Questionnaire for the public consultation on a

block exemption regulation and guidelines on vertical agreements

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Introduction

Objectives of the public consultation

Article 101(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union ("the Treaty") prohibits agreements between undertakings that restrict competition unless, in accordance with Article 101(3) of the Treaty, they contribute to improving the production or distribution of goods or services, or to promoting technical or economic progress, while allowing consumers a fair share of the resulting benefits and unless they are indispensable for the attainment of these objectives and do not eliminate competition in respect of a substantial part of the product in question ("efficiencies in line with Article 101(3) of the Treaty").

The prohibition in Article 101(1) of the Treaty covers, amongst others, agreements entered into between two or more undertakings operating at different levels of the production or distribution chain, and relating to the conditions under which the parties may purchase, sell or resell certain goods or services (so-called "vertical agreements").

<u>Commission Regulation (EU) No 330/2010</u> on the application of Article 101(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to categories of vertical agreements and concerted practices (Vertical Block Exemption Regulation, "VBER") and the <u>Commission Notice providing binding guidance on the Commission for the interpretation of the VBER</u> ("Vertical Guidelines") define the currently applicable framework. The VBER will expire on 31 May 2022.

Between October 2018 and September 2020, the European Commission conducted an evaluation of the VBER and the Vertical Guidelines, the findings of which were summarized in a staff working document ("SWD", SWD(2020) 173 final). The results of the evaluation showed that the rules are still relevant and useful to businesses but that certain areas of the rules may need to be adapted. On the basis of these findings, the Commission launched an impact assessment phase looking into policy options for a revision of certain areas of the VBER and Vertical Guidelines with the aim to have the revised rules by 31 May 2022, when the current rules will expire.

On 23 October 2020, the Commission published notably an <u>inception impact assessment</u> ("IIA") setting out the scope of the impact assessment phase, with a focus on four areas for which the Commission proposed policy options and asked stakeholders to provide feedback by 20 November 2020. During the impact assessment phase, the Commission will collect views from stakeholders on these policy options, their ability to tackle the issues identified in the evaluation and on any other impacts of the policy options. This questionnaire is one of the key instruments to collect stakeholders' views and the replies to the questionnaire will inform the drafting of the revised rules.

About you

Bulgarian

Croatian

Czech

Danish

Dutch

English

Estonian

Finnish

*1 Language of my contribution

	French
	German
	Greek
	Hungarian
	Irish
	Italian
	Latvian
	Lithuanian
	Maltese
	Polish
	Portuguese
	Romanian
	Slovak
	Slovenian
	Spanish
	Swedish
*2 I am	n giving my contribution as
	Academic/research institution
	Business association
	Company/business organisation
	Consumer organisation
	EU citizen
	Environmental organisation

Non-EU citizen	
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	
Public authority	
Trade union	
Other	
3 First name	
4 Surname	
5 Email (this won't be published)	
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6 Scope	
International	
Local	
National	
Regional	
7 Level of governance	
Local Authority	
Cocal Agency	
8 Level of governance	
Parliament	
Authority	
Agency	
9 Organisation name	
255 character(s) maximum	

*10 Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

11 Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the <u>transparency register</u>. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

*12 Country of origin			
Please add your country of ori	gin, or that of your organisation	on.	
Afghanistan	Djibouti	Libya	Saint Martin
Aland Islands	Dominica	Liechtenstein	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Albania	DominicanRepublic	Lithuania	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Algeria	Ecuador	Luxembourg	Samoa
American Samoa	Egypt	Macau	San Marino
Andorra	El Salvador	Madagascar	São Tomé and Príncipe
Angola	Equatorial Guinea	Malawi	Saudi Arabia
Anguilla	Eritrea	Malaysia	Senegal
Antarctica	Estonia	Maldives	Serbia
Antigua and Barbuda	Eswatini	Mali	Seychelles
Argentina	Ethiopia	Malta	Sierra Leone
Armenia	Falkland Islands	Marshall Islands	Singapore
Aruba	Faroe Islands	Martinique	Sint Maarten
Australia	Fiji	Mauritania	Slovakia
Austria	Finland	Mauritius	Slovenia

Azerbaijan	France	Mayotte	Solomon Islands
Bahamas	French Guiana	Mexico	Somalia
Bahrain	French	Micronesia	South Africa
	Polynesia		
Bangladesh	French	Moldova	South Georgia
	Southern and		and the South
	Antarctic Lands		Sandwich
			Islands
Barbados	Gabon	Monaco	South Korea
Belarus	Georgia	Mongolia	South Sudan
Belgium	Germany	Montenegro	Spain
Belize	Ghana	Montserrat	Sri Lanka
Benin	Gibraltar	Morocco	Sudan
Bermuda	Greece	Mozambique	Suriname
Bhutan	Greenland	Myanmar	Svalbard and
		/Burma	Jan Mayen
Bolivia	Grenada	Namibia	Sweden
Bonaire Saint	Guadeloupe	Nauru	Switzerland
Eustatius and			
Saba			
Bosnia and	Guam	Nepal	Syria
Herzegovina			
Botswana	Guatemala	Netherlands	Taiwan
Bouvet Island	Guernsey	New Caledonia	Tajikistan
Brazil	Guinea	New Zealand	Tanzania
British Indian	Guinea-Bissau	Nicaragua	Thailand
Ocean Territory			
British Virgin	Guyana	Niger	The Gambia
Islands			
Brunei	Haiti	Nigeria	Timor-Leste
Bulgaria	Heard Island	Niue	Togo
	and McDonald		
	Islands		
Burkina Faso	Honduras	Norfolk Island	Tokelau

