



# Italy

**Mario Siragusa, Cesare Rizza and Marco D'Ostuni**

Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP

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## Legislation and jurisdiction

### 1 How would you summarise the development of private antitrust litigation?

Private antitrust litigation in Italy has been on the rise over the past few years. This trend may be due to several reasons:

- the increasing general awareness of the remedies offered by judicial action, which has been further stimulated by the publication in April 2008 of the Commission's white paper on damages actions for breach of the EC antitrust rules;
- the civil courts' exclusive power to grant interim relief measures upon request by private parties; and
- a change in the case law of the Court of Cassation, which eventually recognised that consumers are entitled to bring private actions before civil courts on the basis of national antitrust law.

Private antitrust litigation, in particular follow-on damage litigation originating from cartel infringement decisions, might further increase in the future as a result of the growing popularity of the 2007 leniency programme of the Italian Competition Authority (the Authority) as well as the enactment of new legislation on consumers' representative actions (article 140-bis of the Consumers' Code – see question 18). On the other hand, as far as abuse of dominance cases are concerned, the development of follow-on damage litigation is expected to be negatively affected by the fact that the commitment procedure introduced in 2006 – by virtue of which, where the parties to an investigation offer suitable commitments to meet the concerns expressed by the Authority in its preliminary assessment, the proceedings may be closed without a finding of infringement by a final decision making those commitments binding on the companies concerned – seems to have in effect become the Authority's favourite enforcement tool.

### 2 Are private antitrust actions mandated by statute? If not, on what basis are they possible?

Private antitrust litigation is governed essentially by general civil law and procedure. In addition, article 33(2) of Law No. 287 of 1990 regarding the protection of competition and the market (the Competition Law) sets forth a jurisdictional and venue provision, discussed in question 3.

### 3 If based on statute, what is the relevant legislation and which are the relevant courts and tribunals?

Article 33(2) of the Competition Law provides that petitions for declaratory relief (for a declaration that an agreement hindering competition is null and void), actions for damages and requests for interim relief relating to infringements of the Competition Law must be brought before the court of appeals having territorial jurisdiction. Such court has jurisdiction at first and last instance, so its

decisions are subject to review by the Court of Cassation on questions of law only.

In addition, pursuant to the general civil procedure rules, lower civil courts have jurisdiction with respect to (i) private actions under EC antitrust law, (ii) actions based on alleged violations of unfair competition law (some of which may be characterised as antitrust infringements), (iii) petitions for declaratory relief and actions for damages due to the creation or maintenance of dominant positions in the telecommunications and broadcasting sectors and (iv) actions brought pursuant to article 9 of Law No. 192 of 1998 (abuse of economic dependence). Moreover, in the context of civil actions based on non-antitrust claims, lower civil courts may have incidentally to consider matters involving the application of the Competition Law (for example, challenges to the enforceability of a contract, based upon the ground of nullity for violation of the ban on restrictive agreements).

Although the Court of Cassation previously reached the opposite solution, since 2005 it has been uncontroversial that consumers may bring actions for damages based on the Competition Law. In particular, the court stated (No. 2207/2005 and No. 2305/2007) that, by its very nature, the Competition Law is intended to protect anyone, including consumers, whose interests may be affected by antitrust infringements. Private consumer actions based on the Competition Law must be brought before the court of appeals, whereas consumers' representative actions pursuant to article 140-bis of the Italian Consumer Code must be brought before the lower civil courts (see question 18).

Pursuant to articles 120 and 134 of the 2005 Code of Industrial Property Rights, private actions based on the Competition Law and relating to the exercise of industrial property rights must be brought before the specialised sections for industrial property rights instituted within the competent civil courts. In the absence of case law on the point, it remains to be clarified whether the Code has actually superseded article 33(2) of the Competition Law, attributing jurisdiction over such actions to the specialised sections of the lower civil courts in lieu of those of the courts of appeals. In any event, according to the first precedent on the point, a private antitrust action is considered as relating to the exercise of industrial property rights only when the plaintiff's request is actually founded, at least in part, on an industrial property right; a mere factual connection between an antitrust infringement and an industrial property right is not sufficient to establish jurisdiction of the specialised sections (Appello Milano, 26 April 2005).

Neither the Competition Law nor any other statute provides criteria for the coordination of private actions that may be brought before different jurisdictions. Hence, the possibility exists of parallel proceedings being instituted between the same parties, with the ensuing risk of conflicting decisions being rendered.

Interim measures may be granted according to articles 700ff of the Civil Procedure Code. An interim measure may be requested if

the plaintiff reasonably fears that its rights are likely to be irreparably damaged during the course of the ordinary civil proceedings.

As far as the substantive provisions are concerned, declaratory actions may be based on article 2(3) of the Competition Law or article 81 of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which forbidden agreements are null and void for all purposes, or on articles 3 or 82 of the EC Treaty, which prohibit abuse of market power. In theory, negative declaratory actions should also be admissible (for example, by a dominant company seeking a declaration that certain conduct does not amount to abusive behaviour under article 3 of the Competition Law or article 82 of the EC Treaty, with a view to pre-empt possible third-party claims for damages based on such conduct), although at present there is no case law on the point.

