





Outline

- A Few Principles
- A Map
- US and the EU
- SSOs, SEPs, CEPs and Patent wars: the issues
- SSOs, SEPs, CEPs and Patent wars: some solutions?
- Policy-making through competition cases: a few remarks



A FEW PRINCIPLES

- Not all IPRs confer significant market power
- IPRs should be treated like any other source of market power → what matters is abusive conduct
- With some additional "efficiency" defences due to the public good nature of IPRS
- With a few exceptions, all sectors of activity have access to the same IP protection...although the effectiveness of this protection may differ across sectors.



A FEW PRINCIPLES

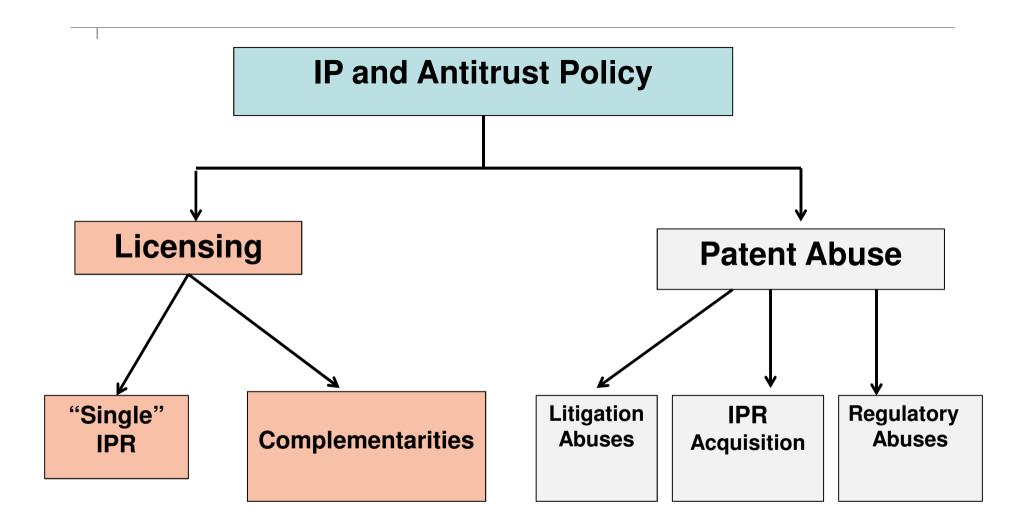
- The role of the IP system is to <u>assign</u> property rights, taking into account the trade-offs between the incentives to innovate of both initial and follow-on innovators, static welfare losses from higher product prices and the diffusion of knowledge.
- The role of competition policy is to regulate the use of IP-based market power when IPRs do give rise to market power.



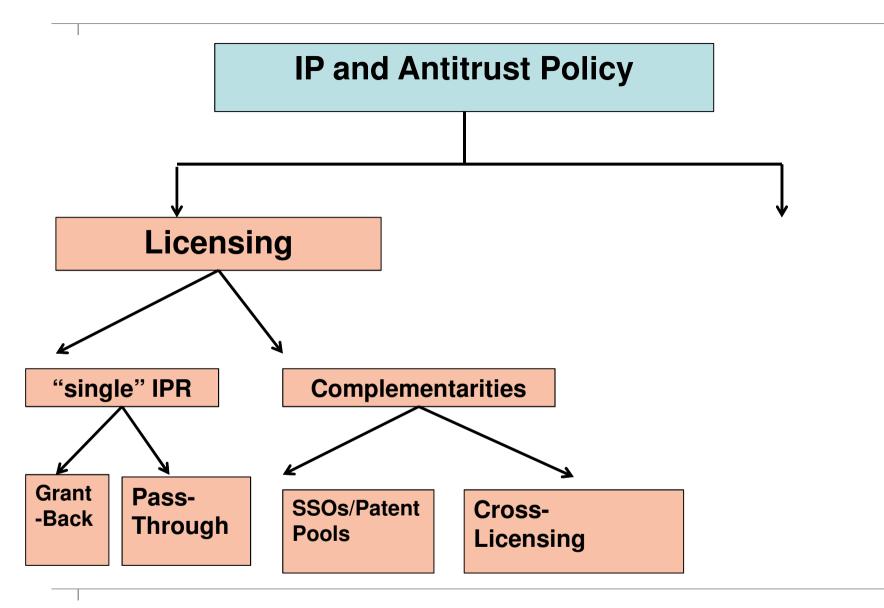
A FEW QUESTIONS

- IP law already strikes a balance between reward, static efficiency and diffusion of information
 - → Should competition policy explicitly care about innovation?
- Should competition policy modulate the application of IPRs across different sectors?
- Should competition policy address the perceived failures of the IP system?



