put in place a mechanism for trusts and
	private providers to voluntarily notify and for
	the OFT/CMA to review any such transactions
	it sees fit where they do not constitute
	mergers. The usual regime will continue to
	apply to relevant merger situations.
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Remedy 4 – preventing	Concerns outlined by the OFT, in relation to
incentive schemes being	the difficulties of monitoring large numbers of
offered to consultants by	agreements, may be mitigated by
private hospital operators	transparency of any payments to consultants;
F	information being required on private hospital
	operators' websites.
	The OFT/CMA can carry out spot checks on
	websites to monitor the availability of
	information to patients. There is a potential
	limitation on monitoring where the quality and
	quantitative aspects of the information on
	websites may remain unknown or
	difficult/impossible to assess, i.e. as to
	whether payments to consultants are
	reasonable, fair or proportionate to services
	provided. The OFT/CMA may be unclear to
	the nature of the incentives (direct or indirect
	incentives)? The CC may want to consider
	other forms of information i.e. information
	packs for patients / posters etc, besides
	information on websites. In particular, elderly
	or disabled people may have limited use of the
	internet.
Remedy 5 –	Who will be the nominated information
recommendation to	organisation?
health departments on	
consultant performance	We agree that performance information can be
indicators	beneficial to stimulate private hospital
	operators and consultants and may result in
	higher quality of services if this is made more
	transparent.
	Will this be organised by reference to
	geographical areas since the distance can
	determine where patients choose to have
	treatment.

	Standard content and format may enable
	information to be more easily comparable.
Remedy 6 – Information	Standard prescribed format enables
on consultants' fees	information to be more easily comparable.
	While there are clear benefits in consumers
	being able to choose on the basis of
	transparent comparable information, it will be
	important that the mechanism is designed to
	minimise or negate the risk of anti-competitive
	information exchange or price collusion.
	Consideration should be given to whether
	there are any concerns over price
	transparency as, depending on the information
	(e.g. how current it is, how aggregated it is) it
	could raise some competition concerns, e.g. it
	could facilitate collusion through making an
	anti-competitive concerted practice more
	likely. However, on the other hand, price
	transparency can also help drive consumer
	switching etc. / facilitate the kind of active
	consumer decisions that incentivise the
	process of rivalry / competition. So, the line
	needs to be drawn in the right place. To the
	extent the proposal is for consultants to make
	current prices each decides unilaterally clear
	to patients in a genuinely public fashion, that
	may be less likely to raise big concerns.
	Standard terms can sometimes raise issues
	but that is often where the standard terms
	(e.g. in insurance contracts) define the scope
	of the product, and standardisation can
	therefore affect / restrict businesses'
	competitive offerings and / or consumer
	choice.
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	 In designing this remedy, we want to highlight that price setting by individuals should be made independently to avoid the potential risk of concerted practices. Practical issues to consider may include: How often will fee information be updated? Or change? Annually? The scheme should be designed to have sufficient transparency in order to promote competition.
Remedy 7 –	This is still bound by geographical areas of
Transparency on private hospital performance	 where consultants choose to offer treatments. Some patients will benefit more than others in different geographic areas. Communications to patients via websites seems a good effective way assuming patients are good at shopping around and using the internet. However, need to have other forms of communications? Local newspapers or posters. Patients may be elderly, disabled and unable to access websites easily?
Remedy 8 – Price control	No comments.

Markets Remedies Team

Office of Fair Trading

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