

## Current Intelligence

# The Judgment of the European Court of Justice in *VEBIC*: Filling a Gap in Regulation 1/2003

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*In VEBIC, the Court of Justice of the EU clarifies the prerogatives of National Competition Authorities under Regulation 1/2003 and paves the way towards regulatory reform in Belgium*

### Legal context and facts

A recent reform of European Union (EU) competition law may have gone unnoticed. In *VEBIC*, the Grand Chamber of the Court of Justice of the European Union (ECJ) reworded Article 5 of Regulation 1/2003.<sup>1</sup> This provision sets out the powers that Member States must bestow upon those organs which they have to designate as National Competition Authorities (NCAs) under Article 35. Following *VEBIC*, the new, tentative wording of Article 5 should read as follows:

Powers of the competition authorities of the Member States: The competition authorities of the Member States shall have the power to apply Articles 81 and 82 of the Treaty in individual cases. For this purpose, acting on their own initiative or on a complaint, they may take the following decisions: ... 'The competition authorities of the Member States shall have the power to appear as defendants/respondents in judicial proceedings initiated before review courts against their decisions.'

The case behind this silent, yet important addition to Regulation 1/2003 concerns a classic situation of unfortunate statutory engineering at both EU and national levels. It involved the interpretation of the Belgian competition statute adopted in 2006 (the 'LPCE'),<sup>2</sup> whose

chief aim was to replace the Belgian competition agency with a more effective competition authority, thus solving the many deficiencies that had plagued competition enforcement in Belgium until then.<sup>3</sup> To this end, the LPCE established a new competition authority, composed of (i) a *Competition Council*, in charge of the adoption of final decisions; and (ii) a *Competition Service*, in charge of the investigation of anticompetitive practices. In line with Article 5 of Regulation 1/2003, the LPCE entrusted this authority with a range of investigative, decisional, and remedial powers. It also regulated the judicial review of the Competition Council's decisions by the Brussels Court of Appeals (the 'review court') without, however, saying anything of the *Competition Council's* standing as defendant/respondent before the review court. In reality, it even seems that the Belgian lawmakers sought to limit the role of the Competition Council in subsequent review proceedings. Whilst under the previous statute, the Competition Council would submit observations before the review court, the LPCE removed this possibility.<sup>4</sup>

With this background, the review court was soon faced with a somewhat puzzling situation. In the context of annulment proceedings against an infringement decision of the Competition Council, the applicant, *VEBIC*—a professional association that had unlawfully distributed a price guide to its members—faced no defendant/respondent. The review court observed that no provision of the LPCE enabled the Competition Council to appear as defendant/respondent in annulment proceedings. Meanwhile, the LPCE expressly entitled the Minister for Economics to start annulment proceedings and appear as a party. Applying a *silence means prohibition* reasoning, it thus came to the view that the LPCE *precluded* the Competition Council from defending its decisions before the review court. This view was—and is still—shared by many Belgian scholars. It is corroborated by a provision of the LPCE which states that the Competition Council is an '*administrative court*'.<sup>5</sup> Hence, as a '*court*', it cannot appear as a defendant/respondent before another court.

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1 ECJ, C-439/08, *VEBIC*, 7 December 2010, not yet reported.

2 See Loi sur la protection de la concurrence économique, coordonnée le 15 septembre 2006.

3 See F. Rizzutto, 'Competition law enforcement in Belgium: The system remains flawed and uncertain despite recent reform', (2008) 29, 6 European Competition Law Review 367.

4 See Exposé des motifs, Doc. Parl., Chambre, 2005–2006, no. 2180/1, p. 69. The Belgian lawmakers considered that the reasoning enshrined in the final decision brings sufficient information on the Competition Council's standpoint.

5 Article 11§1 LPCE provides that the Competition Council is an '*administrative court*'.

This, in turn, was a source of legal concern for the review court. Unable to defend its decisions in court, the Competition Council might not be able to ensure the effectiveness of the EU competition rules and safeguard the general economic interest. More specifically, the review court discerned a possible conflict between the LPCE and Article 2, 15(3) and 35(1) of Regulation 1/2003 which require Member States to appoint effective NCAs vest them with various decisional prerogatives, and bestow upon them the ability to submit—on their own initiative—observations on arguments set forth in proceedings before national courts.

The review court thus referred four questions to the ECJ under Article 267 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU).<sup>6</sup> First, given the entitlement of NCAs to submit observations in national proceedings pursuant to Article 15 of Regulation 1/2003, can Member States exclude—as arguably done by the LPCE—a NCA's ability to appear as defendant/respondent before review courts? Second, do the provisions of Regulation 1/2003 go beyond a mere entitlement to submit observations in national proceedings, and impose on NCAs a duty to appear as defendant/respondent in annulment proceedings? Third, in the affirmative, does this duty bear upon the NCA organ that takes the decisions mentioned at Article 5 of Regulation 1/2003 (in contrast to the organ in charge of investigations, for instance)? Finally, does this still hold true if the decision-making organ qualifies as a '*jurisdiction*', as jurisdictions normally do not appear before review courts to defend their rulings?

