Making sense of the substantive obligations in the DMA

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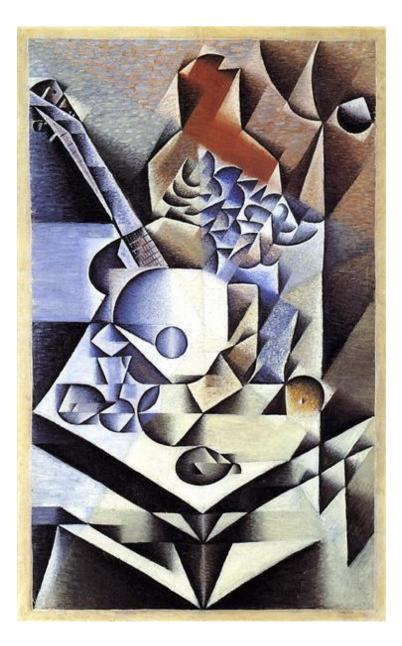
London School of Economics and College of Europe

AdC, 13 July 2022

http://chillingcompetition.com

In accordance with the ASCOLA declaration of ethics, I am happy to clarify that I have nothing to disclose





On contestability and fairness

- Market restructuring through behavioural and structural action
- A taxonomy of obligations
- On obligations as aspirations

On contestability and fairness

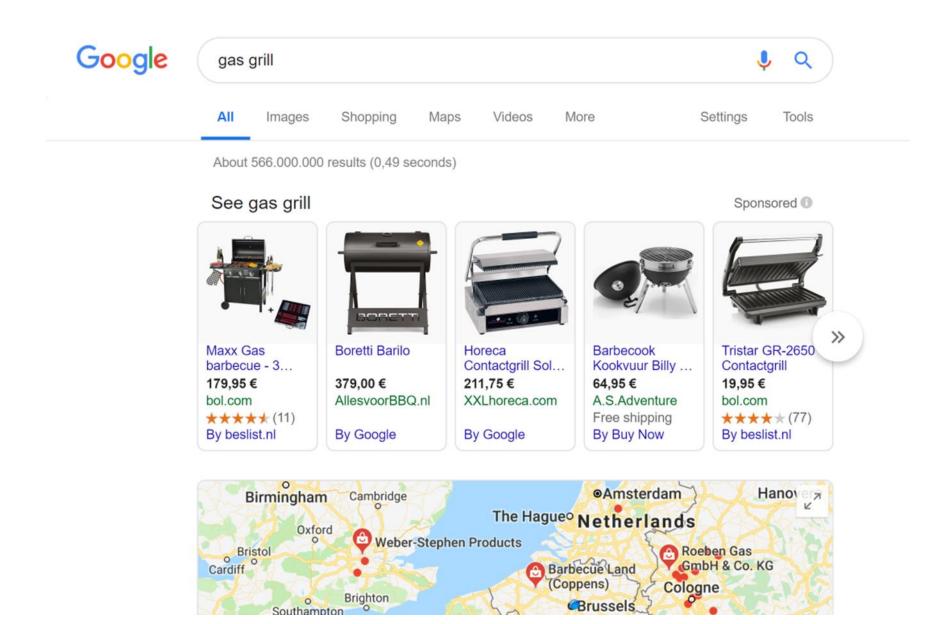
• The DMA is driven by contestability and fairness considerations:

- References to these objectives signal that the DMA is not conceived to be constrained by EU competition law
- Underpinning the notions of contestability and fairness, there are three concerns:
 - Injecting competition (dominance being an issue as such)
 - Addressing the risk of leveraging to adjacent markets (lower threshold)
 - Preventing exploitative conduct

On contestability and fairness

- A key point to note is that all three concerns are intimately intertwined:
 - Issues in and around digital markets are as much about exclusion as they are about exploitation:
 - Apple vs Epic and Spotify
 - Amazon vs third party retailers
 - Similarly, the DMA seeks to reshape (and indeed create) digital markets for redistribution and competition purposes