Burun	di ©	Hong Kong		Northern Mariana Jalanda	0	Tonga
Cambo	odia	Hungary	0	Mariana Islands North Korea	0	Trinidad and
Came	roon	Iceland	0	North Macedonia	0	Tobago Tunisia
Canac	la ©	India	0	Norway	0	Turkey
Cape	Verde ©	Indonesia	0	Oman	0	Turkmenistan
	an Islands 🏻	Iran	0	Pakistan	0	Turks and Caicos Islands
Centra Repub	al African 🌕 olic	Iraq	0	Palau	0	Tuvalu
Chad	0	Ireland	0	Palestine		Uganda
Chile	0	Isle of Man	0	Panama		Ukraine
China	0	Israel	0	Papua New		United Arab
				Guinea		Emirates
Christi	mas [©]	Italy	0	Paraguay	0	United
Island						Kingdom
Clippe	rton	Jamaica	0	Peru	0	United States
Cocos Island:	(Keeling) [©] s	Japan	(C)	Philippines	(C)	United States Minor Outlying Islands
Colom	bia	Jersey	0	Pitcairn Islands	0	Uruguay
Como	ros	Jordan	0	Poland	0	US Virgin Islands
Congo		Kazakhstan	0	Portugal		Uzbekistan
Cook I	slands	Kenya	0	Puerto Rico		Vanuatu
Costa	Rica	Kiribati	0	Qatar		Vatican City
Côte c	l'Ivoire	Kosovo	0	Réunion		Venezuela
Croatia	a	Kuwait	0	Romania		Vietnam
Cuba	0	Kyrgyzstan	0	Russia	0	Wallis and
						Futuna
Curaça	ao	Laos	0	Rwanda	0	Western Sahara

Cyprus	Latvia	Saint	Yemen
		Barthélemy	
Czechia	Lebanon	Saint Helena	Zambia
		Ascension and	
		Tristan da	
		Cunha	
Democratic	Lesotho	Saint Kitts and	Zimbabwe
Republic of the		Nevis	
Congo			
Denmark	Liberia	Saint Lucia	

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. Fo r the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published. Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

*13 Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, your country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself.

Public

Your name, the type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, your country of origin and your contribution will be published.

*14 Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

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	Αı	10	nv	mo	ous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Austria

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.
■ I agree with the personal data protection provisions
*15 Please describe the main activity of your organisation (e.g. product(s) and/or
service(s) provided)
1000 character(s) maximum
*16 Please describe the sectors that your organisation represents, i.e. sectors in which your members are conducting business. 1000 character(s) maximum
*17 Please indicate the 2 digit NACE Rev.2 code referring to the level of "division" that applies to your business (see part III, pages 61 – 90 of Eurostat's statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, available here.
ciassification of economic activities in the European Community, available <u>fiere.</u>
* 18 Please mark the countries/geographic areas where your main business is located.

Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom
Others in Europe
America
Asia
Africa
Australia

^{*19} Is your company/business organisation a supplier or a buyer of products or services or both?

(Do n	applicab ot know					
anr			•	•	•		ess organisation's ugh the Internet ("online
Pro	portion	n of onlin	ie sales				
		0 to 25	25 to 50	50 to 75	75 to 100	not applicable	
	* 2019	0	0	0	0	0	
	* 2020	0	0	0	0	0	
anr sal	nual tur es").		or 2019 ar	_	generated	by physical s	ess organisation's ales channels ("offline
	+ 0010	0 to 25	25 to 50	50 to 75	75 to 100	not applicable	-
	* 2019 * 2020	0	0	0	0		_
22 Please provide explanation if necessary (e.g. variation between 2019 and 2020) 1000 character(s) maximum							
org	anisati	on.		evance of	the VBEF	and the Ver	tical Guidelines for your
	1000 character(s) maximum						
<u>A.</u>	How to	o answe	er?				

Supplier

Buyer

You are invited to reply to this public consultation by filling out the eSurvey questionnaire online. The questionnaire is structured as follows: The first part of the questionnaire concerns general information on the respondent. The second part focuses on policy options for a possible revision of the VBER and the Vertical Guidelines in relation to the four areas mentioned in section C of the IIA, namely (a.) dual distribution, (b.) active sales restrictions, (c.) two types of indirect measures restricting online sales and (d.) parity obligations. This is the main part of the questionnaire. It aims at gathering information and views from stakeholders to assess the impact of the policy changes that the Commission is exploring. The third part of the questionnaire addresses other issues and elements to be considered during the impact assessment phase.

The Commission will summarise the **results in a report**, which will be made publicly available on the Commission's Better Regulation Portal.

The questionnaire is available in English, French and German, but you may respond to the questionnaire in any official EU language.

To facilitate the analysis of your reply, we would kindly ask you to **keep your answers concise** and to the point. You may include documents and URLs for relevant online content in your replies. **You are not required to answer every question.** You may respond 'no opinion/no' to questions on topics where you do not have particular knowledge, experience or opinion. Where applicable, this is strongly encouraged in order to ensure that the evidence gathered by the Commission is solid.

You are invited to **read the privacy statement attached** to this consultation for information on how your personal data and contribution will be dealt with.

You have the option of saving your questionnaire as a 'draft' and finalising your response later. In order to do this, click on 'Save as Draft' and save the new link that you will receive from the EUSurvey tool on your computer. Please note that without this new link you will not be able to access the draft again and continue replying to your questionnaire. Once you have submitted your response, you will be able to download a copy of your completed questionnaire.

Whenever there is a text field for a short description, you may answer in maximum 5000 characters.

Questions marked with an asterisk (*) are **mandatory**.

To avoid any confusion about the numbering of the questions, please note that you will be asked some questions only if you choose a particular reply to the respective previous one(s).

No statements, definitions, or questions in this public consultation may be interpreted as an official position of the European Commission. All definitions provided in this document are strictly for the purposes of this public consultation and are without prejudice to definitions the Commission may use under current or future EU law or in decisions.

In case you have questions, you can contact us via the following functional mailbox: <u>COMP-VBER-REVIEW@ec.europa.eu</u>;

If you encounter technical problems, please contact the Commission's **CENTRAL HELPDESK**.

B. Policy options for revising the VBER and Vertical Guidelines

During the evaluation phase, the following areas of the rules were identified as not working well or as well as they could. During the impact assessment phase, the Commission is exploring policy options for revising the VBER and/or the Vertical Guidelines in these areas.