Not unsurprisingly for a procedure emanating in the country of René Magritte, the case referred to the ECJ exhibited a range of surreal features. First, it did not involve the application of the EU competition rules. Absent an effect on trade between Member States, the Competition Council's decision was only based on national competition law. The Court nonetheless found the reference to be admissible. Given that the review court can remand the Competition Council's appraisal of the facts, it could well decide at a later stage that the impugned conduct had an effect on trade between Member States.<sup>7</sup> Second, during the pleadings, the Competition Council—which appeared before the

ECJ—took a somewhat surprising stance. In contrast to many NCAs in Europe which have consistently sought to expand their powers—and have been lambasted for this—the Competition Council argued that it should not benefit from the right to appear as respondent/defendant before review courts.<sup>8</sup> To the best of our knowledge, the Belgian Competition Council may be the first NCA ever to support a limitation of its prerogatives.

## Analysis

### The Judgment's content:

#### Effectiveness 1—Procedural autonomy 0

The Court's judgment does not beat around the bush. Given the close nexus between the four questions, it deals with them altogether.<sup>9</sup> To begin with, Article 2 and Article 15(3) of Regulation 1/2003 enshrine no prerogative, let alone obligation, on the part of NCAs, to appear as parties in review proceedings against their decisions. Those provisions concern other issues, respectively the burden of proof,<sup>10</sup> and the intervention of NCAs as *amicus curiae* before national courts (not as defendant/respondent).<sup>11</sup>

In contrast, the general obligation of Member States to appoint effective NCAs enshrined in Article 35(1) has wide ranging practical consequences. Article 35(1) seeks to ensure that in the decentralized enforcement system of Regulation 1/2003, the provisions of the Regulation '*are effectively complied with*' so that the EU competition rules are '*applied effectively in the general interest*'.<sup>12</sup> In this context, if NCAs are not afforded rights as parties to review proceedings,<sup>13</sup> '*there is a risk that the court before which the proceedings have been brought might be wholly "captive" to the pleas in law and arguments put forward by the undertaking(s) bringing the proceedings*'.<sup>14</sup> In turn, the Court surmises that review courts may often succumb to applicants' arguments—and defuse the application of Article 101 and 102 TFEU—including in cases where those provisions should apply. The Court seems wary of systematic type II errors (or '*false negatives*'), which would arise from judgments repeatedly quashing NCAs' decisions and exonerating harmful conduct. To avoid—or at least

6 Judgment of the Court, para. 39.

7 Judgment of the Court, para. 44. Interestingly, if the review court finds that there is no effect on trade (and confirms the Competition Council's decision), the answers of the ECJ on the questions referred will not apply to the pending dispute.

8 We note, in passing, and quite paradoxically, that the Competition Council voluntarily appeared before the ECJ.

9 Judgment of the Court, para. 49.

10 Judgment of the Court, para. 54.

11 Judgment of the Court, para. 55. This provision is one of the various mechanisms of Regulation 1/2003 that seeks to ensure a consistent application of EU competition law across national territories. This provision thus concerns all national courts in general and not specifically review courts.

12 Judgment of the Court, para. 56.

13 Judgment of the Court, para. 59.

14 Judgment of the Court, para. 58.

limit—this risk, NCAs should be entitled to appear before the review court. National laws that preclude such a possibility on the part of NCAs are not in line with Article 35.<sup>15</sup>

The Court further adds that the effectiveness of EU competition law implies in practice that NCAs must *use* their right to appear before a review court to defend their decisions.<sup>16</sup> Of course, they remain free to gauge whether their intervention is necessary and useful.<sup>17</sup> But a consistent course of non-intervention would violate the effectiveness of Article 101 and 102 TFEU.<sup>18</sup>

The Court's judgment illustrates the limits brought by the principle of effectiveness to the principle of procedural autonomy. That said, the Court concedes that under the latter principle, Member States are competent to decide which of the NCA organs may participate, as defendant/respondent, to review proceedings.<sup>19</sup>

### The Judgment's reasoning: Outcome 1—Logic 0

From a regulatory perspective, the *VEBIC* ruling entails a top down harmonisation of national competition litigation rules on the basis of the ECJ's own *inter partes* litigation model. Under the Court's own rules of procedure, Article 263 TFEU proceedings involve litigation against the institution, body, or organ which adopted the act whose annulment is sought.<sup>20</sup> This outcome is at first sight satisfactory. With the NCA appearing as party, the review court can pass judgment out of a larger wealth of information.

