



Self-favoring and discrimination on digital platforms



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EU's new platform regulation

Self-favoring appears to be real on **digital platforms**, as indicated by the anti-trust investigations of:

- *Amazon,* investigation opened in 2019 on the matter of self-favoring when listening products followed an inquiry
- Google Shopping, decision rendered in 2017 on the matter of preferential treatment of own services (self-favoring)
- *Facebook*, (allegedly) favors own advertisements warranting complaints in France

Motivating the adoption of a Regulation (19/1150), mandating:

- Article 5 requiring disclosure of ranking parameters on online (general) search engines (but not vertical/specialized)
- Article 7 requiring **disclosure** of self-favoring/preferential treatments in **online searches**

But **referring** actual **conflicts** to resolving under to **Article 102** regardless of the somewhat **underdeveloped practice**

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Google Shopping is **pending** before General Court, but:

- Revolve around self-favoring in respect to internet searches where own offering are allotted more prominent displays in the ranking following a search
- Provides an opportunity to explore the ability to check selffavoring under Article 102



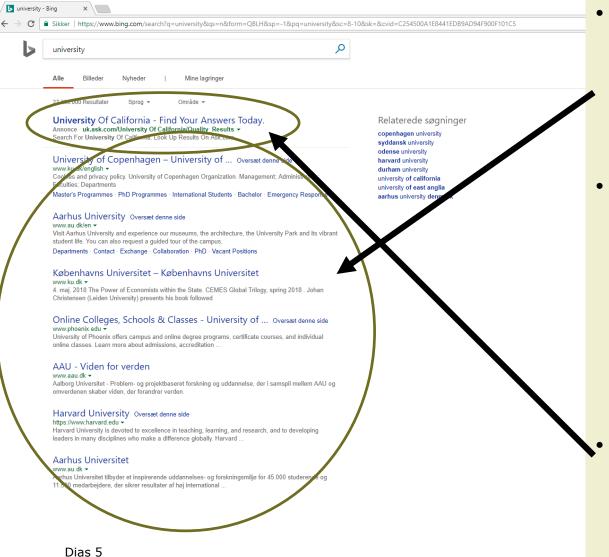
Search engines allow you to search



However, two alternative methods are available:
a) General (horizontal) search covering the entire internet for whatever you are looking for, or
b) Specialized (vertical) search focusing on a specific subject matter, e.g. places and events

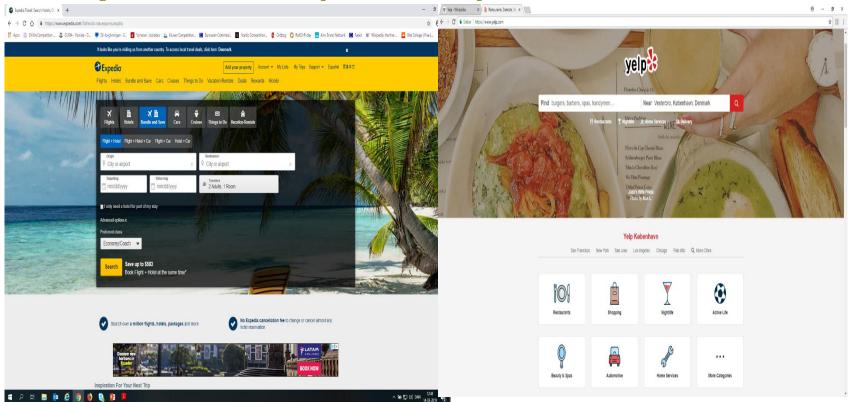


General (horizontal) search



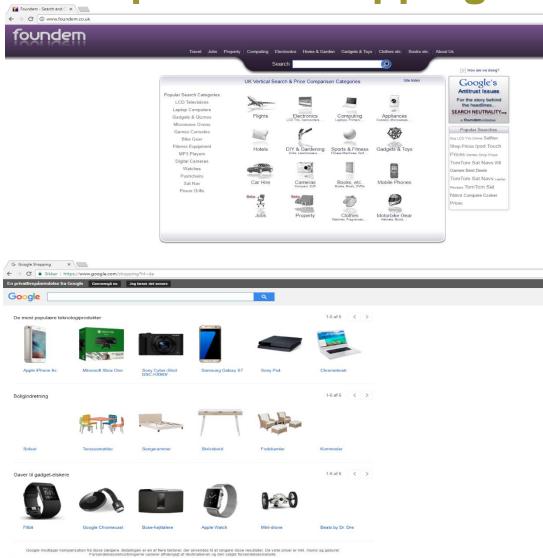
- Following a general inquiry, a general search will yield a generic (organic) index of hits (organic blue links)
- The quality depends on the algorithms, which constantly are improved by tracking users actual clicking (called "click-throughrates") thus, creating a strong network and bandwagon effect
- Further to the generic index, some links might be sponsored, generating an income for the search engine