B.1 Exception for dual distribution

Agreements between competitors are not covered by the VBER and should be assessed under the competition rules for horizontal agreements. However, Article 2(4) of the VBER and paragraph 28 of the Vertical Guidelines provide an exception to this rule for dual distribution, namely the situation where a supplier sells its goods or services directly to end customers, thereby competing with its distributors at the retail level ("exception for dual distribution"). When the VBER was adopted, the retail activities of suppliers engaging in dual distribution were considered negligible and unlikely to give rise to horizontal competition concerns. However, the growth of e-commerce has enabled suppliers to engage in dual distribution more easily than in the past.

Against this background, the following policy options are considered as indicated in the Inception Impact Assessment regarding the exception for dual distribution (Options 2 and 3 could be applied cumulatively):

Option 1: no policy change;

No opinion

Option 2: limiting the scope of the exception to scenarios that are unlikely to raise horizontal concerns by, for example, introducing a threshold based either on the parties' market shares in the retail market or on other metrics, and aligning the coverage of the exception with what is considered exemptible under the rules for horizontal agreements;

Option 3: extending the exception to dual distribution by wholesalers and/or importers;

Option 4: removing the exception from the VBER, thus requiring an individual assessment under Article 101 of the Treaty in all cases of dual distribution.

1 Do you	or your suppliers	s engage in dual	distribution?
Yes			
No			

*2 Please explain your answer above and give examples of the type of dual distribution you engage in.

5000 character(s) maximum			

${\tt 3}$ Based on your experience, do you consider that the exception for dual
distribution set out in Article 2(4) of the VBER and paragraph 28 of the
Vertical Guidelines should be maintained?

	Yes
0	No
0	No opinion

E	5000 character(s) maximum	

5 Based on your experience/knowledge, what would be the impact on the following aspects if the exception for dual distribution was to be removed, which would mean that dual distribution was subject to a self-assessment in all cases?

Please use the follow-up question to give concrete examples of the likely impacts.

	Very negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Very positive	No opinion
a. Competition on the market	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Harmonised application of the competition rules by competition authorities and national courts	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Legal certainty for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Efficiency of distribution systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Cross-border trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Costs for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Consumer welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Investment / Economic growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Sustainability objectives	0	0	0	0	0	0

6 Please explain your answers above and, if possible, give concrete examples of the impacts you indicated. Please specify the letter of the row of the impact you are referring to.

5000 character(s) maximum

7 Do you have experience/knowledge of instances where situations of dual distribution currently covered by the exception may raise horizontal competition concerns? Yes No
No opinion
8 If you have experience/knowledge of instances of dual distribution currently covered by the exception that may raise horizontal competition concerns, please explain your answer. 5000 character(s) maximum
9 Based on your experience/knowledge, do you consider that an additional threshold should be introduced to ensure that only dual distribution situations that do not raise horizontal competition concerns are block-exempted?
Introduce an additional threshold based on the combined market share at the retail level (i.e. dual distribution would be block-exempted if the combined market share of the parties to the agreement does not exceed a certain level in the retail market)
Introduce an additional threshold, but not based on the combined market share at the retail level
 No need for an additional threshold No opinion
10 Please indicate at which level the additional threshold of the combined market share at the retail level should be set.
Combined market share in the retail market not exceeding 20% (in line with the threshold in Article 3 of the Block Exemption Regulation for specialisation agreements)
Combined market share in the retail market set at a level higher than 20%

	e in the retail market set at a level lower than 20%
No opinion	
1 Please explain your ans	swer
5000 character(s) maximum	
2 Please indicate what yo	u consider as the appropriate combined market
hare threshold and explai	n your answer
5000 character(s) maximum	
O. Diagram in diagram and all the	U C U b - Ld - b d d b d - d
	e alternative threshold should be and why you
onsider it more appropria	e alternative threshold should be and why you te for defining the scope of the exception for dual
onsider it more appropria listribution.	
onsider it more appropria	
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consider it more approprial listribution. 5000 character(s) maximum	te for defining the scope of the exception for dual
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onsider it more appropria istribution. 5000 character(s) maximum 4 Please explain your ans 5000 character(s) maximum	te for defining the scope of the exception for dual

No Very Very Negative Neutral Positive negative positive opinion a. Competition on the market b. Harmonised application of the competition rules by competition authorities and national courts c. Legal certainty for businesses d. Efficiency of distribution systems e. Cross-border trade

Please, use the follow-up question to give concrete examples of the likely impacts.

f. Costs for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Consumer welfare	©	0	0	0	0	0
h. Investment / Economic growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Sustainability objectives	0	0	0	0	0	0

16 Please explain your answers above and, if possible, give concrete
examples of the impacts you indicated. Please specify the letter of the row of
the impact you are referring to.

5000 character(s) maximum		

17 Based on your experience/knowledge, what would be the impact of introducing the additional threshold that you consider to be more appropriate, on the following aspects?

Please use the follow-up question to give concrete examples of the likely impacts.

	Very negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Very positive	No opinion
a. Competition on the market	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Harmonised application of the competition rules by competition authorities and national courts	0	0	0	0	0	©
c. Legal certainty for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Efficiency of distribution systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Cross-border trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Costs for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Consumer welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Investment / Economic growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Sustainability objectives	0	0	0	0	0	0

18 Please explain your answers above and, if possible, give concrete examples of the impacts you indicated. Please specify the letter of the row of the impact you are referring to.

50	000 character(s) maximum	

between a wholesaler, which distributors could raise horiz				•	nd its	
© Yes						
© No						
No opinion						
20 Please explain your answ	er.					
5000 character(s) maximum						
21 Do you have experience/k	vnowloda	o of insta	anoos w	horo agr	oomonte	
between an importer, which				•		i
distributors could raise horiz				•	u its	
© Yes						
© No						
No opinion						
. 10 бринон						
22 Please explain your answ	er					
5000 character(s) maximum						
23 In your experience/knowledge, how distribution to wholesalers impact the f Please use the follow-up question to gi	ollowing asp	pects?		-	e exception	for dual
<u> </u>	Very negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Very positive	No opinion
a. Competition on the market	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Harmonised application of the competition rules by competition authorities and national courts	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Legal certainty for businesses	0	©	0	0	0	0

d. Efficiency of distribution

e. Cross-border trade

f. Costs for businesses

systems

19 Do you have experience/knowledge of instances where agreements

g. Consumer welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Investment / Economic growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Sustainability objectives	0	0	0	0	0	0

24 Please explain your answers above and, if possible, give concrete
examples of the impacts you indicated. Please specify the letter of the row of
the impact you are referring to.

