

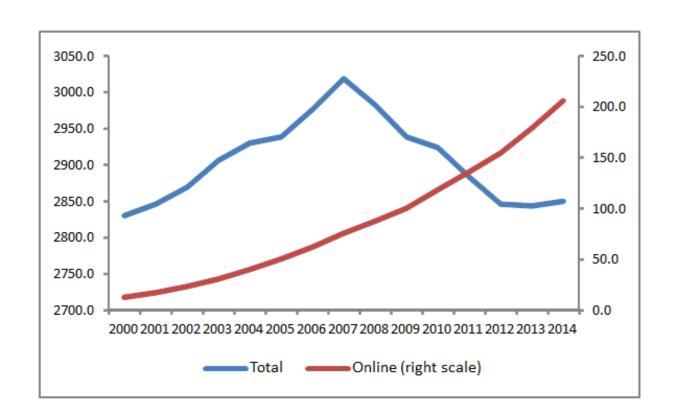
# The E-Commerce Sector Inquiry

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The views expressed are purely personal and do not necessarily represent an official position of the European Commission.



#### **Total and Online Sales**



Estimated evolution of the total and online retail sales in goods, 2000-2014 (in billion EUR, from Duch-Brown and Martens, JRC, 2015)





### **Context: Digital Single Market Strategy**

- Political priority of the Commission, adopted on 6 May 2015
- Aim: Better access for consumers and businesses to online goods and services across Europe - Remove unjustified barriers
- Actions:
  - Legislative actions → public or regulatory barriers
  - Complemented by Sector Inquiry → private or company erected barriers



# **Key Findings – Consumer Goods**

- More price transparency and price competition
  - More price monitoring
- Impact on distribution strategies
  - Increased presence of manufacturers at the retail level (own webshops)
  - Increased recourse to selective distribution

#### Vertical Restraints

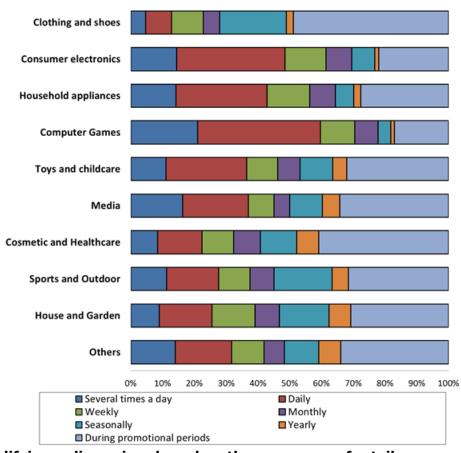
- Pricing restrictions
- Territorial restrictions
- Online sales restrictions



# Price transparency and price competition in online markets



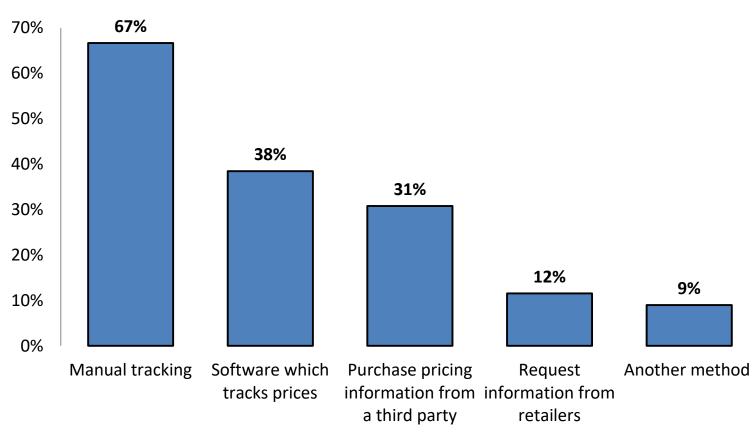
# **Price Transparency**



Frequency of modifying online prices based on the responses of retailers



# **Price Monitoring**





# **Pricing Algorithms**

May increase price competition, but potentially ...

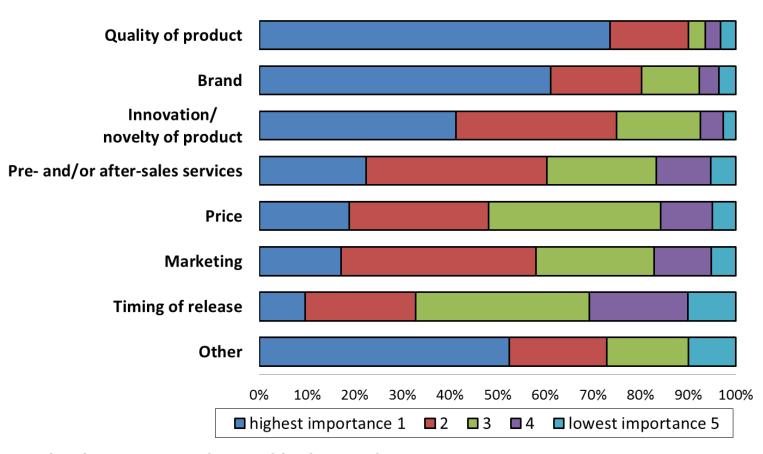
- facilitate horizontal collusion
- Hub and spoke (usage of same algorithm)
- incentivize RPM practices
- Artificial Intelligence and collusion?