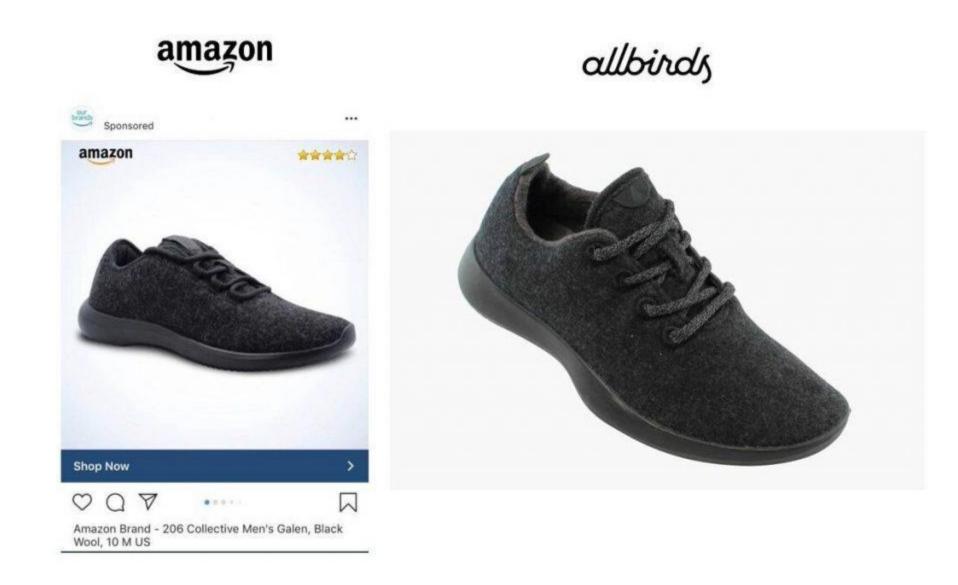


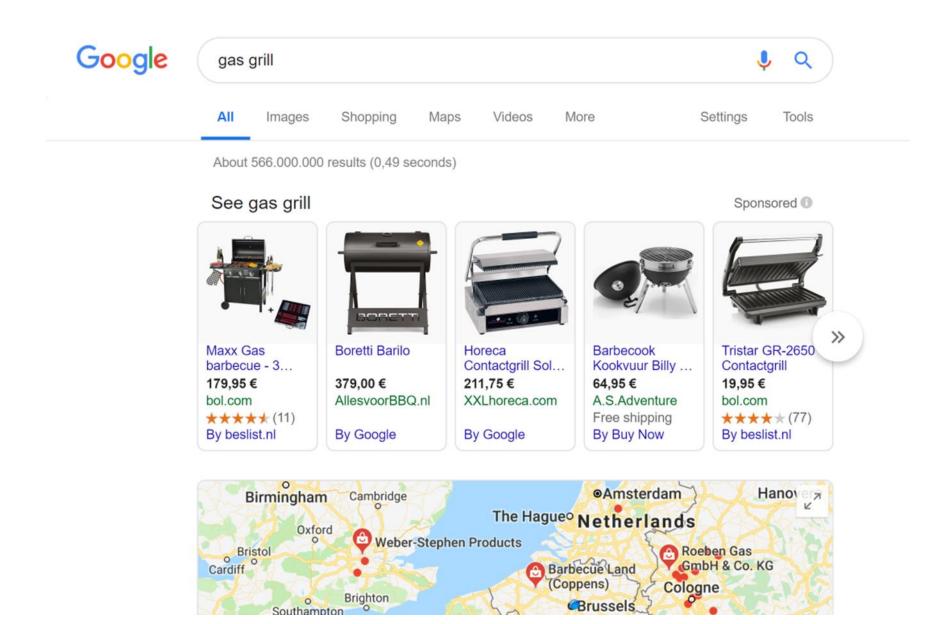


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Market restructuring through behavioural and structural action

