

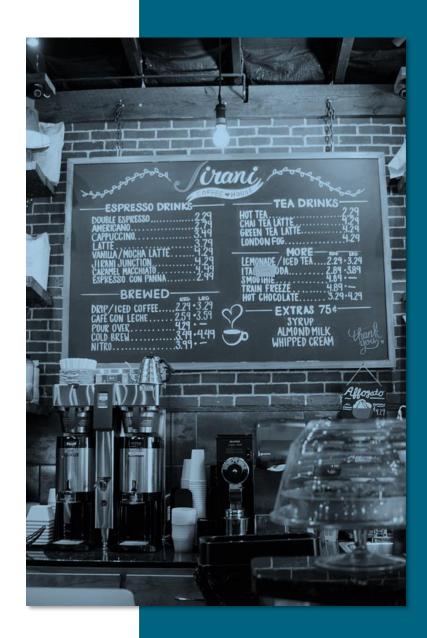
### Where competition law and IP meet....

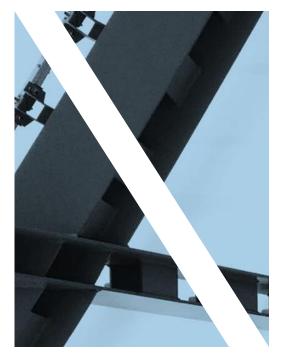
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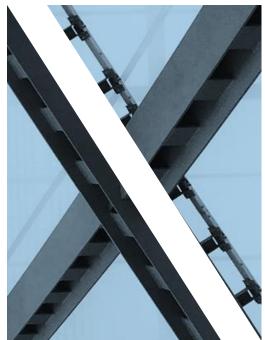


### General framework of analysis









#### **General framework of analysis**

 Concerted activities involving at least 2 separate undertakings: Art. 101 TFEU and Art. IV.1 CEL

Abuse of Dominance: Art. 102 TFEU and Art. IV.2 CEL

• Abuse of Economic Dependence: Art. IV.2/1 CEL

Merger control / State aid



### Art. 101 TFEU Art. IV.1 CEL

#### Art. 101 TFEU / Art. IV.1 CEL

 First para: Basic prohibition (object or effect / appreciability standard / effect on trade between Member States)

• Third para: Exemption (individual based on self-assessment / block exemption)

• Second para: Absolute nullity (but also: administrative fines / private damages)

Important: Convergence theory



### Art. 102 TFEU Art. IV.2 CEL

#### Art. 102 TFEU/Art. IV.2 CEL

 Dominance: Linked to definition relevant market / market shares / additional factors

Abuse: Exclusionary / exploitative











### Touch points between competition law and IP









#### Touch points between competition law and IP

- First touch point: Vertical agreements
- Second touch point: Technology licensing agreements
- Third touch point: Vertical subcontracting scenarios
- Fourth touch point: Research and development
- Fifth touch point: Information exchange
- Sixth touch point: Pay for delay (see pharma sector)
- Seventh touch point: Refusal to supply (linked to IP)

### First touch point Vertical agreements

#### First touch point: Vertical agreements

• **Relevant sources**: Regulation 2022/720 and Vertical Guidelines

• **Check**: Art. 2(3) Reg 2022/720 re: scope of application (specifically re: IP)

- Not the primary object
- From supplier to buyer (and not vice versa)
- Related to sale or resale
- Not same object as hardcore

#### First touch point: Vertical agreements

Trademark license agreement not covered (due to Art. 2(3))

Thus: self-assessment (Vertical Guidelines by analogy)



- **Relevant sources**: Regulation 316/2004 and TTBER Guidelines
- Technology rights = Patents, utility models, design rights, topographs of semiconductor products, supplementary protection certificates for medicinal products, plant breeders' certificates and software copyrights

- Fundamental distinction between competitors and non-competitors
- **Check**: Both technology market and product market
- Non-competitors: Market share of each party may not exceed 30%
- **Competitors market share** of parties combined may not exceed 20%