Specialized (vertical) search



- If you are looking for specific services, e.g. travels or places/events, you should turn to a specialized search, e.g. Expedia or Yelp, focusing on travels and places/events, respectively
- Google also offers specialized searches e.g., Google Images, Google Flights, Google Maps, etc.

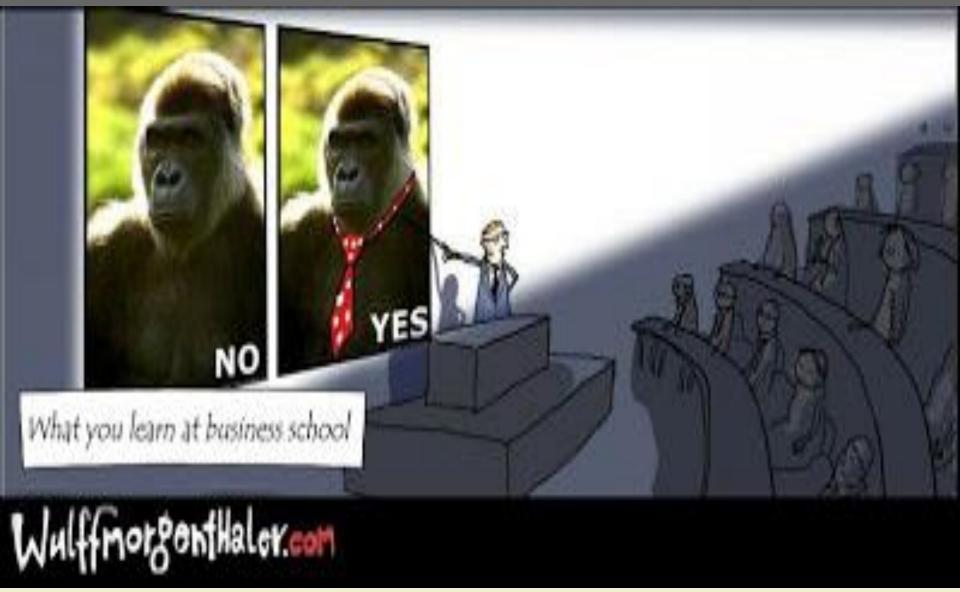
Comparison shopping compares prices



shopping Comparison allows users to compare prices and characteristics across different providers of product and services (see recital 191) and is specialized not а search service (see recital 193-195)

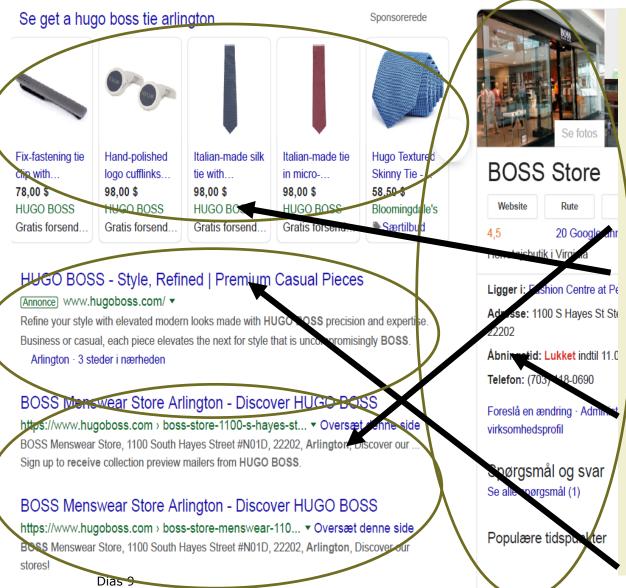
- Google is active in this market with Google shopping (originally known as Froogle/Google Product Search)
- Foundem is a competitor (and one of the original plaintiffs)

Startiside for Shopping Ophyspinger II seriere Higeln Startiside for Google Approaceringsprogrammer Excrete/ingslaspinger Privativ Placeringe



