Round Table on:

"Examining the interface between the objectives of competition policy and intellectual property"

Contribution

by

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The views expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNCTAD
The interface between the objectives of competition policy and intellectual property

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“The monopoly-competition dialectic is inherent to the political economy of capitalism” (CRISTOPHERS)

The core issue is to determine the optimal level of competition Law intervention in the field of intellectual property rights
The debate about the objectives of competition Law

- The academics have not yet reached an agreement on what is the main goal of competition Law.

- In many cases, the debate about the objectives of competition Law goes behind its enforcement by Competition Agencies and Courts.
The debate about the objectives of competition Law

• Consumer welfare – economic efficiency (Bork, Hovenkamp)
• Consumer protection (Lande)
• Consumer at the heart of competition policy (Monti, Kroes)
• Protect the process of competition from restraint and distortion (Gerber, European Treaties)
• Economic, social and political objectives (Monti)
• 3 groups of objectives: market integration, consumer welfare and justice and equity (Padilla, Ahlborn)
• Connection with the objectives of industrial policy
• Protecting small business
• Protecting the environment?
The objectives of competition law and policy results of the questionnaires sent by the OECD (2003)

Two core objectives

- Promoting and protecting the competitive process
- Attaining greater economic efficiency
### The best way to promote innovation

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<th>Intellectual property</th>
<th>Legal monopolies</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Free and vigorous competition</td>
<td>The fewer monopolies the better</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A balance between intellectual property and competition</td>
<td>Effective competition</td>
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This balance may have been lost as a result of the generalization of certain patent related practices with the object of extending the period or the scope of protection initially granted by a patent.

- Patent pools
- Patent trolls
- Evergreening
- Pay for delay
- Sham litigation
An “ideal” example of the patent system

- SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY
- ORIGINATOR COMPANIES
- PUBLIC INFORMATION
- PATENT MONOPOLY
- R&D
- NEW INVENTION
- COMPETITION
Patent system malfunction. Anticompetitive filing of patents

- SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY
- ORIGINATOR COMPANIES

PUBLIC INFORMATION

ORIGINAL PATENT

MONOPOLY

PAY FOR DELAY

SECONDARY PATENTS

Monopoly

Product switching

SHAM LITIGATION

R&D

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• If these conduct are deemed legal according patent Law, the only way to fight them is a rigorous competition Law enforcement in the area of intellectual property
Three groups of cases

1. Patents procured by fraudulent representation

2. Abusive uses of the exclusive right

3. Patents legitimate procured and valid but their excessive number and scope raise rivals research and development cost or prevent entry
Problems found by competition agencies when dealing with cases of this nature

- Novelty:
  - Abuse of a regulatory process
  - Abuse of rights

- Difficulty in identifying “anticompetitive” patent filings. Risk of false positives

- Collision between competition and IP laws

- The lack of explicit references in competition or IP laws

- False believe about the adverse effects on innovation of a rigorous enforcement of competition law to IP rights
Are we witnessing the beginning of a new era in the relationship between intellectual property and competition Law in Europe?

Some facts

- More consumer oriented antitrust enforcement
- Exclusionary abuses are now the core of enforcement of article 102 to dominant undertakings
- The conclusions of the European Commission`s Pharmaceutical Sector Inquiry Report
- Cases like “Astra-Zeneca” or “Lundbeck”
- State of opinion increasingly favorable.