- The obligations in the DMA can be broken down into the behavioural and the structural:
 - Behavioural obligations:
 - Some do not require further specification (typically, a negative obligation)
 - Some do (typically, a positive obligation)
 - Structural obligations
 - Changing the functioning of markets
 - Opening up layers that were closed to rivals (modularity)



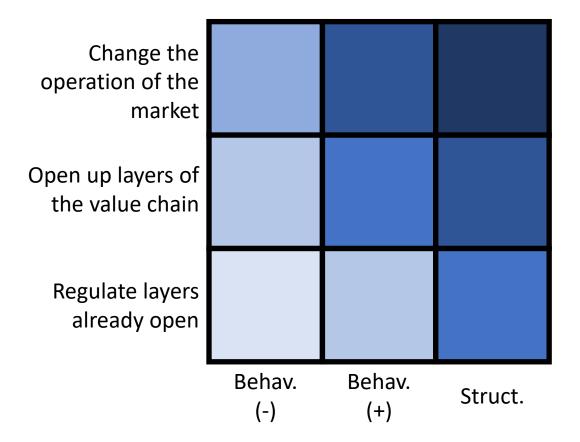


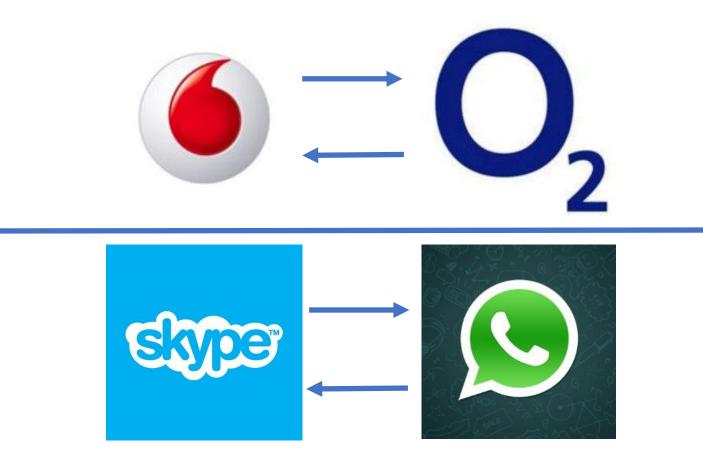


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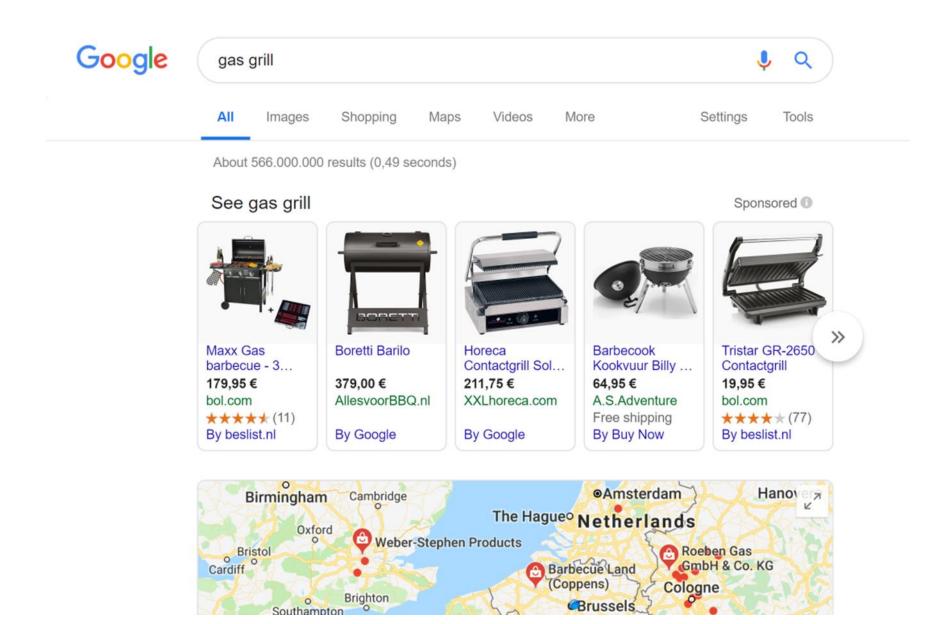
- They can also be classified by paying attention to the mechanism through which the objectives are achieved, including:
 - Change the operation of the gatekeeper's core market to inject rivalry/prevent dominance
 - Change the operation of the value chain to inject rivalry within some layers that the gatekeeper had kept for itself
 - Change the way in which the gatekeeper deals with rivals on markets adjacent to the gatekeeper's core market