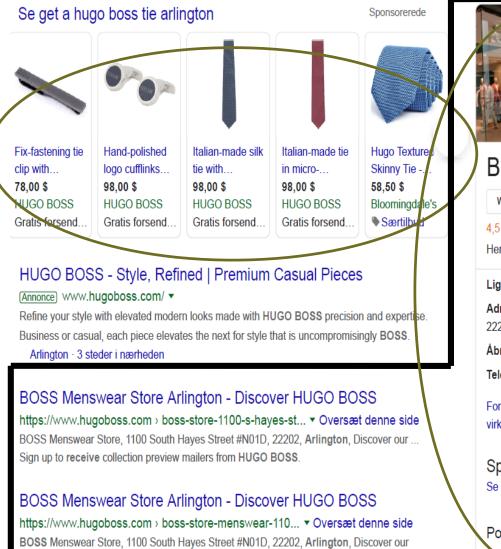
Let's assume you are going to an important business event and realized you are without a tie

Searching on the Internet with Google



Choosing a product e.g. "Hugo Boss ties" still involves multiple searches 1. general search 2. comparison shopping (using the Shopping Unit) vertical search providing content for the boxes 4. (sponsored links)

Searching on the Internet with Google





Ligger i: Fashion Centre at Penta Adresse: 1100 S Hayes St Ste #N 22202

Åbningstid: Lukket indtil 11.00 -Telefon: (703) 418-0690

Foreslå en ændring · Administrer virksomhedsprofil

Spørgsmål og svar Se alle spørgsmål (1)

Populære tidspunkter

Google refers to its services as universal searches (disputing the separation between horizontal and vertical searches) Labels the Shopping Unit as innovation (an improvement to the general search) Utilizes several services for the boxes

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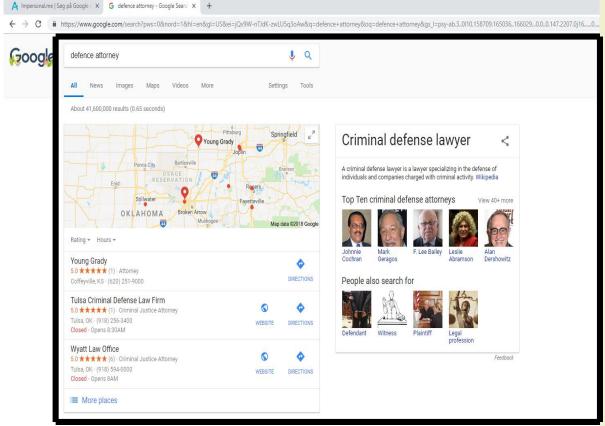
stores!

DG COMP's theory of harm

- Google acts abusively (see recital 341) when only Google's own offerings are allotted and displayed with premium placement and pictures etc. as this can direct traffic away from competitors
- Google disputes any malicious intent, but the matter of the premium displaying and effect in terms of traffic, are supported by facts



1. The Google way is innovation



Criminal defense lawyer - Wikipedia

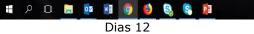
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criminal_defense_lawyer •

A criminal defense lawyer is a lawyer (mostly barristers) specializing in the defense of individuals and companies charged with criminal activity.... Some jurisdictions use a rotating system of appointments, with judges appointing a private practice altorney or firm for each case.

Defense attorney legal definition of defense attorney - Legal Dictionary

https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/defense+attorney •

Definition of **defense attorney** in the Legal Dictionary - by Free online English dictionary and encyclopedia. What is **defense attorney**? Meaning of defense ...



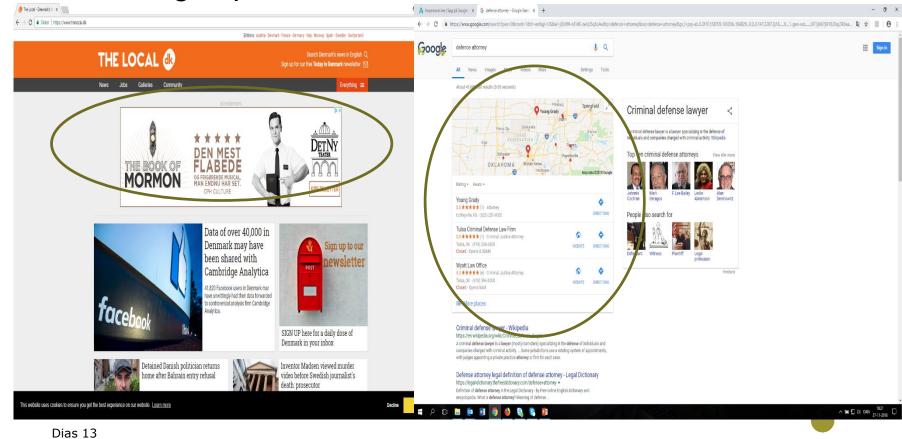
- Assuming I need a defense attorney, the boxes and universal search functions provide a superior level of information adjunct to my generic index
- It even offers directions, opening hours and reviews
- I'm therefore somewhat inclined to see this as an improvement to general searches

