TO PRESUME, OR NOT TO PRESUME: THAT IS THE QUESTION

DAVID BAILEY SWEDISH COMPETITION AUTHORITY 6 NOVEMBER 2020

6 November 2020 David Bailey

1

THE ROLE OF PRESUMPTIONS OUTLINE OF PRESENTION • ISSUE 1: WHAT IS A PRESUMPTION?

ISSUE 2: WHEN IS IT APPROPRIATE TO USE PRESUMPTIONS?

ISSUE 3: WHEN IS IT INAPPROPRIATE TO USE PRESUMPTIONS?

ISSUE 4: HOW CAN PRESUMPTIONS CHANGE OVER TIME?

THE ROLE OF PRESUMPTIONS ISSUE 1: WHAT IS A PRESUMPTION?

- A PRESUMPTION DEEMS SOMETHING TO BE TRUE BECAUSE IT IS INHERENTLY LIKELY
- PRESUMPTIONS CAN BE CREATED BY LEGISLATION, GUIDELINES OR JUDGES
- PRESUMPTIONS CAN BE ADMINISTRATIVE, PROCEDURAL, FACTUAL OR LEGAL
- PRESUMPTIONS CAN BE CONCLUSIVE OR REBUTTABLE

THE ROLE OF PRESUMPTIONS ISSUE 1: WHAT IS A PRESUMPTION?

• HOW DOES A PRESUMPTION DIFFER FROM:

- AN ASSUMPTION?
- AN ASSERTION?
- A 'PER SE' RULE?
- A BLOCK EXEMPTION?
- COMMON SENSE?

ISSUE 2: WHEN IS IT APPROPRIATE TO USE PRESUMPTIONS?

- INFERENCE THAT CAN NORMALLY BE DRAWN FROM THE EVIDENCE
 - DOMINANCE INFERRED FROM HIGH MARKET SHARES: HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, 1979, PARA 41
 - SALES BELOW AVERAGE VARIABLE COSTS ARE PRESUMED TO BE ABUSIVE: AKZO, 1991, PARA 71
 - PARTICIPATE IN A CARTEL IF FIRM ATTENDS A MEETING WITH AN ANTI-COMPETITIVE AIM: AALBORG PORTLAND, 2000, PARA 81

ISSUE 2: WHEN IS IT APPROPRIATE TO USE PRESUMPTIONS?

● #2: WHEN THE PRESUMPTION REFLECTS THE LESSONS FROM EXPERIENCE AND MAINSTREAM ECONOMICS:

 RESTRICTION OF COMPETITION BY OBJECT: EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S ARTICLE 101(3) GUIDELINES, PARA 21

PARENTAL LIABILITY: GOLDMAN SACHS, 2014, PARAS 44, 46

ISSUE 2: WHEN IS IT APPROPRIATE TO USE PRESUMPTIONS?

●#3: WHEN THE PRESUMPTION IS BASED ON A "REVEALED PREFERENCE"; EG:

"PAY FOR DELAY" AGREEMENTS BETWEEN COMPETITORS: GENERICS, 2020, PARA 87

EXCHANGES OF COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION BETWEEN COMPETITORS: DOLE, 2015, PARA 134

ISSUE 3:WHEN IS IT INAPPROPRIATE TO USE PRESUMPTIONS?

- #1: WHEN IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO MAKE A RELIABLE INFERENCE FROM A GIVEN SET OF FACTS
 - NO INFERENCE OF MARKET POWER BY EXCEEDING MARKET SHARE THRESHOLDS: PARA 21 OF HORIZONTAL MERGER GUIDELINES
 - MERE EFFECT OF REDUCING COMPETITIVE PRESSURE ON THE REMAINING COMPETITORS: *CK TELECOMS*, 2020, PARA 97

ISSUE 3:WHEN IS IT INAPPROPRIATE TO USE PRESUMPTIONS?

- #2: WHEN IT IS THOUGHT TO BE NECESSARY AND/OR DESIRABLE TO PROVE ACTUAL OR LIKELY HARM TO THE COMPETITIVE PROCESS
 - FORECLOSURE EFFECTS OF TYING WMP WITH WINDOWS: *MICROSOFT*, 2004, PARA 841

ISSUE 3:WHEN IS IT INAPPROPRIATE TO USE PRESUMPTIONS?

- #3: IRREBUTABLE PRESUMPTIONS SHOULD GENERALLY BE AVOIDED
 - THE STRICT APPROACH IN HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE TOWARDS EXCLUSIVITY REBATES FELT LIKE A PER SE RULE
 - THAT STRICT APPROACH WAS JETTISONED BY THE 'CLARIFICATION' IN INTEL, 2017, PARA 138
 - THE NEW APPROACH HAS SINCE BEEN APPLIED IN EG QUALCOMM, 2018

ISSUE 4: HOW CAN PRESUMPTIONS CHANGE?

- PRESUMPTIONS MAY BE EXTENDED TO NEW SCENARIOS: EG CONCEPT OF PUBLIC DISTANCING IN *ETURAS*, 2016
- PRESUMPTIONS MAY BE REFINED TO REFLECT NEW THINKING: EG MARKET SHARES AS A "USEFUL FIRST INDICATION" IN THE HORIZONTAL MERGER GUIDELINES, 2004, PARA 13

THE ROLE OF PRESUMPTIONS ISSUE 4: CAN NEW PRESUMPTIONS BE BORN? • YES, THEY CAN:

EXPEDIA, 2012, PARA 37: OBJECT RESTRICTIONS ARE PRESUMED TO BE APPRECIABLE

 GENERICS, 2020, PARA 93: TRANSFERS OF VALUE ARE SUFFICIENTLY LARGE TO ENCOURAGE A MANUFACTURER OF GENERIC MEDICINES NOT TO ENTER THE MARKET

THE ROLE OF PRESUMPTIONS CONCLUSION

 THE PROS OF PRESUMPTIONS ARE ADMINISTRABILITY, A DEGREE OF LEGAL CERTAINTY, LOWER ENFORCEMENT COSTS, ALL GROUNDED IN FACTS OR EXPERIENCE

 THE CONS OF PRESUMPTIONS ARE REDUCED ACCURACY IN A PARTICULAR CASE AND A RISK OF FALSE POSITIVES IF THEY DO NOT HAVE EMPIRICAL SUPPORT

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

6 November 2020 David Bailey

14