5	000 character(s) maximum

25 Based on your experience/knowledge, how would a potential extension of the scope of the exception for dual distribution to importers impact the following aspects?

Please use the follow-up question to give concrete examples of the impacts.

	Very negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Very positive	No opinion
a. Competition on the market	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Harmonised application of the competition rules by competition authorities and national courts	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Legal certainty for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Efficiency of distribution systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Cross-border trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Costs for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Consumer welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Investment / Economic growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Sustainability objectives	0	0	0	0	0	0

26 Please explain your answers above and, if possible, give concrete examples of the impacts you indicated. Please specify the letter of the row of the impact you are referring to.

5	5000 character(s) maximum

27 Based your experience/knowledge, would any of the following actions be able to ensure that the scope of the exception for dual distribution is

appropriate (i.e. instances that may raise horizontal competition concerns are not block-exempted and instances that do not raise horizontal competition concerns or that satisfy the criteria of Article 101(3) of the Treaty are block-exempted)? You can select more than one of the following options:

Introduce an	additional	threshold
IIIIIOGUCE ali	auuiiiuiiai	เบเษรบบน

- Extend the scope of the exception to include wholesalers that engage in dual distribution
- Extend the scope of the exception to include importers that engage in dual distribution
- No action required, the current scope of the exception for dual distribution is appropriate
- Remove the exception for dual distribution (dual distribution would no longer be block-exempted and would therefore require an individual effects-based assessment under Article 101 of the Treaty)

28 Please explain your answer, in particular why you consider that your

Other

000 charad	cter(s) maximum
` D l	
	e explain your answer, indicating what action should be taken to
nsure th	at the scope of the exception for dual distribution is appropriate
nsure th nd indic	at the scope of the exception for dual distribution is appropriate ating the likely impact of that action on the aspects mentioned in
nsure th nd indic	at the scope of the exception for dual distribution is appropriate

30 Based on your knowledge/experience, please indicate whether you have any other comments or suggestions with regard to the exception for dual distribution. You may also provide additional information which may be relevant for this section (copies of any documents, reports, studies etc.). Please upload the information in files with a maximum size of 1 MB each, using the button below.

B.2 Active sales restrictions

Agreements or concerted practices aimed at restricting the territory into which, or the customers to whom, a buyer can sell the contract goods or services ("territorial and customer restrictions") are considered hardcore restrictions under the VBER (i.e. they cannot benefit from the safe harbour) and by object restrictions under Article 101 of the Treaty. This means that the buyer should generally be allowed to actively approach individual customers ("active sales") and respond to unsolicited requests from individual customers ("passive sales"). While the current rules generally do not allow restrictions of passive sales (except as provided by Articles 4(b)(iii) and 4(b)(ii) of the VBER), they do permit restrictions of active sales in certain limited cases, notably to protect investments by exclusive distributors (i.e. active sales into exclusive territories can be restricted (4(b)(i) of the VBER) and to prevent sales by unauthorised distributors in territories where a supplier operates a selective distribution system (i.e. members of this system can be restricted from selling to non-members (4(b)(iii) of the VBER).

The evaluation has shown that the current rules are perceived as preventing suppliers from designing their distribution systems according to their business needs. The main issues raised in this context include the possibility of combining exclusive and selective distribution in the same or different territories. Moreover, the current rules are considered as not allowing for the effective protection of selective distribution systems against sales from outside the territory in which the system is operated.

Against this background, the following policy options are proposed regarding the exception for active sales restrictions (**Options 2 and 3 could be applied cumulatively**):

Option 1: no policy change

Option 2: expanding the exceptions for active sales restrictions to give suppliers more flexibility to design their distribution systems according to their needs, in line with Article 101 of the Treaty;

Option 3: ensuring more effective protection of selective distribution systems by allowing restrictions on sales from outside the territory in which the selective distribution system is operated to unauthorised distributors inside that territory.

*31 Do you or your supplier(s) apply any of the active sales restrictions that
are permitted by Article 4 of the VBER?

0	Yes
0	No

32 Please explain your answer above and give examples of the types of permitted active sales restrictions that you or your supplier(s) engage in.

5	5000 character(s) maximum

rules allowing certain active sales restrictions should remain unchan	
Yes	
No	
No opinion	
34 Please explain your answer above and give examples if possible.	
5000 character(s) maximum	
35 Do you have experience or knowledge of instances where the comof exclusive and selective distribution systems in the same territory EUMember State) but at different levels of the distribution chain may comply with the current rules (e.g. exclusivity at the wholesale level selective distribution system)?	(e.g. an not fully
© Yes	
No	
No opinion	
36 Please explain your answer above and give examples if possible. 5000 character(s) maximum	
37 Do you have experience or knowledge of concrete benefits that are created by combining exclusive and selective distribution systems in same territory (e.g. an EU Member State) at different levels of the distribution (e.g. exclusivity at the wholesale level within a selective distribution system)?	n the tribution
© Yes	
[™] No	
No opinion	
38 Please explain your answer	

5000 character(s) maximum

21

39 Do you have experience or knowledge of instances where the combination of exclusive and selective distribution systems in different territories (e.g. different EU Member States, with exclusive distribution in Member State X and selective distribution in Member State Y) may not fully comply with the current rules? Yes No No opinion
40 Please explain your answer above and give examples if possible.
5000 character(s) maximum
41 Do you have experience or knowledge of concrete benefits that are created by combining exclusive and selective distribution systems in the different territories (e.g. different EU Member Stateswith exclusive distribution in Member State X and selective distribution in Member State Y)? Yes No No opinion 42 Please explain your answer
43 Based on your experience/knowledge, what actions would ensure that the exceptions for active sales restrictions provide suppliers with more flexibility to design their distribution systems according to their needs? © allow exclusivity at the wholesale level within a selective distribution system
other action (please specify below)
44 Please explain your answer

