

INTEROPERABILITY IN DIGITAL MARKETS

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CATEGORISATION OF INTEROPERABILITY



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Different products or services are *interoperable* if they can 'work together'

Horizontal interoperability

When *substitute* products or services operating at the *same* level of the value chain can work together

Sharing of *direct network effects*

Vertical interoperability

When *complementary* products or services operating at *different* levels of the value chain can work together

Sharing of *indirect network effects*

Structurally very different \rightarrow different economic assessment

HORIZONTAL INTEROPERABILITY



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CENTRAL INSIGHT

Horizontal interoperability is likely to be a harmful remedy

Limits innovation and differentiation opportunities

Tends to enshrine incumbency



REDUCED INNOVATION AND DIFFERENTIATION

Imperfect degree of interoperability Competition for 'non-common' features

Costly & complex standardisation of `common' features Common features more valuable? Reduced ability & incentive to innovate and differentiate

Non-common features more valuable? Interoperability inoperative



REDUCED MARKET CONTESTABILITY

Horizontal interoperability may enshrine the dominance of dominant digital players

Imperfect degree of interoperability → dominant players may remain 'focal' Interoperability reduces multihoming, an important driver of contestability



CASE FOR HORIZONTAL INTEROPERABILITY

Case for horizontal interoperability if: (i) slow pace of innovation, and/or (ii) multi-homing is limited

Horizontal interoperability harmful if (i) fast pace of innovation and (ii) multi-homing is easy

Scrutinise attempts to limit consumers' ability to multi-home

VERTICAL INTEROPERABILITY

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Benefits

- Modularity: allows `mixing and matching` of digital services
- More competition in complementary markets
- Decentralised, open innovation by complementors

Risks

- Modularity reduces ability for radical innovations
- Too much openness reduces innovation incentives of complementors
- Lower innovation incentives for platform providers

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PRECONDITIONS FOR REGULATORY INTERVENTION

Vertical integration (or intent) of platform provider as necessary but not sufficient condition for regulation

Further indicators:
(i) Changing access conditions after (intent) to vertically integrate
(ii) Three criteria test:

(a) high entry barriers, (b) no trend towards competition
(c) competition alone not sufficient

DMA does not consider 'vertical integration' specifically as designation criterion for gatekeepers

VERTICAL INTEROPERABILITY REQUIRES A COMPLEX ACCESS REGIME

Technical Access Conditions

- Design of interfaces by access provider
- Built on non-proprietary standards where possible
- Initiative to develop standards where they are missing
- Equivalence of input for third party access

Economic Access Conditions

- Transparent and non-discriminatory access licensing regime by platform provider with third party scrutiny board
- Access price may well be above marginal costs
- Mark-up depends i.a. on risk taken, ability for non-price discrimination and balancing of innovation incentives

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POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

STATUS QUO IN THE PROPOSED DMA

COMMISSION AND COUNCIL PROPOSALS		Vertical Interop.	Horizontal Interop.
Article 6(1)(c)	Interoperability of OS with third party apps and app stores	✓	-
Article 6(1)(f)	Mandated interoperability of ancillary services	✓	-
Article 6(1)(h),(i)	Real time data portability for (business) users	-	-
	EP PROPOSAL		
Article 6(1)(fa), (fb)	Interoperability of number- independent communications services and social networks		✓

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IMPORTANT TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN HORIZONTAL

Horizontal Interoperability

- Reduces multi-homing and potentially undermines market contestability
- Only warranted for services with low rate of innovation or with high cost of multi-homing
- Should not be included in DMA

Vertical Interoperability

- Facilitates market contestability through niche-entry-and-growth by complementors
- Only warranted in case of vertically integrated platforms
- Should be considered more widely for a future-proof DMA, but involves complex trade-offs on a case-by-case basis

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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