Regulatory vs antitrust remedies A policy perspective

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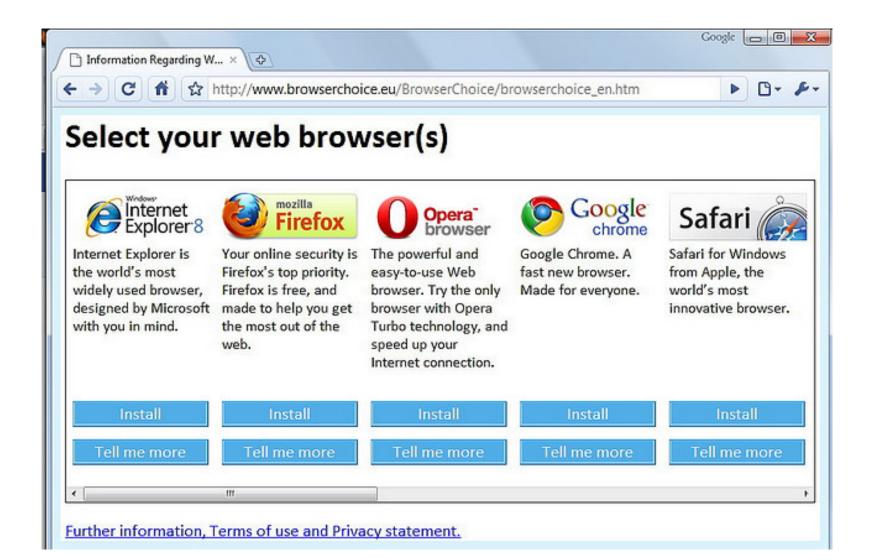
GCLC Annual Conference, 1 February 2019

- Under Articles 101 and 102 TFEU, one can distinguish between two main ways in which an infringement may be brought to an end
 - Antitrust remedies: traditional intervention reactive in nature (they entail (i) a negative obligation, administered (ii) on a one-off basis)
 - The point of antitrust remedies is to preserve the competitive process
 - They make sense and are effective in the market structures of the 'industrial era'
 - Regulatory remedies are proactive instead (they entail (i) a positive obligation that (ii) may require monitoring)
 - Regulatory remedies re-shape the competitive process
 - They apply where reactive intervention would prove ineffective

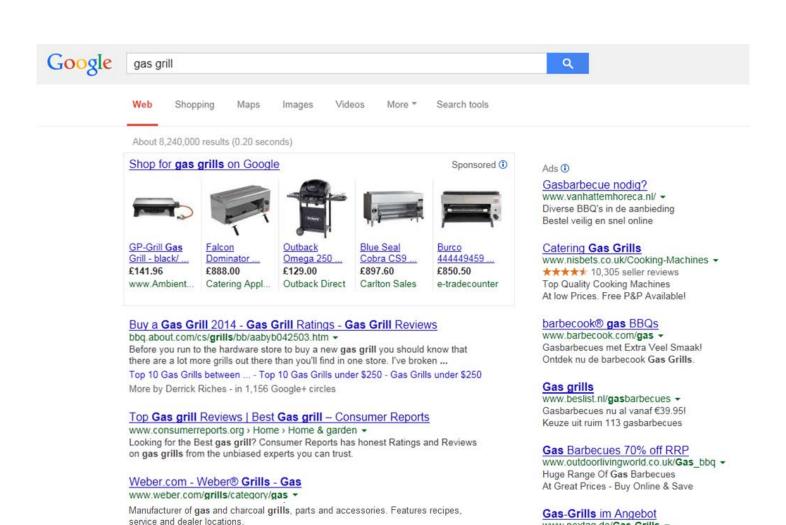
- A decision adopting a reactive approach typically
 - ...declares the behaviour to be an infringement;
 - orders the firms to refrain from engaging in similar conduct in the future;
 - [and may impose a fine]
- Practices in which reactive enforcement is manifested include:
 - Cartels
 - Exclusive dealing
 - Predatory pricing

