## SOME EXPERIENCE FROM OVERSEAS

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- Should all jurisdictions have the same approach?
- Action to increase convergence worldwide
- Some lessons from EC Article 82 review

# Should all jurisdictions have the same approach?

- Would this maximize consumer welfare?
- Are different approaches justified by different market structures eg former state owned monopolies? Smaller national markets?
- Are they justified by whether enforcement is by administrative agencies or by courts?
  - Impact of treble damages suits
- Or do they just reflect different judgments on the right balance between false negatives and false positives?

### Action to increase convergence worldwide

- By ICN, OECD, U.S. agencies and others
- Training and sharing experience
  - Success of International Cartel Enforcers Workshops
  - ICN Investigative Techniques for Mergers Workshop
- Guidelines
  - ICN Merger Guidelines Workbook
  - How do others learn easily about US approach?
  - ABA "strongly encourage" EC to issue A82 guidelines
- Staff exchanges?

#### Some lessons from Article 82 review (1)

- 1. Need clarity on objectives ie enhancing consumer welfare and efficiency
  - Much EC case law influenced by "protecting the structure of competition" and "the rights and opportunities of market operators"
- 2. Plausible theory of consumer harm should be required for intervention: actual or likely harm
- 3. Avoid overly complicated rules
- 4. Efficiency benefits should be assessed as part of the analysis of conduct rather than a limited defence

#### Some lessons from Article 82 review (2)

- 5. Use safe harbors rather than presumptions of dominance/monopoly power or abuse eg
  - Low market share cannot have substantial market power. But high market share cannot safely presume firm has substantial market power
    - Assuming can define market!
  - Price > AAC for loyalty discounts and predation
- 6. Should not be too easy to find a firm is dominant or has monopoly power
  - Should follow US rather than EC approach

#### Some lessons from Article 82 review (3)

- 7. Avoid "abuse shopping"
  - Need same tests and cost benchmarks for similar economic effects eg
    - Predation and loyalty discounts
    - Margin or price squeeze, predation or refusal to deal
- 8. May need more than one test of harm to cover different types of exclusionary conduct
  - If so, need clarity on which one to use when
  - If only one, prefer no-economic-sense to equallyefficient-competitor