

# **Analyzing Competitive Effects**

#### Introduction

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\* The views expressed are those of the author and not of the Swedish Competition Authority

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### Competitive Effects of Vertical Agreements

The fundamental difference between horizontal and vertical agreements:



- Horizontal control =
  combination of substitutes;
  you want the other party to
  worsen product-offering
  (e.g. to raise price)
- Vertical control =

   combination of complements;
   you want the other party to
   *improve* product-offering
   (e.g. to lower price)



# Pro-Competitive Effects of Exclusive Dealing

Seller must solve an externality problem in order to help Buyer *improve* offer to final customer:



- How to make sure Buyer doesn't use "improvement" when marketing competing sellers' products?
- Possible solution: Exclusivity see *Marvel* (JLE 1982), *Segal & Whinston* (RAND 2000)
- Example: The agency-model, e.g. for launching new products



# Anti-Competitive Effects of Exclusive Dealing

But exclusivity can also give rise to "horizontal effect"by reducing competitive pressure from other Sellers



- Coherent Theory of Harm:
  - ✓ Do agreements have the ability to exclude (reduce competitive pressure)?
  - ✓ Do parties have incentives to exclude (profitability)?
     See e.g. Rasmussen, Ramseyer & Wiley (AER 1991)
- Weighing pros & cons: Effectsbased analysis (rule of reason)



### Distinguishing Anti-Competitive from Pro-Competitive Behavior

- Risk of errors in assessment:
  - **Type I-error: prohibiting pro-competitive conduct**
  - **Type II-error: allowing anti-competitive conduct**
- Direct balancing of consumer welfare often difficult



- Additional economic tests can aid in the assessment:
  - □ As-Efficient Competitor (AEC) test: Does the conduct exclude an AEC?
  - No Economic Sense (NES) test: Does the conduct make no (or little) sense but for reducing competitive pressure?
- See Unilateral Conduct Workbook Chapter 1: *The Objectives* and *Principles of Unilateral Conduct* (ICN 2012)