# Interaction Between IP and Competition Law

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# Future of IP in Europe



- The future of intellectual property law in Europe looks brighter than ever!
- Articles 2 and 3 TEU → respect for human rights among the Union's core aims!
- $\curvearrowright$  Article 6(2)  $\rightarrow$  The EU shall accede to the ECHR!





### Union's External Action



- **R** Democracy
  - Rule of law
  - Universality and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms
  - Respect for human dignity
  - Requality and solidarity



### Federalization of IP

- Article 207(1) TFEU federalizes Union's external intellectual property policy
- The EUC: *Infopaq* and *Bezpe nostni softwarová asociace*threshold of originality in copyright law!
- *Promusicae* → interpretations that "allow a fair balance to be struck between the various fundamental rights protected by the Community legal order"



# Back to reality

- Strong rights and high level of protection..
- Œ EU Charter → argument *for* extensive protection and problematic sanctioning of IP infringements..
- Secret negotiations of ACTA..
- TRIPS affects the interpretation of European-level fundamental rights and not vice versa.. (*Metronome Music*)

# Could these Be Norms with Constitutional Functions?

- - ...including traditional constitutional norms and competition law!
- The three-step test → censors the availability of fundamental rights -related limitations by establishing a neoliberal judicial review
- $\sim$  Affects interpretations  $\rightarrow$  "fair balance of rights"?

# "New constitutionalism"

- Stephen Gill, Ran Hirschl, David Schneiderman, Gavin Anderson..
- Legal and quasi-legal institutional arrangements such as global investment rules, are used to preserve the hegemonic forms of the economy.
- ☐ Insulation of key aspects of the economy both from democratic decision-making and judicial activism..
- ™ New constitutionalist discourse of IP?
- **™** IP Anti-Constitution?



# Competition law?

CB

- Yet competition law could be developed to better tame harmful informational power based on IP.

# Competition law and Informational Power

- Competition law → potential limitation of excessive and harmful IP based power..

## Transforming Competition Law?

- Workable markets, diversity of types of actors →
  collective good aspect of many economic rights
  among the objectives of competition law.
- They need constitutional protection against abuses of power in order to enable the exercise of fundamental rights in the economic sphere.
- The same applies to freedom of expression and communicative diversity in relation to the character of the society as an open society.

# Communicative diversity and competition law (1)

- Convergence of media through digitization and the Internet and continuing concentration of media enterprises with each others and with the providers of communications technologies
- Power over distribution channels and technologies → power over content..
- The ideal of communicative diversity overlaps with the more traditional competition law objective related to market pluralism, diversity of economic actors and avoidance of excessive market power.
- Maintaining these values is a conscious effort!

# Communicative diversity and competition law (2)

- The openness of the core communication networks, information platforms and freedom of information → constitute central pre-requisites related to workable competition and freedom of market values in the information and network -based economy.
- Protecting such values is thus often in line with the traditional interests and orientation of competition law to secure workable and diversified competition also in the longer-term perspective!



# The Grimm Reality...

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- The change of paradigm in Europe from form-based ordoliberal competition law to effects-based microeconomic analysis.
- Arguments related to fundamental rights, collective goods and democratic values have to be smuggled in to the scholarly antitrust discourse by using the language of microeconomics...
- ...Infrastructure theory developed in the US by Frischmann and others..

# Competition Norms of TRIPS

- They require *consistency* of the domestic competition law measures with the other provisions of TRIPS.
- The requirements of *abusive behavior* and *adverse effect on competition* could *strengthen* factual IP protection under TRIPS by sheltering licensing practices from competition law also when the interference would *not* frustrate the substantive TRIPS-standards.

## European antitrust doctrine

- Microsoft: a significant negative impact on the intellectual property owner's incentive to innovate could justify any restriction of others' rights or collective goods needed for the realization of rights.
- Could lead to a more generic insulation of property rights from the reach of competition law, provided they are the result of sufficient investments.



## Commission's Position

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- Industrial property (2008): "rigorous application of competition rules" would counterbalance the "strong industrial property rights."
- Mere legitimation for a scheme based on strong intellectual property rights?



# My Final Words

- Realize the inherent constraints new constitutionalist measures impose on progressive reforms.
- Such constraints also relevant for competition law.

Thats all Folks!