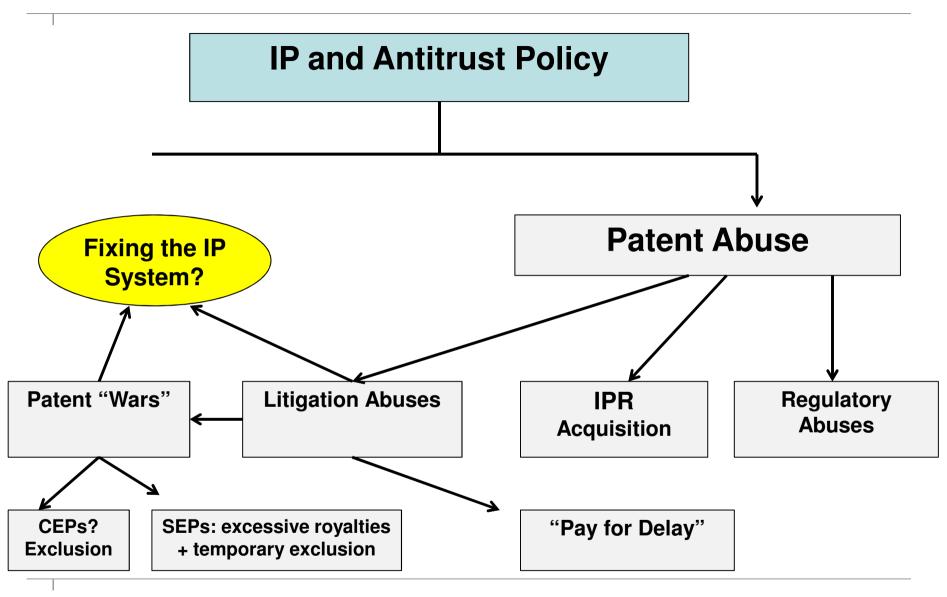


















MANY SIMILARITIES

- IPRs are just one source of market power like any other Although US Courts are somewhat more "pro-IP"
- Broad agreement on licensing.
- Pursuit of "Pay for delay" cases.
- Simultaneous involvement and coordination on "patent wars" cases.



SOME DIFFERENCES

- Court system:
 - Diversity of IP law and procedures across member states
 - Specialised courts?
 - Juries
 - Treble damages
 - Exploitative Abuse
- Precedent
 - Many US rulings on "pay for delay"... the Supreme Court awaits.
 - US willful infringement doctrine
 - eBay Vs MercExchange



SOME DIFFERENCES

- IP System
 - Perceived weakness of USPTO
 - Lack of administrative review process
 - Design patents stronger than EU design rights







SSOs AND SEPs: 4 MAIN ISSUES

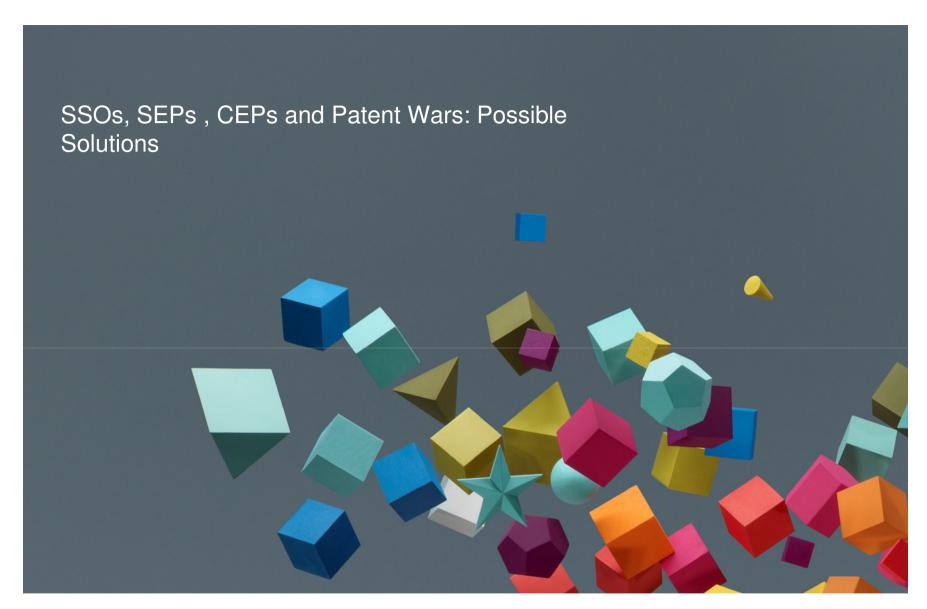
- Issue # 1: collective action between (potential) rivals within the SSO can increase the market power of the selected IPRs → this additional market power cannot be legitimately exploited → FRAND commitments.
- Issue # 2: royalty stacking....is it an antitrust issue?
- Issue # 3: "Shapiro" Hold-Up: combination of uncertainty about patent validity and preliminary injunctions → excessive royalties and/or licensing conditions
- Issue # 4: Sequential complementarity: appropriation of rents from future innovation.... An antitrust issue?



