



TEXAS RETAILERS ASSOCIATION ANTITRUST STATEMENT

As you are aware, it is the policy of Texas Retailers Association to comply with all federal and state antitrust laws. An equal responsibility for antitrust compliance, which includes an avoidance of even an appearance of improper activity, rests with the individual directors, officers, employees and members of the organization. It is a basic principle of American antitrust laws that competitors may not restrain competition among themselves with reference to the price, quality, or distribution of any products, and they may not act in concert to restrict the competitive capabilities or opportunities of their competitors, suppliers, or customers.

Under the per se rule of illegality, certain practices are conclusively presumed unreasonable and thus illegal, without elaborate inquiry as to the precise harm such actions may cause. Examples of per se violations are price fixing and boycotts. No director, officer, employee or member of TRA shall enter into or facilitate any agreement of any kind among competitors in regard to prices, terms and conditions of sale, production, distribution or sales territories. Similarly, no director, officer employee or member of TRA shall enter into or facilitate any arrangement whereby a TRA member or any retailer agrees not to participate in any state program or agrees only to participate upon certain terms and conditions. In keeping with TRA's policy to avoid even the appearance of impropriety, members should not discuss, in the course of any TRA meeting, each of their company's individual decision to participate or not to participate in any state government program.

An unlawful agreement to fix prices or to boycott need not be a formal transaction, but in most cases is an informal, implied, or oral arrangement and is generally established by circumstantial evidence rather than by direct evidence. For example, the antitrust enforcement authorities have alleged with respect to other organizations that an "offer" to engage in anticompetitive conduct made in the context of a trade association meeting was "accepted" by the subsequent conduct of the association's members. Therefore, it is important that all TRA representatives and members avoid even the appearance of impropriety in their activities.

Penalties for violating the antitrust laws are severe, subjecting corporations to criminal penalties, as well as civil damage judgments and injunctive decrees. Individuals also are subject to criminal prosecution and may be punished by fines or imprisonment.

It is imperative that TRA's directors, officers, staff and members work conscientiously to avoid any discussion that may have unintended implications. In the event that any questions or concerns arise during any TRA meeting or other activity, immediately cease any discussion or activity and consult with an attorney knowledgeable on antitrust matters.