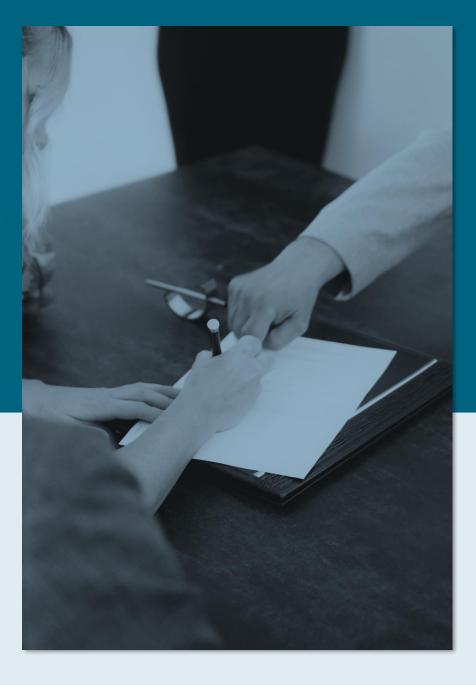
#### Hardcore restrictions:

- Pricing restrictions when selling products to third parties (how much?)
- Output limitations (how many?)
- Customer restrictions (to whom?)
- Territorial restrictions (where?)

#### Excluded restrictions:

- Exclusive grant back clauses imposed on licensee (re: own improvements or applications)
- No challenge clauses re: validity of IP rights
- Limitations to exploitation rights

### Third touch point Vertical subcontracting scenarios



#### Third touch point: Vertical subcontracting scenarios

Relevant source: Subcontracting notice (1978)

Exclusive supply-back = justified in case of indispensable IP transfer

### Fourth touch point Research and development

#### Fourth touch point: Research and development

• Source: Regulation 2023/1066

• Market share limit: 25%



#### Fourth touch point: Research and development

#### Necessary conditions regarding:

- Access to final results
- Access to pre-existing know-how
- Joint exploitation

#### Fourth touch point: Research and development

#### Hardcore restrictions:

- Restriction of freedom to engage in own R&D
- Limitations of output or sales
- Price fixing
- Territorial and customer restrictions
- Refusals to meet demand
- Creation of difficulties re access to products



### Fifth touch point Information exchange

#### Fifth touch point: information exchange

• **Source**: 2023 Horizontal Guidelines (chapter 6)

• No block exemption (unless ancillary) – self-assessment

#### Fifth touch point: information exchange

Central concept = Commercially sensitive information ("CSI")

IP will typically qualify as CSI

 Non-CSI = Non-confidential technical issues relevant to the industry in general (such as standards or health issues) - general non-proprietary technology (such as general characteristics of certain equipment)

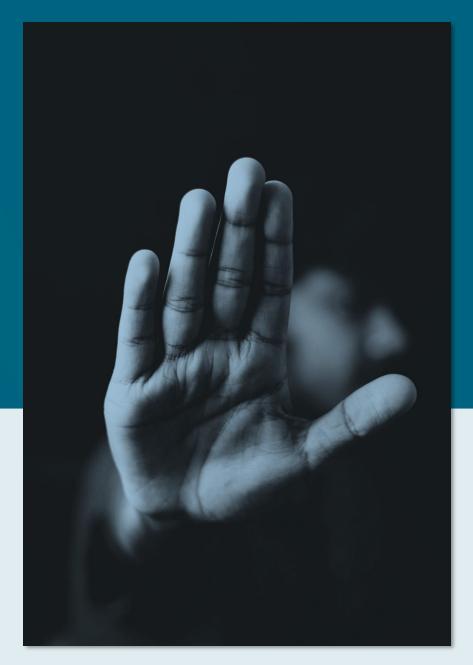
# Sixth touch point Pay for delay

#### Sixth touch point: pay for delay (see pharma sector)

• **Source**: Decisional practice Commission & case-law CJEU

 Issue: Arrangements regarding delayed market entry regarding expiry of IP protection

Recent development: Lundbeck



### Seventh touch point Refusal to supply

#### Seventh touch point: refusal to supply (linked to IP)

#### Source:

- Decisional practice Commission & case-law CJEU
- Draft Art. 102 Guidelines re: exclusionary conduct

 Issue: (i) Necessary to compete on downstream market & (ii) ability to exclude all competition by the other party & (iii) prevents other party from offering new products for which there is potential demand (hence, no pure copy of what dominant player is doing)

Classic example: Magill

# RARS



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