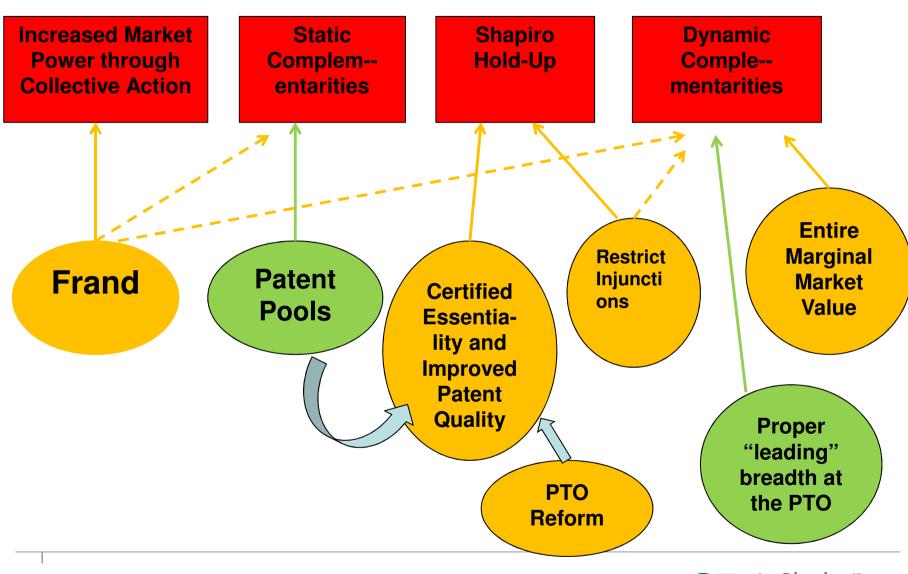
SEPs, CEPs AND PATENT WARS

- What are "Commercially Essential Patents" or "De Facto Essential Patents"?
- An essential facility standard?
- A broader standard because of complementarities?
- Only issue # 1 is specific to SEPs
- Why treat CEPs differently for preliminary injunctions?
- SEPs → FRAND → no permanent injunctions → would an "eBay" approach to permanent injunctions for CEPs help?
- Why wield the stick on only one side on the patent wars front?











DYNAMIC COMPLEMENTARITIES

- IPRs should be rewarded based on the value that they contribute to create = value with – value without = EMMV.
- This difference includes future innovation/features that are enabled or improved by the IPR as well as increase in sales of complementary goods.
- "leading breadth" provides the correct reward with respect to substitute technologies. A share of EMMV provides the correct reward with respect to complementary technologies.



DYNAMIC COMPLEMENTARITIES AND ROYALTY BASE

- Economically correct base is EMMV ...but can be hard to determine in practice.
- → entire market value? [EMV rather than EMMV]
- corrected by rates that decrease over time?
- Or by "freezing up" the base after a pre-set period?
- Is the true problem that patent life is too long given the pace of innovation in the industry?.....but then is it for competition authorities to fix this problem?



WAITING FOR PTO?

- All four issues would still arise even if the average quality of patents increased significantly.
- IPR reform moves slowly
- And lacks sector-specificity
- → there is a role for competition authorities

....HOWEVER



COMPETITION AUTHORITIES

- The Competition Law Process is not always very swift either.
- Should competition authorities really judge whether patent IPR protection is "excessive" in some sectors?
- How would such an approach square with commitments under the WTO?
- The old "rule" restricting competition authorities to the use of IPRs wielding market power and keeping it away from IPR design does not look so bad.



USING COMPETITION CASES TO MAKE POLICY

- Importance of relying on a sufficient number of cases covering a sufficient range of circumstances and behaviour → cannot move very fast.
- Clarity is paramount → "kitchen sink" SOs and overly terse decisions are unhelpful.
- Cases → precedent: how easily can "case-based" policy be changed when circumstances change?



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