- A decision adopting a *proactive approach* may take many different forms, depending on the circumstances of the case. It may...
 - ...order a firm to give access to a facility, or to license an intellectual property right;
 - set the prices at which a firm is entitled to sell a product;
 - require a firm to sell some of its assets;
 - require a firm to alter the design of its products

Remedy	Examples
Obligation to supply/resume supplies on regulated terms and conditions	CDS, Commercial Solvents, Microsoft I (interoperability obligations)
Regulation of the conditions under which an input must be sold	Container Shipping, Rambus, Standard & Poor's
Obligations to change the design of a product	Google Search, Microsoft I (media player), Microsoft II
Divestiture obligations	BA/AA/IB, CEZ, German Electricity Balancing Market (E.On),

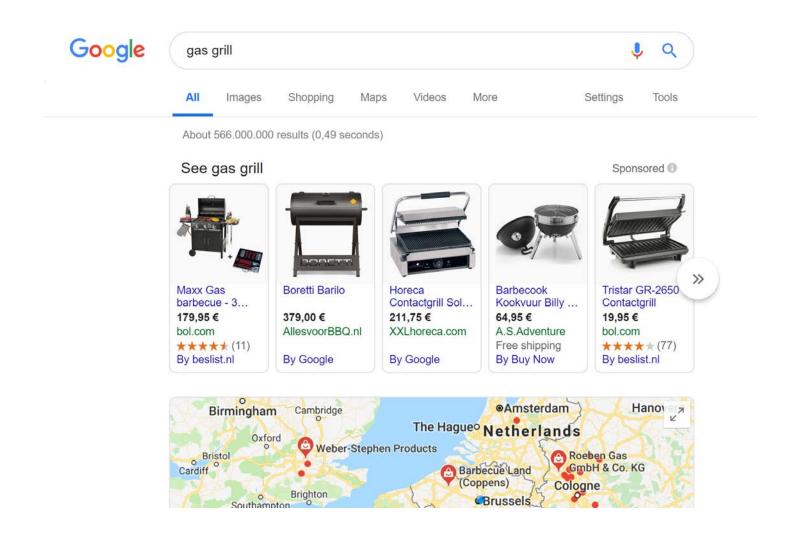


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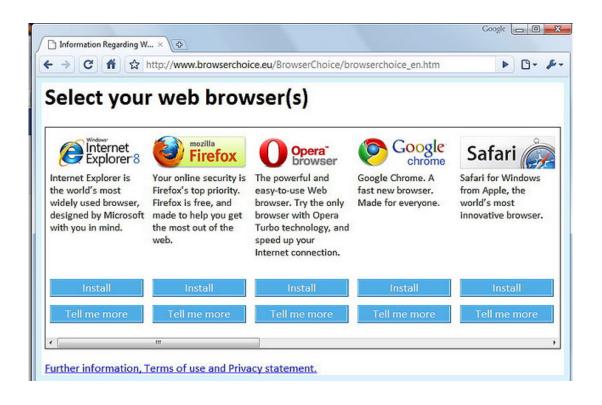
Erstklassige Gas-Grills in vielen Varianten: Hier zum Niedrigpreis!



- Regulatory remedies give rise to issues and concerns that do not arise in the case of antitrust remedies. These may relate to:
 - **Design**: when enforcement is proactive, there is not a unique and/or obvious response to the concerns identified
 - The design of proactive remedies is sometimes left for the firm to figure out ('principles-based remedies')
 - In some cases, proactive enforcement will fail to yield
 - Implementation: proactive enforcement is inherently more complex than a negative obligation administered on a one-off basis
 - **Consequences**: striking the right balance between pro- and anticompetitive effects may be more delicate when intervention is proactive













- The nature of the remedy (regulatory vs antitrust) provides crucial insights about the nature of the case and the issues involved
 - Cases involving regulatory remedies are fundamentally different from those where reactive enforcement is effective ('tying' means nothing)
 - The remedy cannot be an afterthought: the difference should be reflected in the criteria for their prioritisation, if not the law
 - These criteria should take into account:
 - The complexities involved in the design and implementation of the remedy
 - The risks inherent in the re-shaping markets
- → Competition law has been here before (excessive pricing, refusals)