	0
) 0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
) ()	0
0	0
0	0
0	0

5000 character(s) maximum

acts.	Very	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Very	No
a. Competition on the market	negative	©	©	©	positive	opini
b. Harmonised application of the competition rules by competition authorities and national courts	0	0	©	0	0	0
c. Legal certainty for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Efficiency of distribution systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Cross-border trade	0	©	0	0	0	0
f. Costs for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Consumer welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Investment / Economic growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Sustainability objectives	0	0	0	©	0	0

could ensure an appropriate list of permitted active sales restrictions in the

VBER (i.e. block-exempting restrictions that do not raise competition

48 Please explain your answer

5000 character(s) maximum

concerns or that satisfy the criteria of Article 101(3) of the Treaty, and not block-exempting restrictions that may raise competition concerns)? You can select more than one of the following options:

- Extend the scope of the exceptions to allow exclusivity at the wholesale level within a selective distribution system
- Extend the scope of the exceptions to allow restrictions on sales from outside the territory in which a selective distribution system is operated to unauthorised distributors inside that territory
- Maintain the current rules
- Other

	explain your answer, in particular why you consider your preferred more appropriate than other possible actions
5000 chara	ter(s) maximum
	explain your answer, indicating what other action(s) could ensure oriate list of permitted active sales restrictions and indicating the
• •	act of such action(s) on the aspects mentioned in the table in
question	•
5000 chara	ter(s) maximum

54 Based on your experience, please provide any other comments or suggestions you may have on the rules on active sales restrictions. You may also provide additional information which may be relevant for this section (copies of any documents, reports, studies etc.). Please upload the information in documents with a maximum size of 1 MB each using the button below.

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

B.3 Indirect restrictions of online sales

Online sales are generally considered a form of passive sales and restrictions preventing distributors from selling through the internet are considered hardcore restrictions that cannot benefit from the safe harbour and as by object restrictions under Article 101 of the Treaty. The current rules apply the same approach to

two types of indirect measures that may make online sales more difficult. Paragraph 52(d) of the Vertical Guidelines provides that charging the same distributor a higher wholesale price for products intended to be sold online than for products sold offline ("dual pricing") is a hardcore restriction. Paragraph 56 of the Vertical Guidelines states that the same applies to imposing criteria for online sales that are not overall equivalent to the criteria imposed for sales in physical shops ("equivalence principle") in the context of selective distribution. A supplier may, for example, require delivery within specified timeframes in online stores as an equivalent to a requirement for immediate delivery in physical stores or require the creation of an online helpdesk for online stores as equivalent to the service provided in physical stores.

Over the last decade, online sales have developed into a well-functioning sales channel, whereas physical stores are facing increasing pressure. During the evaluation, stakeholders indicated that the rules on dual pricing prevent them from incentivising investments, notably in physical stores, by not allowing them to differentiate wholesale prices based on the costs of each channel. Stakeholders also pointed to a lack of legal certainty in the application of the equivalence principle, as online and offline sales channels are inherently different, and it is difficult to assess when a divergence in the criteria used for each channel amounts to a hardcore restriction under the VBER.

Against that background, the following policy options are proposed for these two types of indirect restrictions of online sales (**Options 2 and 3 could be applied cumulatively**):

Option 1: no policy change;

Option 2: no longer treating dual pricing as a hardcore restriction, with safeguards to be defined in line with the case law;

Option 3: no longer treating as a hardcore restriction the imposition of criteria for online sales that are not overall equivalent to the criteria imposed for sales in physical stores in a selective distribution system, with safeguards to be defined in line with the case law.

55	Do you	ı have	experien	ce or kr	nowledge	of benefits	that can	be (generat	ed
by	dual pr	ricing	between (online a	and offline	e sales?				

1		
	\/	_
	V 00	2

[◎] No

No opinion

56 Please explain your answer

50	00 character(s) maximum	

57 Do you have experience or knowledge of instances where dual pricing between online and offline sales would raise competition concerns?

Yes

© ©	0	0	0	0	(
		0	0	0	•
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
	••••				

[◎] No

No opinion

5000 character(s) maximum

58 Please explain your answer

	5000 character(s) maximum						
62	2 Do you have experience or k	knowle	dge of be	enefits t	hat can b	oe gener	ated
fro	om the application of differen	t criter	ia for onl	ine and	offline s	ales in	
se	elective distribution systems?	?					
	Yes						
	O No						
	No opinion						
63	3 Please explain your answer						
50	5000 character(s) maximum						
64	4 Da vau hava aynarianga ar l	moudo	dae of in	otonooo	whore t	ha annli	action
	4 Do you have experience or l f different criteria for online ar		_				Jation
_	ystems would raise competition			III SCICO	tive dist	iibutioii	
Oy.	Yes	011 0011	0011101				
	© No						
	110						
	No opinion						
	No opinion						
65	No opinionPlease explain your answer.						
	·						
	5 Please explain your answer.						
	5 Please explain your answer.						
50	5 Please explain your answer. 5000 character(s) maximum						
50	5 Please explain your answer. 5000 character(s) maximum 6 Based on your experience/k	nowled	•				
66 for	5 Please explain your answer. 5000 character(s) maximum 6 Based on your experience/k or online and offline sales in s	nowled electiv	e distribu	ition sy	stems w	ere to be	
66 for	5 Please explain your answer. 5000 character(s) maximum 6 Based on your experience/k or online and offline sales in s exempted, what would be the in	nowled electiv	e distribu	ition sy	stems w	ere to be	

between online and offline sales would not result in a prohibition of online

sales?

