Webinar on Competition law and policy approaches towards digital platforms and ecosystems in cooperation with the BRICS Competition Law and Policy Centre and the Brazilian Administrative Council for Economic Defense (CADE)

3 June 2024

Competition, Transparency and Fairness in Japan: Examining digital platform regulation focusing on self-preferencing and discrimination

Presented by:

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Competition, transparency and fairness in Japan: examining digital platform regulation focusing on selfpreferencing and discrimination



UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Competition law and policy approaches towards digital platforms and ecosystems

3 June 2024

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'Self-preferencing and differentiated treatment'*

* BRICS In The Digital Economy: Competition Policy In Practice, 2nd Report by the Competition Authorities Working Group on Digital Economy (2024) pp. 72 ff.

4.5. Self-preferencing and differentiated treatment

Another challenge raised by digital technologies, and digital platforms in particular, relates to the fact that the informational infrastructure can be leveraged to promote specific products or services in downstream markets. In other words, vertically integrated digital platforms may give preference to its own products or services (self-preference). The concept of self-preferencing rose to prominence in the context of the European Commission's Decision in *Google Shopping*⁶⁸, which condemned Google for abusing its dominant position due to its more favorable positioning and display of its own



72

⁶⁶ EUROPEAN UNION- E.C., Guidance on the Commission's enforcement priorities in applying Article 82 of the EC Treaty to abusive exclusionary conduct by dominant undertakings. OJ C 45, 24.2.2009, p. 7– 20, 2009.

⁶⁷ See, for instance, the South African case: Telkom from Internet Solutions ("IS"), Internet Service Provides Association ("ISPA") and Verizon South Africa, 2013. ⁶⁶ Case AT 39.740–Googel Search (Khopping), Commission decision of 27 June 2017.



»プレミアム会員なら日曜の買い物が+5%おトク »「G1安田記念」結果は 競走成績や払戻金も »大変だけど尊い みんなの子育てエピソード









Z HOLDINGS

English 🔻

	solving the problems related to STORE's R∞) domestic chores and meals		
	PayPay Asset Management	PayPay Card	PayPay Bank
	PayPay Asset Management Corporation Financial Instruments Business	PayPay Card Corporation (Japanese Only) Credit card, card loan, credit guarantee business	PayPay Bank Corporation (Japanese Only) Banking (Internet-only bank) Provision of various financial services (e.g. yen/foreign currency deposits, asset management, payment, loan, etc.) to individuals and corporations under a safe-to- use and robust security system
erage			

What about not *selfpreferencing*, but **differentiated treatment**

Photo by Markus Spiske on Unsplash

Tabelog

Tokyo High Court, 19 January 2024

https://tabelog.com/en/



*The images are for illustration purposes only.



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Theory of harm?

- To effectuate exclusivity (and/or other conditions)
- To solicit advertisements*
- Not to distort competition amongst restaurants and cafes
- Unfair discrimination
- Special responsibility, fiduciary duty, etc
- To protect consumer-users' expectation



検索結果の並び順

「標準」について

店舗向け有料集客サービスをご利用中のお店を優先的に表示してい

「標準」検索では、掲載情報の充実しているお店を広くご紹介する 料集客サービスをご利用いただき様々な情報を積極的に発信されて ています。

(tr.) ... Ranking; About 'Standard'. Priority is given to shops that are using the [Tabelog's] paid customer attraction service... https://help.tabelog.com/

Theory of harm?

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Justification (defence)

- For consumer-users' benefit/interest
- Design freedom
- Anti-manipulation

• • • •

Japanese law

Antimonopoly Act (AMA)





ABUSE OF SUPERIOR BARGAINING POSITION (ASBP) AS AN UTP (ART. 2(9)V)

PROHIBITION OF **UNFAIR** TRADE PRACTICE (UTP) (ARTS. 2(9), 19)



Japan Fair Trade Commission (JFTC) < https://www.jftc.go.jp/houdou/panfu_files/yuuetsu.pdf>



Coercive sales Requirement to pay sponsorship fees Unjustified returns Requests for dispatch of employees

ASBP

AMA Art 2(9)(v) listed practices <https://www.jftc.go.jp/en/policy_enforcement/21041301.pdf>

- (a) causing the counterparty in continuous transactions (including a party with whom one newly intends to engage in continuous transactions; the same applies in (b) below) to purchase goods or services other than those to which the relevant transactions pertain
- (b) causing the counterparty in continuous transactions to provide money, services or other economic benefits
- (c) refusing to receive goods in transactions with the counterparty, causing the counterparty to take back such goods after receiving them from the counterparty, delaying payment to the counterparty or reducing the amount of payment, or otherwise establishing or changing trade terms or executing transactions in a way disadvantageous to the counterparty

ASBP regulation in Japan

a) imposing a disadvantage on the said transacting party the cost of which the said transacting party cannot calculate in advance

b) the imposed [burden] turns out to be a burden which exceeds the scope as deemed reasonable considering the direct benefit

a) foreseeability

b) significant imbalance in rights and obligations

In practice, furthermore

UTPs?

- Three types of UTPs:
 - A) lessening free competition;
 - B) unfair method of competition; or
 - C) undermining foundation of free competition (= ASBP).
- Majorities of UTPs are Type A.
- Type A necessitates anticompetitive effect.
 - Vertical restraints and exclusionary practice; and
 - Tendency to establish, maintain or enhance (minor) market power.

Tabelog, Tokyo High Court, 19 January 2024



M. Wakui (presentation materials) available at <<u>https://researchmap.jp/mwakui/presentations/46456051</u>>

Transparency Act

The Act on Improving Transparency and Fairness of Digital Platforms (TFDPA)



BE TRANSPARENT

ENSURE MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

The Act on Promotion of Competition for Specified Smartphone Software

Home > Japan Fair Trade Commission > Press Releases > Press Releases 2024 > Cabinet Decision on the Bill for the Act on Promotion of Competition for Specified Smartphone Software

Cabinet Decision on the Bill for the Act on Promotion of Competition for Specified Smartphone Software

April 26, 2024 Japan Fair Trade Commission

Smartphones have become pillars of social and economic lives since their rapid diffusion. Specific software – mobile operating systems (OS), application stores, browsers, and search engines – hereinafter referred to as "Specified Software" below, are especially important for the use of these tools. The Cabinet today approved of the bill for the Act on Promotion of Competition Related to Specified Smartphone Software, which aims to develop a competitive environment for these software, fostering innovation from various entities and offering consumers more options in services while also ensuring security.

1 Outline of the bill (See attachments for details)

(1) Designation of providers subject to regulations

The Japan Fair Trade Commission (JFTC) will designate software service providers that conduct business at a certain scale through a Cabinet Order for each type of Specified Software subject to the new regulations. Businesses that fall under Cabinet Order criteria will be referred to as "Designated Providers."

(2)Prohibited actions and compliance mechanisms

The act will stipulate how Designated Providers are prohibited from engaging in certain practices ("Prohibited Actions") and are required to take certain measures ("Compliance Measures").

https://www.jftc.go.jp/en/pressreleases/yearly-2024/April/240426.html

The Act on Promotion of Competition for Specified Smartphone Software





Google (android)

Apple (iOS)

The Act on Promotion of Competition for Specified Smartphone Software





Prohibitions: self-preferencing

Other obligations: data portability, disclosure (transparency) etc.

M. Wakui, slides available at <<u>https://researchmap.jp/mwakui/presentations/46456045</u>>

Enough?