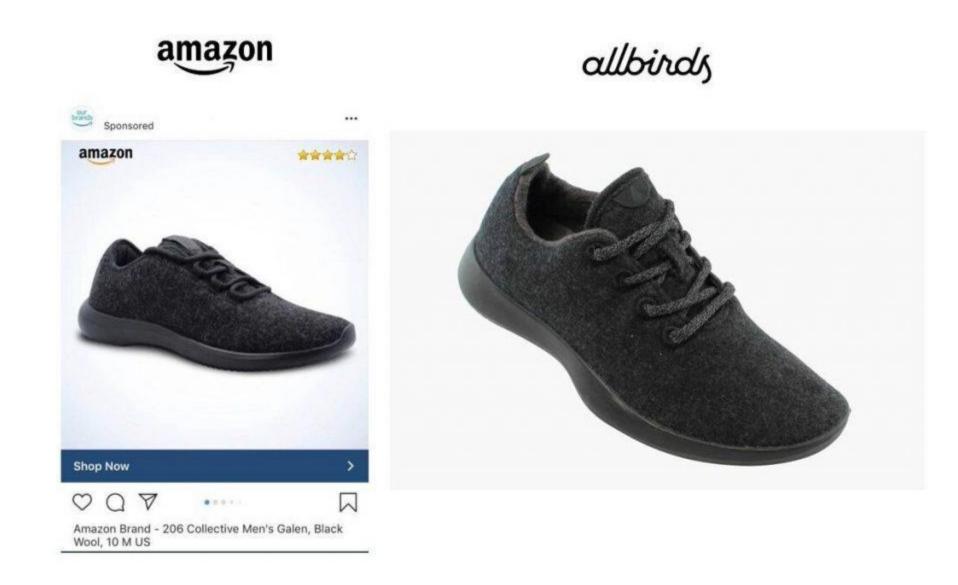
- This approach to the classification of obligations makes it possible to arrange obligations around a spectrum:
 - The more extreme obligations would be structural duties aimed at altering the functioning of markets
 - One can think, second, of duties the seek to open up layers of the value chain to third parties
 - Third, positive obligations that seek to regulate the behaviour of gatekeepers on markets open to rivals
 - Fourth, negative obligations of a behavioural nature











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- There has been much debate about the legal status of obligations under the DMA:
 - The aspiration is to ensure that they are 'self-executing', in that they do not need any further implementation measures
 - One should see these obligations, in fact, as aspirations, more than operational legal duties:
 - The nature of the field that is regulated is particularly complex
 - Some of the obligations would justify setting up a regulatory regime of their own (which is what is likely to happen de facto, if not de iure)

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Ofcom accepts undertakings from Board of BT Group plc on operational separation

22 September 2005

22 September 2005

BT access services business - Openreach - formally established today

The Ofcom Board has formally accepted legally-binding undertakings from the Board of BT Group plc. The undertakings, which were offered to Ofcom in June 2005, were subject to consultation over the summer. They create a new regulatory approach to the access infrastructure operated by BT in the UK.

Separately, BT has today announced the establishment of its new access services business - Openreach.

- It seems likely that there will be a gap between the 'law in the books' and 'law in action'
 - The 'law in the books' suggests the adoption of a regime revolving around strict top-down obligations and sanctions to ensure compliance
 - 'Law in action' is likely to work differently: as a cooperative venture in which commitments and experimentation play a central role