a. Competition on the market

	b. Harmonised application of the competition rules by competition authorities and national courts	0	0	0	0	0	0
	c. Legal certainty for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
	d. Efficiency of distribution systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
	e. Cross-border trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
	f. Costs for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
	g. Consumer welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0
	h. Investment / Economic growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
	i. Sustainability objectives	0	0	0	0	0	0
tha vie	Case law provides that protection cannot benefit from the ew, what would be the apposition of different criter	safe har	bour prov safeguard	rided by d to ensi	the VBE ure that t	R. In you	ır
dis	stribution system would n						•
sh	Based on your experience	o the two	•			•	
	les mentioned in this sect u can select more than one		lowina ont	ions:			
10	 No longer treating dual p 		•		ffline sale	es as a	
	hardcore restriction, with	•					law
	No longer treating the ap sales in selective distribution	•					ne

safeguards to be defined in line with the case law

Maintaining the current rules: these types of indirect restrictions of online sales should continue to be treated as hardcore restrictions
Other
70 Please explain your answer, in particular why you consider your preferred action(s) to be more appropriate than other possible actions. 5000 character(s) maximum
71 Please explain your answer, indicating what would be the appropriate action and its likely impact on the aspects mentioned in the table on question
66.
5000 character(s) maximum
72 Would your reply to this question be different, if the rules on active sales restrictions included more permitted exceptions (see section B.2 above)?
© Yes
[©] No
No opinion
73 Please explain your answer
5000 character(s) maximum
74 Based on your experience/knowledge, please provide any other comments
or suggestions you may have on the rules for these two types of indirect

74 Based on your experience/knowledge, please provide any other comments or suggestions you may have on the rules for these two types of indirect restrictions on online sales. You may also provide additional information which may be relevant for this section (copies of any documents, reports, studies etc.). Please upload the information in files with a maximum size of 1 MB each, using the button below.

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

B.4 Parity obligations

Parity clauses require a company to offer the same or better conditions to its contract party (for example, an online platform) as it offers on certain other sales channels. So-called wide parity clauses generally relate to the conditions offered on all sales channel (including other platforms and the company's direct sales channels), whereas so-called narrow parity clauses generally relate only to the company's direct sales channels (for example, the company's website).

Parity obligations can be agreed at wholesale or retail level, and they can relate to price or non-price conditions (e.g. inventory or the availability of goods or services).

All types of parity obligations are currently block-exempted by the VBER. The evaluation showed an increase in the use of parity obligations across sectors, notably by online platforms. National competition authorities and courts have identified anti-competitive effects of obligations that require parity with other indirect sales or marketing channels (e.g. other platforms or other online or offline intermediaries).

Regarding parity obligations, the following policy options are proposed:

Option 1: no policy change;

Option 2: removing the benefit of the block exemption for obligations that require parity relative to specific types of sales channels, by including such obligations in the list of excluded restrictions (Article 5 VBER). These obligations would thus require an individual effects-based assessment under Article 101 of the Treaty. Conversely, parity obligations relating to other types of sales channels would continue to be block-exempted, on the basis that they are more likely to create efficiencies that satisfy the conditions of Article 101(3) of the Treaty. For example, the benefit of the block exemption could be removed for parity obligations that relate to indirect sales and marketing channels, including platforms and other intermediaries, while maintaining this benefit for parity obligations that relate to direct sales and marketing channels, including own websites;

Option 3: removing the benefit of the block exemption for all types of parity obligations, by including them in the list of excluded restrictions (Article 5 VBER), thus requiring an individual effects-based assessment in all cases.

* 75 Do	you have experience/knowledge of parity obligations?
© \	Yes
	No

76 If you have experience/knowledge of parity obligations, please indicate whether you have this experience/knowledge because you requested a parity obligation or because you accepted a parity obligation? (multiple answers possible)

•
I have requested a parity obligation
I have accepted a parity obligation

Other experience/knowledge

7 If you hav xperience/k	knowledge.	
5000 character(s	s) maximum	
B Do you h a	ave experience or knowledge of instances where parity	
_	raise competition concerns?	
Yes		
[◎] No		
9 Please ex	plain your answer.	
5000 character(s	s) maximum	
ompetition	lied 'yes' to the previous question, please indicate wheth concerns raised by the parity obligations are linked to th keting channels that the obligation covers:	
ompetition f sales/mark	concerns raised by the parity obligations are linked to the keting channels that the obligation covers: npetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to	e type the
ompetition f sales/mark	concerns raised by the parity obligations are linked to the keting channels that the obligation covers: npetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to the tit covers indirect sales/marketing channels (e.g. other platform)	e type the
ompetition f sales/mark The confact that intermed	concerns raised by the parity obligations are linked to the keting channels that the obligation covers: npetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to the tit covers indirect sales/marketing channels (e.g. other platform)	e type the ms or
ompetition f sales/mark The confact that intermed The conf	concerns raised by the parity obligations are linked to the keting channels that the obligation covers: Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to the tit covers indirect sales/marketing channels (e.g. other platfordiaries)	e type the ms or
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ompetition f sales/mark The confact that intermed The confact that The confact that The confact that The confact that	concerns raised by the parity obligations are linked to the keting channels that the obligation covers: Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to the tit covers indirect sales/marketing channels (e.g. other platfordiaries) Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to the tit covers direct sales/marketing channels (e.g. own website) Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to the tit covers both direct and indirect sales/marketing channels inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are due to one other titles.	the ms or the
ompetition f sales/mark The confact that intermed The confact that The confact that The confact that The confact that The confact that	concerns raised by the parity obligations are linked to the keting channels that the obligation covers: Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to a tit covers indirect sales/marketing channels (e.g. other platfordiaries) Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to a tit covers direct sales/marketing channels (e.g. own website) Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to a tit covers both direct and indirect sales/marketing channels Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are due to one of the provide details below)	the ms or the
ompetition f sales/mark The confact that intermed The confact that The confact that The confact that The confact that	concerns raised by the parity obligations are linked to the keting channels that the obligation covers: Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to a tit covers indirect sales/marketing channels (e.g. other platfordiaries) Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to a tit covers direct sales/marketing channels (e.g. own website) Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to a tit covers both direct and indirect sales/marketing channels Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are due to one of the provide details below)	the ms or the
ompetition f sales/mark The confact that intermed The confact that The confact that The confact that The confact that No opini	concerns raised by the parity obligations are linked to the keting channels that the obligation covers: Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to a tit covers indirect sales/marketing channels (e.g. other platfordiaries) Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to a tit covers direct sales/marketing channels (e.g. own website) Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to a tit covers both direct and indirect sales/marketing channels Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are due to one of the provide details below)	the the the
ompetition f sales/mark The confact that intermed The confact that The confact that The confact that The confact that No opinion	concerns raised by the parity obligations are linked to the keting channels that the obligation covers: Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to a it covers indirect sales/marketing channels (e.g. other platfor diaries) Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to a it covers direct sales/marketing channels (e.g. own website) Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are linked to a it covers both direct and indirect sales/marketing channels Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are due to one in the provide details below) Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are due to one in the provide details below) Inpetition concerns raised by the parity obligation are due to one in the provide details below)	the ms or the the

