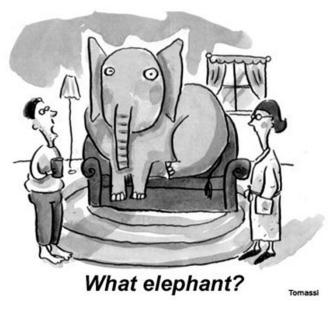
Are we there yet?

Lessons Learned from the Facebook/Whatsapp & Microsoft/Skype Decisions

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Before we get started

- ... let's address the elephant in the room:
- → EC Search Investigation
 - Commissioner Vestager's statement: SO addresses Google Shopping
 - The investigation has been open for five years, this is Google's chance to make its case
 - http://googleblog.blogspot.co.uk/2015/0 4/the-search-for-harm.html
- → EC Android Investigation



Facebook/Whatsapp is the latest Commission Decision in online and (personal) communications markets

→ It touches upon a number of issues:

 Jurisdictional aspects Are turnover thresholds well suited to determine notification of deals in all cases?
Market definition Drawing the line in innovative, new markets is often complicated
Market shares What is the best way to measure market power in two-sided markets?
Network effects Does it have an appreciable effect? Do they actually give a competitive advantage?

Big data What role does it play in appraising concentrations, and in antitrust generally?

(Big) Data

- → What is Big Data?
 - What distinguishes data from Big Data?
 - Has data (quantity, quality) evolved through the years?
 - How much data do we need before we can speak of Big Data?
 - What kind of data is Big Data?
- → An inconvenient truth about (Big) Data
 - Data is not a finite resource
 - ◆ It is not an input any one company can constrain access to
- → What is the issue from an antitrust perspective?

(Big) Data: Everyone...? Nobody!



Seguir

Big data is like teenage sex: everyone talks about it, nobody really knows how to do it, everyone thinks everyone else is doing it, so everyone claims they are doing it...

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- → Ultimately, is this a topic for antitrust enforcers to engage in?
 - No potential theory of harm leads to foreclosure or to SIEC of any kind
- → Privacy and Data Protection regulation: is it enough?

"Market" Shares

→ Online businesses

- Characterised by innovation and growth
- More often than not, two-sided and freemium business models

→ So how can we define "market" shares for "free" online products?

- The very notion of a market relies on the existence of a price
 - Substitutability (aka SSNIP test)
 - Switching costs
 - Barriers to entry
 - Access to the inputs & to the marketplace
 - Capacity constraints
- What do usage shares show?

"Market" Shares: What's the point?



- → Usage shares of free online products aren't a good proxy of market power
 - Users face no switching costs of any kind
 - Adoption rates are heavily dependent on usefulness, and trend
 - High likelihood of disruptive entry

Usage Shares: What do they prove?

- → Accumulation of users is no guarantee of (sustained) success
 - In merger control, it does not lead to SIEC or foreclosure of any kind
 - Consequently, it cannot be a good measure of market power for any other purposes of competition law