To reach this outcome, however, the Court relies on a somewhat specious reasoning. To take a controversial analogy, the Court considers that review courts faced only with annulment-driven arguments—and with no arguments *against*—would, as if they were marionettes, inevitably uphold such applications. This risk of type II errors would be further compounded by the fact that competition cases often involve 'complex legal and economic assessments'.<sup>21</sup>

Besides the fact that this underestimates, in law and facts, the review courts' ability to rebuff baseless submissions, the Court's reasoning is not entirely convincing. First, in practice, many competition cases arise out of complaints (or leniency applications). In such cases, complainants often appear before review courts to challenge the applicant's arguments. Review courts are thus not always confronted with only one-sided arguments from the applicant.

Second, annulment proceedings do not only involve the challenge of infringement decisions applying Articles 101 and/or 102 TFEU. In a not insignificant number of cases, applicants challenge the rejection of a complaint by the NCA or a positive decision (eg an Article 101(3) TFEU decision that benefits rivals). In such cases, the ECJ's concern for the elimination of type II errors should lead to the opposite outcome. Here, if we follow the Court, the judicial review system should maximise the chances of annulment, and accordingly bar the NCAs from intervening as defendants/respondents before review courts. A system of this kind, where standing rules in annulment proceedings would vary with the type of act challenged is not, and should not, be the law.

Finally, the reasoning that NCAs' intervention will beneficially limit the probability of annulment is based on the wholly disputable assumption that NCAs' decisions are genuinely sound and lawful.<sup>22</sup> However, as a matter of fact, this assumption is incorrect. Like any other public institution composed of individuals subject to rational constraints (eg, profit maximisation) and irrational biases (eg, confirmation biases) competition agencies—including the most expert ones—are bound to make mistakes in the course of their enforcement activities. The best proof of this lies in the fact that to date, dozens of competition agencies' decisions have been quashed for legal and/or factual mistakes. In our opinion, this assumption is a source of concern because it reveals a preference of the Court for competition agencies over applicants. This, in turn, goes against the principle of equality of arms which should

15 Judgment of the Court, para. 64.

16 Judgment of the Court, para. 61.

17 Judgment of the Court, para. 60.

18 This latter precision is, however, confusing. If, in line with the ruling, NCAs ought now to be deemed parties in subsequent litigation against their decisions, then NCAs have in principle no discretion on whether to appear. They must appear, as otherwise, the review court will uphold the application by default. See Bernard van de Walle de Ghelcke, *Arrest van het Hof van Justitie van 7 December 2010 in de zaak C-439/08 VEBIC*, *Annotatie*, *Tijdschrift voor Belgische Mededinging*, forthcoming.

19 Judgment of the Court, para. 63.

20 See Article 21 of the Statute of the Court of Justice of the EU: 'A case shall be brought before the Court of Justice by a written application addressed to

the Registrar. The application shall contain the applicant's name and permanent address and the description of the signatory, the name of the party or names of the parties against whom the application is made, . . .'

Annulment proceedings are not merely 'a trial against an administrative act' in the sense of the traditional French '*recours pour excès de pouvoir*'.

21 Judgment of the Court, para. 58.

22 This assumption is arguably based on the legal principle that 'acts of the Community institutions are in principle presumed to be lawful and accordingly produce legal effects, even if they are tainted by irregularities, until such time as they are annulled or withdrawn'. ECJ, C-137/92 P, *Commission v BASF and others*, [1994] ECR I-2555.

prevail in judicial proceedings. Moreover, the view that NCAs' intervention is likely to limit chances of annulment is unfounded. To draw an analogy with United States litigation rules, following *VEBIC*, applicants can now 'cross-examine' NCAs before review courts, and uncover mistakes, inconsistencies, and other flaws which may have gone unnoticed from a mere reading of the decision. This, in turn, is likely to increase the probability of annulment, particularly in cases where the NCA's decision is flawed ('*type I errors*' or '*false convictions*').<sup>23</sup>

## Practical significance

The main consequences of the *VEBIC* judgment concern the Belgian authorities. In its Opinion, Advocate General Mengozzi hinted that the LPCE would have to undergo statutory changes.<sup>24</sup> Given, however, the current state of deadlock in Belgian politics, this is unlikely to happen in the short term. More fundamentally, the Belgian authorities seem reluctant to cast in stone a derogation to the general principle of law that '*administrative courts*' cannot be parties to subsequent judicial proceedings.<sup>25</sup> Finally, the Competition Council has unofficially voiced concerns that a regulatory duty to appear before the review court would further put a strain on its limited administrative resources.<sup>26</sup>

In our opinion, the existing wording of the LPCE can perfectly accommodate the novel principle enshrined in the ECJ's ruling. A careful reading suggests that the LPCE nowhere precludes explicitly the Competition Council appearing as defendant/respondent before the review court (contrary to the initial interpretation of the referring court).<sup>27</sup>