82 Based on your experience/knowledge, does the extent to which parity
obligations raise competition concerns depend on the sector in which they
are used?
Yes, to a large extent
Yes, to a small extent
O No
No opinion
83 Please explain your reply
5000 character(s) maximum
84 As regards any competition concerns raised by parity obligations, based
on your experience do you consider it necessary to apply further distinctions? (multiple replies possible)
Yes, it is necessary to consider whether the parity obligation concerns the
retail or the wholesale level
Yes, it is necessary to consider whether the parity obligation relates to price, inventory, availability or other conditions
Yes, if intermediaries are concerned, it is necessary to consider the type of intermediary, i.e. sales intermediaries (e.g. sales platforms) or advertising /marketing intermediaries (e.g. websites that offer only price comparison) Yes, it is necessary to consider whether the transactions covered by the
parity obligation take place online or offline Yes, it is necessary to consider further distinctions (please specify these in the box below)
□ No
No opinion
85 If you replied yes to any of the options in this question, please explain in each case why you consider it necessary to apply the distinction by reference to the competition concerns raised by the particular type of parity obligation. 5000 character(s) maximum

=	ou have experience or knowledge of instances where parity ons create benefits?
© Yes	
◎ No	
	se explain your reply and provide examples where possible.
	se indicate whether the benefits created by the parity obligations are
linked to	the type of sales/marketing channels that the parity obligation
cov inte The cov	e benefits created by the parity obligation are linked to the fact that it vers indirect sales/marketing channels (e.g. other platforms or ermediaries) e benefits created by the parity obligation are linked to the fact that it vers direct sales/marketing channels (e.g. own website) e benefits created by the parity obligation are linked to the fact that it vers both direct and indirect sales/marketing channels
(ple	e benefits created by the parity obligation are due to other reasons ease provide details below) opinion
89 Pleas	se explain your answer by reference to the benefits of which you have
	lge or experience.
5000 chai	racter(s) maximum
	d on your experience/knowledge, does the extent to which parity ons create benefits depend on the sector in which they are used?
Yes	s, to a large extent
© Yes	s, to a small extent
O No	
(000)	

No opinion

91 Please explain your reply
5000 character(s) maximum
92 As regards the benefits created by parity obligations, based on your experience/knowledge do you consider it necessary to apply further
distinctions? (multiple replies possible)
Yes, it is necessary to consider whether the parity obligation concerns the retail or the wholesale level
Yes, it is necessary to consider whether the parity obligation relates to price, inventory, availability or other conditions
 Yes, if intermediaries are concerned, it is necessary to consider the type of intermediary, i.e. sales intermediaries (e.g. sales platforms) or advertising /marketing intermediaries (e.g. websites that offer only price comparison) Yes, it is necessary to consider whether the transactions covered by the parity obligation take place online or offline No
No opinion
93 Please explain in each case why you consider it necessary to apply the distinction by reference to the benefits created by the particular type of parity
obligation.
5000 character(s) maximum
94 Taking into account any competition concerns that may be raised by
parity obligations and any benefits they may create, based on your
experience/knowledge do you consider that the benefit of the block
exemption should be removed for these obligations, by placing them in the list of excluded restrictions in Article 5 VBER?
No, parity obligations should continue to be block-exempted.

- Yes, the benefit of the block exemption should be removed for parity obligations, but only for parity obligations that relate to indirect sales /marketing channels (e.g. other platforms/intermediaries)
- Yes, the benefit of the block exemption should be removed for parity obligations, but only for parity obligations that relate to direct sales/marketing channels (e.g. own website)
- Yes, the benefit of the block exemption should be removed for all parity obligations
- No opinion

95 Please explain your answer, in particular by reference to any differences
or similarities between parity obligations relating to direct and indirect sale
/marketing channels.

50	000 character(s) maximum

96 Based on your experience/knowledge, what would be the impact on the following aspects of removing the benefit of the block exemption for parity obligations that relate to indirect sales/marketing channels?

	Very negative	Negative	Neutral	Positive	Very positive	No opinion
a. Competition on the market	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Harmonised application of the competition rules by competition authorities and national courts	0	•	0	0	0	0
c. Legal certainty for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Efficiency of distribution systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Costs for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Consumer welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Investment / Economic growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Sustainability objectives	0	0	0	0	0	0

97 Please explain your answers above and, if possible, give concrete examples of the impacts you indicated. Please specify the row of the impact you are referring to.

				0
0 0	0 0	0	0	
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0 0	0	0		0
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0		0	0	0
	©	0	0	0
. Please	specify	oact on ti	of the in	
		uld be the imp	uld be the impact on ti	Please specify the row of the in

5000 character(s) maximum

competition rules by competition authorities and national courts

c. Legal certainty for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Efficiency of distribution systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Costs for businesses	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Consumer welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Investment / Economic growth	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Sustainability objectives	0	0	0	0	0	0

101 Please explain your answers above and, if possible, give concrete examples of the impacts you indicated. Please specify the row of the impact you are referring to.

