

# Legal Protection of Competition 2. EC and National Competition law (Who applies which law, and why?)

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#### I. Jurisdiction

To what conduct may a competition authority apply "its" law?

Effects doctrine

Hartford Fire Insurance, 509 U.S. 764 (1993): the Sherman Act applies to foreign conduct that was meant to produce and did in fact produce some substantial effect in the United States

#### Implementation doctrine

Wood Pulp I. (89 et al./85): infringement of Article [81] [...] consists of conduct made up of two elements, the formation of the agreement [...] and the implementation thereof. If the applicability of prohibitions laid down under competition law were made to depend on the place where the agreement [...] was formed, the result would obviously be to give undertakings an easy means of evading those prohibitions. The decisive factor is therefore the place where it is implemented.



# Prosecuting global cartels

#### Graphite Electrodes (C-289/04 P et al.)

- when the Commission imposes sanctions on the unlawful conduct of an undertaking, even conduct originating in an international cartel, it seeks to safeguard the free competition within the common market [...]. On account of the specific nature of the legal interests protected at Community level, the Commission's assessments pursuant to its relevant powers may diverge considerably from those by authorities of non-member States
- <u>the principle of non bis in idem does not apply</u> to situations in which the legal systems and <u>competition authorities</u> of non-member States <u>intervene within their own jurisdiction</u>





#### And within EU?

#### RC Brno in RWE Transgas and GIS

- <u>the territory of the European Communities must</u> due to the systemic interconnection of the enforcement of EC and national law [...] <u>be viewed as one jurisdiction</u>, regardless of the territorial scope of the relevant market
- the conception under which <u>each of the NCAs</u> <u>can in parallel declare the infringement</u> of Article 82 EC and simultaneously the corresponding provisions of national law [. . .] when assessing materially identical conduct of identical persons and when the applied regulation express materially identical prohibition, <u>is void</u>
- Sanctioning of practices distorting competition within the Common Market has to be [. . .] <u>effective</u>, but not repetitive





#### The GIS Cartel

- Prosecuted in ... till
  - Czech Republic 4 March 2004
  - Hungary 4 March 2004 (approved by court)
  - Slovak Republic 30 April 2004
  - EC 11 May 2004
- RC in Brno: infringement of *ne bis in idem*
- SAC: two separate delicts





### And within EU?

- ECN Notice
- Experience
- Overlapping Jurisdictions Dilemma?
- EU Charter?
- ECHR?





# II. Effect on Trade

- Trade between Member States
- Possibility to affect
- Appreciability
- ... and what does it mean?





## Czech case-law

- Telecommunications, Energy, Transport
- Forests
- Vertical restraints
- Pharmaceutical distributors
- Poultry producers
- Funeral services





# Rules of Convergence

#### Art. 3 (2) Regulation 1/2003

- The application of national competition law <u>may not lead to the prohibition of agreements</u> [...] which <u>may affect trade</u> between Member States but which do <u>not restrict competition</u> within the meaning of Article 81 (1) of the Treaty, <u>or</u> which <u>fulfil the conditions of Article 81 (3)</u> of the Treaty or which are covered by [BER]
- Member States shall <u>not</u> [...] be <u>precluded</u> from adopting and applying on their territory <u>stricter national laws</u> which prohibit or sanction <u>unilateral conduct</u> engaged in by undertakings.





# Parallel application

- RC RWE Transgas
  - parallel declaration of infringement of Article 82 of the Treaty and at the same time Article 11 (1) of the Act on the Protection of Competition with respect to a single conduct [. . .] is void
- SAC RWE Transgas
  - two distinct objectives of legal regulation
  - ECHR 14939/03 Zolotukhin?
    - the Court takes the view that Article 4 of Protocol No. 7 must be understood as <u>prohibiting the prosecution or trial of a</u> <u>second "offence" in so far as it arises from identical facts</u> or facts which are substantially the same





# Thank you for your attention



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