11th BALTIC COMPETITION CONFERENCE Emeritus Professor Richard Whish 10 September 2014

STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION

- CARTELS
- OTHER HORIZONTAL AGREEMENTS
- VERTICAL AGREEMENTS
- ABUSE OF DOMINANCE
- COMMITMENT DECISIONS
- PRIVATE ENFORCEMENT

CARTELS

- Note the decisions of the European Commission in 2013 and 2014: pages 3 to 6 of Recent Developments: fines in excess of €3bn
- Note the fine on Goldman Sachs in Power Cables
- LIBOR is of particular interest a nontraditional cartel: see later slide
- Note how many other (alleged) cartels the Commission is investigating, in a wide range of sectors

CARTELS: LIBOR

- •Note that this is not a 'traditional' cartel
- The agreement is not one to fix the price of a product, but to manipulate a benchmark rate
- Presumably this would be an agreement that 'distorts' competition rather than one that restricts or prevents it
- The manipulation of benchmark rates may infringe other legal rules, particularly in relation to financial services

CARTELS: LIBOR

- Note that the Commission's decisions of 4
 December 2013 were settlements
- •This means that the decisions, when published, will be relatively short and contain few details of the infringements
- Settlement decisions differ from fullycontested decisions, which the Commission must fully reason in order to be able to defend itself on appeal to the General Court in Luxembourg

CARTELS: LIBOR

- Note that Barclays blew the whistle on the Eurobor rate and was given immunity from a fine that would otherwise have been €690 million
- •And UBS was given immunity in relation to Yenbor from what would otherwise have been a fine of €2.5 billion
- Note that the Commission is continuing to investigate other alleged agreements by banks (and ICAP) that did not settle

OTHER HORIZONTAL AGREEMENTS

- •Note that there have been three decisions in the pharmaceutical sector on 'pay-for-delay' agreements
 - Lundbeck (June 2013)
 - Johnson & Johnson/Novartis (page 5 of Recent Developments)
 - Servier/Perindopril (page 7 of Recent Developments)
- Lundbeck and Servier are on appeal to the General Court

OTHER HORIZONTAL AGREEMENTS

- •In particular, are such agreements restrictions by object?
- •Note also that there is an Article 102 infringement in Servier - is the acquisition of technology to prevent generics from producing the generic product an abuse of a dominant position?
- Several cases in other jurisdictions on this topic - UK, Italy etc.

VERTICAL AGREEMENTS

- Commission investigation into cross-border TV services (page 10 of Recent Developments)
 - Are restrictions on the supply of subscriptions to consumers outside the territory to which the licence applies caught by Article 101?
 - That is to say an unlawful ban on passive sales?
 - Note the earlier Murphy case ban on broadcasting of the Greek signal in the UK held to infringe Article 101 by object

VERTICAL AGREEMENTS

- Note in the UK
 - Discounts on hotel rooms commitments in relation to non-discount policy: on appeal to the Competition Appeal Tribunal
 - Mobility scooters restrictions on online sales unlawful
- Both on page 18 of Recent Developments
- •Note also enforcement in many other Member States in relation to vertical agreements, including e-commerce

ABUSE OF DOMINANCE

- See pages 12 to 14 of Recent Developments
- Note Motorola Mobility: it can be abusive to seek an injunction for prevent the use of standard-essential patents where the wouldbe licensee has agreed to submit the FRAND dispute to third-party determination, for example by a court
- No fine in Motorola as the point novel and there might have been different conclusions in different Member States

ABUSE OF DOMINANCE

- Read Motorola in conjunction with the commitment decision in Samsung, page 16 of Recent Developments: example of how such disputes could be resolved
- Note also Servier (see earlier slide)
- And note Intel v Commission: Commission decision upheld in its entirety
- Strong line taken against 'exclusivity' rebates
- unlawful per se unless there is an objective justification

ABUSE OF DOMINANCE

- Note a couple of successful applications to the High Court in the UK for an injunction/declaration in standalone cases (that is to say not follow-on cases): pages 21 and 22 of Recent Developments
 - Dahabshiil v Barclays Bank
 - Arriva The Shires v London Luton Airport

COMMITMENT DECISIONS

- Note the increasing use of this type of decision
- See pages 15 to 16 of Recent Developments
 - Deutsche Bahn
 - Visa Europe
 - Samsung
 - ?Google?
- And in the UK: pages 19 to 20 of Recent Developments
 - Discounts on hotel rooms and Western Isles fuel

COMMITMENT DECISIONS

- There are arguments for and against commitment decisions
- In favour
 - Rapid settlement of difficult cases
 - Less resource-intensive for the competition authority
 - No fine for the undertakings
 - Damages claims against them more difficult

COMMITMENT DECISIONS

Against

- The competition authority avoids making difficult decisions
- Conduct that should be punished is not punished
 adverse effect on deterrence
- Lack of decisions undermines the clarity of the law: the Luxembourg courts are excluded from the process
- Note the outcome in Motorola Mobility and Samsung: an infringement decision and a commitments decision

PRIVATE ENFORCEMENT

- A very active area in the EU!
- Most big cartel cases now lead to damages claims
- The claims may be standalone, follow-on or a combination of the two
- There are legislative developments both at the EU level (a Directive is about to be adopted) and in the UK (in particular on collective redress)
- Note Kone, page 15 of Recent Developments

PRIVATE ENFORCEMENT

- See pages 20 to 22 of Recent Developments
- Note that follow-on actions can go to the CAT
- Standalone actions (at the moment) can only go to the High Court; the High Court can also hear follow-on actions
- Note Ministry of Defence v British Airways in the CAT
- Also DSG v MasterCard

PRIVATE ENFORCEMENT

- And note the number of actions in the High Court, including
 - Dahabshiil
 - Arriva (see above)
- Note National Grid v ABB: settled
- Several other cases settled
- And note Martin Retail Group v Crawley Borough Council: restrictive covenant in a commercial lease of retail premises found to infringe the Chapter I prohibition!

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!