# Online business strategies

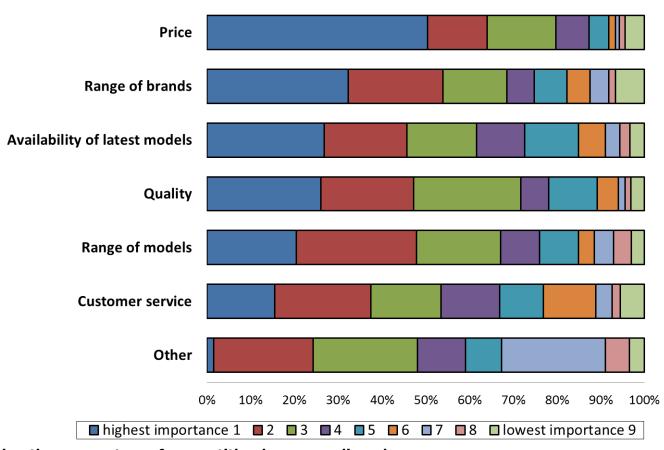


#### **Manufacturers - Drivers**



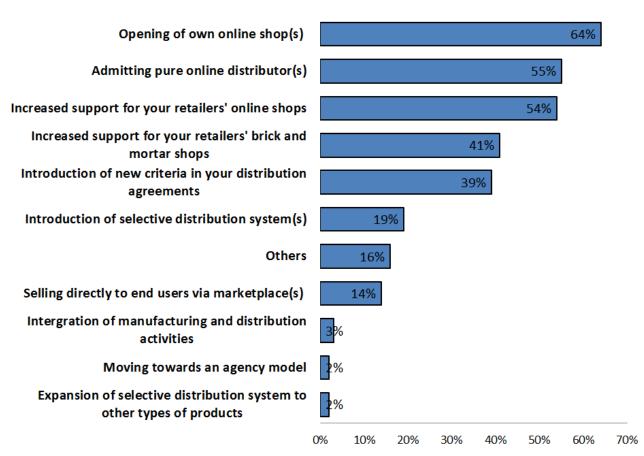


#### **Pure Online Players – Drivers**



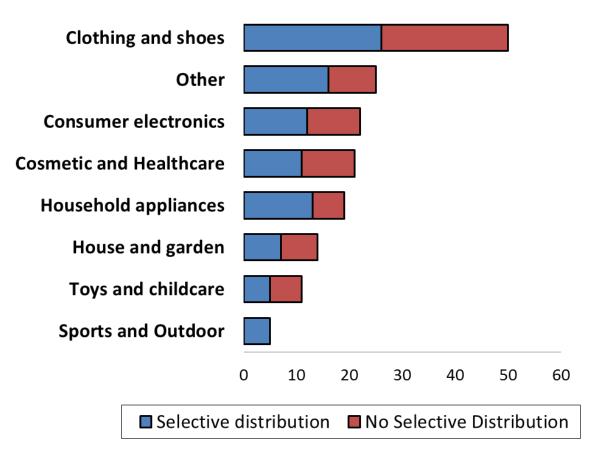


### **Manufacturers' Strategies**





#### **Selective Distribution**

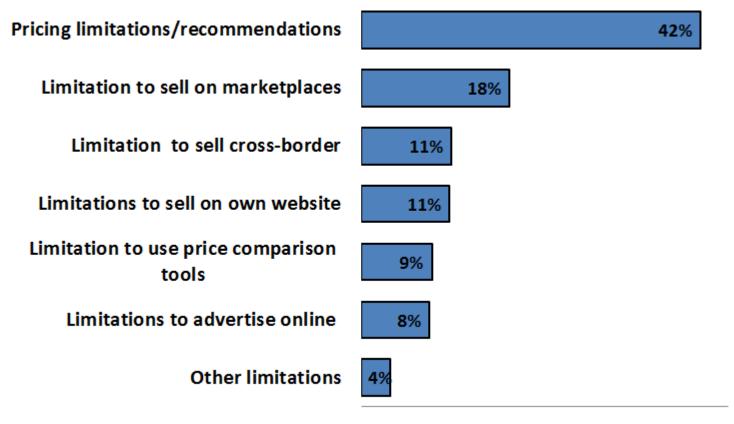




# Contractual restrictions on online sales



#### **Contractual Restrictions**



0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35% 40% 45%

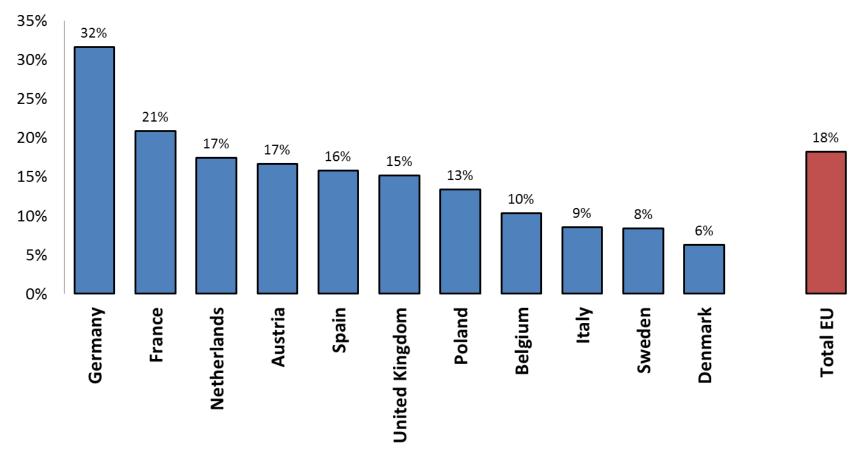


#### **Internet sales restrictions**

- **❖ Absolute internet sales bans** (Pierre Fabre)
  - Hardcore restriction under Article 4 b) and 4 c) VBER
- ❖ Not all contractual provisions that (negatively) affect internet sales hardcore (Art. 4 VBER: "object of market partitioning")
- Marketplace bans
- Price comparison tool bans



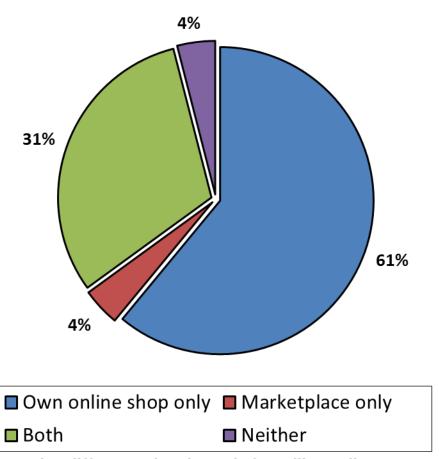
# **Marketplace Sales Restrictions – 1**



Proportion of retailers in each Member State that have agreements containing marketplace restrictions



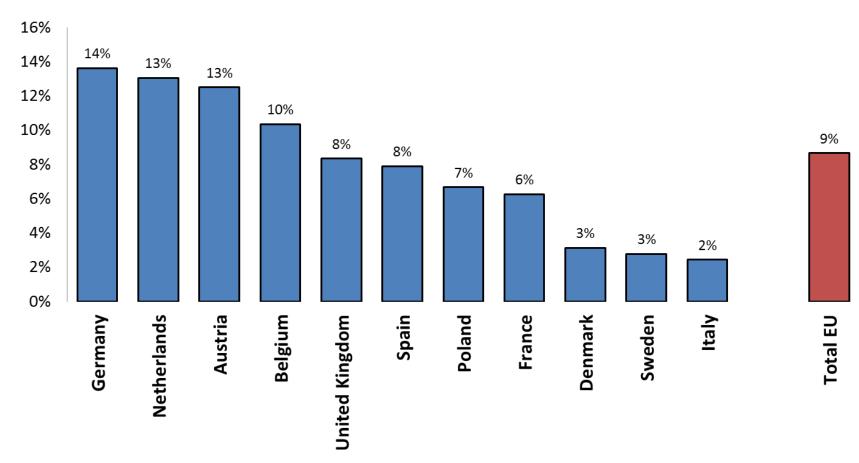
### **Relevance of Marketplaces**



Proportion of retailers using different sales channels for selling online



# **Price Comparison Restrictions – 1**



Proportion of retailers in each EU Member State that have agreements containing a restriction to use price comparison tools



#### **Main conclusions**

- ❖ No need to review VBER and Vertical Guidelines prior to 2022
- The Commission is stepping up enforcement on e-commerce (Digital Single Market objective)
- Results will be used to broaden dialogue with national competition authorities (consistent approach)



#### **Enforcement**

- ❖ Increased focus on vertical restrictions in the Single Market
- **❖ Resale price maintenance cases** (RPM)
  - Separate cases opened in February 2017 against 4 manufacturers of consumer electronics (Philips, Pioneer, Asus, Denon & Marantz)

#### Territorial/online sales restrictions cases

- Holiday pricing: agreements between hotels and tour operators to differentiate based on nationality or country of residence (February 2012)
- Guess investigation: passive sales, cross supply restrictions in a selective distribution system concerning clothing, shoes and accessories
- Pay-TV cases
- PC video games cases

