# IPR and the NZ Commerce Act

2023 IPSANZ Conference

*31 August 2023* 



#### Overview

Why do we need to know this?

- Traditionally there has been a gap between competition lawyers & IP lawyers on the degree to which IPR were protected from the Commerce Act.
- The Commerce Act had IP exceptions. In both Australia and NZ, these IP exceptions were recently removed with the introduction of new misuse of market power provisions.
- Both countries also have tough new cartel laws with criminal liability.
- This means IP lawyers need to be aware of the Commerce Act when drafting and negotiating contracts and settlements.

#### Cartel prohibition

Smoke-filled room not required

No person may enter into a contract, arrangement or understanding (**CAU**) or give a land covenant that contains a **cartel provision** (or otherwise give effect to a cartel provision). A cartel provision is a provision with the purpose or (likely) effect of:

PRICE FIXING	OUTPUT RESTRICTING	MARKET ALLOCATING	
Fixing / controlling / maintaining:	Preventing / restricting / limiting:	Allocating between any 2 or more parties:	
• price, discount, allowance, rebate or credit	• the (likely) production of goods;	the persons or classes of persons to/from	
for/in relation to goods or services	• the (likely) capacity to supply services;	whom the parties supply/acquire goods/services; or	
• supplied or acquired by 2 or more parties in	• the (likely) supply of goods/services; or	the geographic areas in which the parties	
competition.	• the (likely) acquisition of goods/services	supply/acquire goods/services	
	<ul> <li>supplied or acquired (as applicable) by 2 or</li> </ul>	• in competition with each other.	
	more parties to the CAU in competition		
	with each other.		
Or where the provision "provides for" any of the above.			

The cartel prohibition is **very broad** – most arrangements between actual or potential competitors risk being caught

## Cartel exceptions

#### Disapplying the prohibition

COLLABORATIVE ACTIVITY	VERTICAL SUPPLY CONTRACTS	JOINT BUYING & PROMOTION
The cartel prohibition does not apply if, at the time of entering into / arriving at or giving effect to the cartel provision:  • the person and 1 or more other parties are involved in a collaborative activity, ie:  • enterprise, venture or other activity in trade  • carried on in cooperation by 2 or more persons  • not for the dominant purpose of lessening competition between 2 or more of the parties; and	The cartel prohibition does not apply where a contract (but not an arrangement or understanding):  • is between a (likely) supplier of goods or services and a (likely) customer of that supplier; and • the cartel provision:  • relates to the (likely) supply of goods or services to the customer (including the maximum price of resupply); and • does not have the dominant purpose of lessening competition between 2 or more parties to the contract.	<ul> <li>JOINT BUYING &amp; PROMOTION</li> <li>A provision in a CAU does not have the purpose, effect or likely effect of price fixing if the provision:</li> <li>relates to collective acquisitions (direct or indirect); or</li> <li>provides for joint advertising of the collectively acquired goods / services; or</li> <li>provides for a collective negotiation of the price followed by individual purchasing at the collectively negotiated price; or</li> <li>provides for an intermediary to take title to goods and resell them or resupply them to another party to the CAU.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>the cartel provision is reasonably necessary for the purpose of the collaborative activity.</li> </ul>		

- Even if an exception applies, cartel provisions are still subject to the SLC test
- Collaborative activity clearance eg Anytime Fitness
- Authorisation Net public benefits test

# Comparison with Australia

Some differences

- 1. "In competition" includes persons who but for a CP would likely be in competition
- Purpose subjective or objective?
- 3. No exclusive dealing prohibition
- 4. No exclusive dealing or RPM anti-overlap provisions
- 5. Tension between vertical vs collaborative activity

# NZCC guidelines 'Soft law'

- IP guidelines: <a href="https://comcom.govt.nz/">https://comcom.govt.nz/</a> data/assets/pdf file/0017/312308/Intellectual-property-guidelines.pdf
- Competitor collaboration guidelines:
   <a href="https://comcom.govt.nz/">https://comcom.govt.nz/</a> data/assets/pdf\_file/0036/89856/Competitor-Collaboration-guidelines.pdf
- Cartel leniency and immunity policy: <a href="https://comcom.govt.nz/">https://comcom.govt.nz/</a> data/assets/pdf file/0023/90437/Cartel-Leniency-Policy-and-Guidelines.pdf

#### Risk areas

#### Take caution

- Refusals to licence
- Exclusivity / restrictive licensing
- Tying and bundling / portfolio licensing
- Pricing arrangements / restraints on output
- No-challenge provisions, grant-back provisions
- Long-term agreements
- Pay-for-delay agreements
- Settlement agreements eg Consolidated Alloys
- Other restraints eg Moola, NGB, First Gas

## Questions?



Andrew (Andy) Matthews

Principal

p +64 9 972 3754

m +64 222 333 666

e andrew.matthews@matthewslaw.co.nz