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2. Google needs to make a profit

 Google's business essentially evolves around selling advertisements. Either on content pages or through sponsored links on the Internet



3. Rights theory of harm?

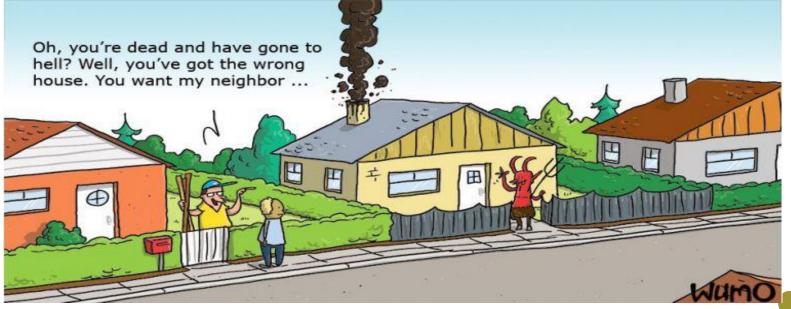
 The case echos discrimination, but isn't pursued as such, giving ground for Google's claim of being convicted under a novel and unsupported theory of abusive leverage



The concept of abusive discrimination

The concept of **abusive discrimination** under Article 102 is somewhat **underdeveloped**:

- Post Danmark I (2012) e.g. originated from a national misreading of the concept and case-law
- *MEO* (2018) requires anti-competitive effect rebutting that all forms of discrimination would amount to abuse
- BdKEP/Deutsche Post (2004) identified three forms of discrimination



The concept of abusive discrimination

BdKEP/Deutsche Post (2004) recital 93 states that:

"The wording [of Article 102] covers three types of discrimination, the first two of them exclusionary and the last one exploitative: (i) the customer of the dominant firm is placed at a competitive disadvantage vis-à-vis the dominant firm itself; (ii) in relation to other customers of the dominant firm; or (iii) the customer suffers commercially in such a way that its ability to compete in whatever market is impaired"

The concept of abusive discrimination

BdKEP/Deutsche Post (2004) recital 93 states that:

- 1. <u>Horizontal (foreclosure) discrimination</u>, where "...the customer of the dominant firm is placed at a competitive disadvantage vis-à-vis the dominant firm itself..". Relevant if the dominant undertaking is **active downstream**
- 2. <u>Vertical (foreclosure) discrimination</u>, where "...the customer of the dominant firm is placed at a competitive disadvantage vis-à-vis other customers of the dominant firm" Relevant if the dominant undertaking is not **active downstream**
- 3. <u>Vertical (exploitive) discrimination</u> "...the customer suffers commercially in such a way that its ability to compete in whatever market is impaired". Relevant if the **preferential treatment** is **based** upon **payment** most likely rebutting this as abusive unless exploitive

The notion of abusive discrimination

- Google Search (2017) involved self-favoring in the form of preferential display of affiliated services and the (malicious) downgrading of competing services:
 - The case echos discrimination, but isn't pursued as such, indicating some ambiguity by DG COMP on the concept
 - The abusive conduct is initially defined (recital 2) as the favorable treatment of own services, but later (recital 342 and 344) as the downgrading of competing services. However, the merits of the case points to their combination, leaving the reader confused
 - The abuse is supported by **substantial effect analysis** indicating a **high threshold** for condemning self-favoring
- Google Search indicates "challenges" when it comes to checking self-favoring under Article 102
- As Google already published its ranking policy, the case also indicates that transparency doesn't preclude manipulation

EU's new platform regulation

The Platforms Regulation represent what was politically attainable, referring issues to Article 102

- Article 102 might not yield acceptable replies and it will take some years before this becomes apparent
- Moreover, the approach might be fragmented repeating the unfortunate approach to MFN-hotel clauses
- EU has promised to issue guidelines on the regulation. However, guidelines on discriminatory abuse would also be relevant (as promised in 2005)



Questions