This notwithstanding, there is a string of compelling reasons for a statutory amendment of the LPCE. First, the Competition Council is a '*bifurcated*' competition agency composed of several independent organs.<sup>28</sup> Absent a specific regulatory provision defining which of them should appear in review proceedings,<sup>29</sup> the

several organs could avail themselves of the right to appear. This, in turn, generates concerns. With several NCA organs appearing as defendant/respondent, and throwing artillery in the same direction, proceedings might be *unbalanced* at the expense of the applicant (equality of arms issue). In addition, if the various NCA organs follow distinct litigation strategies, defence pleadings might be *inconsistent* (an effectiveness issue). A more appropriate solution would thus be to designate the decision-making organ as the organ capable of appearing before the review court.<sup>30</sup> Beyond common sense, this solution finds support in mainstream political sciences, and in particular in the literature on good governance. Judicial review discharges a key accountability function. For accountability to be optimal, however, it is the organ that adopted the decisions that must be subject to scrutiny, not a distinct organ.

Second, a revision of the LPCE is necessary to ensure the consistent application of Belgian and EU competition rules. Under the *VEBIC* ruling, the duty of the Belgian NCA to appear as defendant/respondent before the review court only applies to EU competition law cases. In contrast, it is under no such duty in domestic competition law cases. In light of the above, and if we follow the Court's reasoning, domestic competition law proceedings might thus be more prone to type II errors than EU competition law proceedings. This should not, and cannot be the case. The LPCE should thus establish that in all competition cases (EU and domestic), the NCA is entitled to appear as defendant/respondent.

Moreover, absent an amendment to the LPCE, nothing prevents the Belgian NCA from engaging in unlawful avoidance strategies. Given the Competition Council's reluctance to act as party in review proceedings, one cannot exclude that the Competition Council will seek to decide EU cases under domestic competition rules only. To this end, the Belgian NCA may promote a restrictive interpretation of the '*effect on trade*' condition. In light of the fact that domestic com-

23 The consequence of this is to limit the risks of type I decisional errors in the first place. If the NCA anticipates that it will have to defend and explain its decisions before an impartial review court, it will have an increase incentive to adopt sound, well reasoned decisions.

24 Opinion of AG Mengozzi, para. 96: 'If the Court of Justice were to agree with my suggested answers to the four questions referred it is probable that the national legislature would have to amend the WBEM in order to grant one of the components of the competition authority the status of party to proceedings before the Hof van beroep te Brussel.'

25 Opinion of AG Mengozzi para. 82. In Belgian law, administrative courts are jurisdictions.

26 We understand that officials of the Competition Council currently seem willing to restrict the circumstances under which they will appear. It has been hinted unofficially that the Competition Council would only appear in cases where there is no complainant, for instance.

27 One may actually question whether the legal issue at stake was not simply a moot problem. It ought to be noted, also, that the LPCE indicates at Article 75(7) that requests for annulment must be notified to the Competition Council. With this, the LPCE already acknowledges that the Competition Council has an interest in the dispute before the review court.

28 See on this concept, Michael J. Trebilcock and Edward M. Iacobucci, 'Designing Competition Law Institutions: Values, Structure, and Mandate' (2010) 41 Loyola University Chicago Law Journal 455.

29 Or a memorandum of understanding between those organs.

30 In practice, the Competition Council might have to set up its own legal service, like the EU Commission's service.

petition cases fall short of the various monitoring mechanisms of Regulation 1/2003 (in particular, Article 11(3)), the Commission is unlikely to learn of such cases, and the duty to intervene before the review Court set out in *VEBIC* may remain ineffective.

## Conclusion

In *VEBIC*, the Court kills two birds with one stone. Its ruling subtly complements the key EU Regulation underpinning the enforcement of Article 101 and 102 TFEU and paves the way towards regulatory reforms in Belgium and possibly in other Member States which face similar issues. For instance, French domestic

legislation expressly rules out the possibility of the NCA participating as a party to review proceedings.<sup>31</sup>

As far as Belgium is concerned, the LPCE has given rise, since its inception, to quite a few interpretative difficulties (in particular on procedural issues). With its judgment in *VEBIC*, the ECJ has opened a window of opportunity for an extensive fine-tuning of the domestic competition framework. Of course, this process remains hostage to the current state of limbo in Belgian political affairs. That said, the Belgian competition organs can regulate a number of procedural issues through soft law instruments (best practices, notices, memorandums of understanding, etc.). Why wait?

<sup>31</sup> See Article R 464–11 of the French Code of Commerce. I am grateful to E. Provost for bringing this to my attention. In a judgment of 27 January 2011, the Paris Court of Appeal declared (arguably to remove this

inconsistency with the *VEBIC* case) that the French NCA could appear as a party in review proceedings.