5	000 character(s) maximum		

B.5 Other aspects

B.5.1. Resale price maintenance ("RPM") refers to restrictions that set a fixed or minimum resale price to be observed by the buyer. Given that RPM eliminates price competition between a supplier's distributors and, based on enforcement experience, is generally unlikely to lead to efficiency gains, it is considered a hardcore restriction under the VBER (i.e. it cannot benefit from the safe harbour) and a by object restriction under Article 101 of the Treaty. However, the Vertical Guidelines recognise that supplier-driven RPM may, in certain circumstances, lead to efficiencies, e.g. to achieve an expansion of demand during the launch of a new product or to avoid the undercutting of a coordinated short-term low price campaign in a franchising system. The evaluation has identified a lack of clarity and guidance as regards the conditions under which such efficiencies can be argued and the evidence needed to meet the threshold for an individual exemption under Article 101(3) of the Treaty. Stakeholders pointed out that, as a result, companies prefer not to run the financial and reputational risk of including RPM restrictions in their vertical agreements.

102 Taking into account that RPM is considered a hardcore restriction under the VBER and that, as stated in the Vertical Guidelines, RPM may exceptionally lead to efficiencies, do you have experience or knowledge of concrete instances where RPM has led to efficiencies, or could have led to efficiencies if the parties had not refrained from using RPM?

- Yes, I have experience or knowledge of concrete instances where RPM has led to efficiencies
- Yes, I have experience or knowledge of concrete instances where RPM could have led to efficiencies if the parties had not refrained from using RPM
- O No
- No opinion

103 If you replied yes, please explain and describe the concrete instance of RPM as well as the efficiencies 5000 character(s) maximum
104 The evaluation has shown a lack of clarity and guidance as regards the conditions under which efficiencies can be argued for the use of RPM and the evidence needed for this purpose, in your view, what measures could be taken to address this lack of clarity and guidance? Please substantiate your reply. 5000 character(s) maximum
B.5.2. Non-compete obligations of an indefinite duration or exceeding 5 years are excluded from the benefit of the VBER and therefore require an individual effects-based assessment under Article 101 of the Treaty. Non-compete obligations that are tacitly renewable beyond a period of 5 years are deemed to have been concluded for an indefinite duration. The evaluation has indicated that this broad exclusion of non-compete clauses from the benefit of the block exemption may result in false negatives, by covering non-compete obligations that satisfy the conditions of Article 101(3) of the Treaty. In particular, the exclusion of tacitly renewable non-compete obligations could be considered unjustified, to the extent that the buyer is able to terminate or renegotiate the agreement at any time with a reasonable notice period and at reasonable cost. Moreover, the overly broad scope of the exclusion is considered to create an unnecessary administrative burden and additional transaction costs for businesses, since it forces them to periodically renegotiate their contracts despite there being a willingness on both sides to continue the contractual relationship beyond five years.
In this context, the Commission is exploring the possibility of block-exempting tacitly renewable non-compete obligations for the duration of the agreement, provided that the buyer can terminate or renegotiate the agreement at any time with a reasonable notice period and at reasonable cost.
105 Do you have experience or knowledge of instances where it would not be appropriate to block-exempt a tacitly renewable non-compete obligation? Yes No No opinion
106 Please explain and, if possible, provide concrete examples.

5000 character(s) maximum

B.5.3 Sustainability agreements In recent years, there have been increasing discussions about the compatibility of agreements between supply chain operators to foster sustainability objectives with Article 101 of the Treaty. No specific issues relating to sustainability agreements in the vertical supply chain were identified during the evaluation. However, in line with the objectives of the European Green Deal, specific considerations as regards the impact of the current framework for vertical agreements on sustainability objectives will be taken into account in the impact assessment phase of the VBER review.
107 Do you have experience or knowledge of situations where the current
rules create obstacles for vertical agreements that pursue sustainability
objectives?
© Yes
No
No opinion
108 Please list those situations below, give concrete examples if possible and explain why you consider that the current rules create obstacles to
vertical agreements in the particular situation. 5000 character(s) maximum
vertical agreements in the particular situation.

The COVID-19 crisis that began in March 2020 has had a significant impact on the economy. In particular, there appears to have been a significant increase in e-commerce as a result of the measures taken to contain the spread of the pandemic. Given that these developments are very recent, they could not be taken into account during the evaluation phase of the VBER review. However, as indicated in the staff working document, in view of their importance, the effects of the COVID-19 crisis on the supply and distribution arrangements should be evaluated and, if possible, quantified at this stage of the review of the rules.

19 crisis on market trends that are relevant for the revision of the VBER and Vertical Guidelines (e.g. innovation in or impacts on distribution models and
strategies or on consumer behaviour)?
© Yes
© No
No opinion
111 Please explain your answer by reference to market trends and their
relevance for specific rules in the VBER and Vertical Guidelines (please
specify which ones).
5000 character(s) maximum
112 Please feel free to upload a concise document, such as a position paper,
explaining your views in more detail or including additional information and
data. Please note that the uploaded document will be published alongside
your response to the questionnaire which is the essential input to this open
your response to the queensance made to the coordinate input to the open
public consultation. The document is an optional complement and serves as
public consultation. The document is an optional complement and serves as additional background reading to better understand your position.
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additional background reading to better understand your position. The maximum file size is 1 MB Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed 113 Do you have any further comments on this initiative on aspects not
additional background reading to better understand your position. The maximum file size is 1 MB Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed 113 Do you have any further comments on this initiative on aspects not covered by the previous questions?
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additional background reading to better understand your position. The maximum file size is 1 MB Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed 113 Do you have any further comments on this initiative on aspects not covered by the previous questions? 3000 character(s) maximum
additional background reading to better understand your position. The maximum file size is 1 MB Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed 113 Do you have any further comments on this initiative on aspects not covered by the previous questions? 3000 character(s) maximum 114 Please indicate whether the Commission services may contact you for further details on the information submitted, if required.
additional background reading to better understand your position. The maximum file size is 1 MB Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed 113 Do you have any further comments on this initiative on aspects not covered by the previous questions? 3000 character(s) maximum 114 Please indicate whether the Commission services may contact you for further details on the information submitted, if required. Yes
additional background reading to better understand your position. The maximum file size is 1 MB Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed 113 Do you have any further comments on this initiative on aspects not covered by the previous questions? 3000 character(s) maximum 114 Please indicate whether the Commission services may contact you for further details on the information submitted, if required.