National antitrust law applies only to infringements not covered by EC antitrust law (article 1 of the Competition Law). Therefore, in principle, the courts of appeals should decline jurisdiction over infringements affecting trade within member states and thus falling within the scope of EC antitrust law. Accordingly, the Milan Court of Appeals has declined jurisdiction over an infringement that, based on the facts as presented by the plaintiff, affected trade between member states (Appello Milano, 15 to 24 May 2007). Remarkably, in a previous interim order the same court had stated that, regardless of the applicability of EC antitrust law, the courts of appeals may retain jurisdiction over the matter, if the plaintiff alleges also a violation of the Competition Law (see obiter in Appello Milano, 10 to 18 January 2006). The latter solution, however, could encourage the application of national and EC antitrust rules by different courts to the same infringement and thus was held inconsistent with article 3 of EC Regulation No. 1/2003, pursuant to which national courts applying national antitrust rules to infringements that may affect trade within member states must also apply EC antitrust rules.

Based on general civil liability principles, a plaintiff claiming antitrust damages must prove that the defendant intentionally or negligently violated the Competition Law, the plaintiff suffered damages and a direct causal link exists between the defendant's conduct and the alleged damages. Depending on the underlying facts, antitrust infringements may also give rise to damages actions based on contract liability (for example, being party to a cartel may induce a company to act in bad faith towards its customers or distributors).

Consumers may also rely on consumer protection provisions, such as article 1(2)(e) of Law No. 281 of 1998 on consumers' and final users' rights, pursuant to which these categories of persons enjoy a fundamental right 'to honesty, transparency and fairness in contractual relationships'. An infringement of this right is actionable, for example, by claiming damages against the company selling the goods or providing the service in question, to the extent that the sale price was raised as a result of an agreement between the company and its competitors (Giudice di pace Lecce, 30 January 2003).

#### 4 In what types of antitrust matters are private actions available?

Private antitrust actions may be filed in connection with any possible violation of the Competition Law or articles 81 and 82 of the EC Treaty, as shown by the following examples.

#### Damages

Damages have been awarded in cases involving abuses of market power or cartels. For instance, in *Telsystem* and *x-DSL/x-SDH*, damages in tort were awarded to potential new entrants whose market access had been prevented by the incumbent telecoms operator's refusals to supply them with services they needed in order to enter the market (Appello Milano, 18 July 1995 and 24 December 1996, and Appello Roma, 11 December 2002 and 11 September 2006). In *Piccoli v Isoplus*, breach of contract damages were awarded to an

agent whose business proposals had been systematically turned down by Isoplus as a result of a market-sharing agreement it had entered into with certain competitors (Appello Bari, 22 November 2001). In *Valgrana*, the plaintiff, a producer of Grana Padano cheese, was awarded damages for the harm it suffered as a result of illegitimate output-limitation decisions adopted by the Consortium for the protection of Grana Padano, the industry association of which it was a member (Appello Torino, 7 February 2002). In *Bluwacanze*, damages in tort were awarded to a travel agency that had been collectively boycotted by several tour operators, in retaliation for the aggressive discounts the agency offered to its customers by renouncing part of its commissions (Appello Milano, 11 July 2003). In *Inaz Paghe*, damages in tort were awarded to a software provider that had been collectively boycotted by national and local employment consultant associations in retaliation for encroaching on activities allegedly reserved to authorised employment consultants (Appello Milano, 11 December 2004). In *Nigriello v SAI*, damages in tort were awarded to a consumer who paid higher premiums to insure its moped against third-party liability, as a result of the information exchange cartel to which its insurance company was a party (Appello Napoli, 3 May 2005; however, Court of Cassation No. 2305/2007 quashed the decision on the ground that the court had too lightly dismissed the company's defence of 'lack of causation', as well as misapplied the statute of limitations). In the *Gruppo Sicurezza* case, an airport security service provider sued for damages the managing body of the Fiumicino airport, alleging to have been the victim of exclusionary abuse (unlawful interference with the plaintiff's customers, which led them to terminate the contracts they had entered into with the plaintiff). Gruppo Sicurezza was eventually awarded damages to compensate its loss of profit as well as the harm to its reputation (Appello Roma, 4 September 2006). In *Avir v ENI*, the court found that the incumbent gas operator had abused its dominant position by imposing unfair prices: the claimant was therefore awarded restitution of the overprice paid, in addition to damages (Appello Milano, 16 September 2006). In *International Broker*, the court awarded damages to a broker for the loss of profit suffered as a result of the price alignment determined by the participation of the main oil refining companies in a local market in a joint venture for the production and distribution of bitumen (Appello Roma, 31 March 2008). Individuals and corporations may also sue an authority before administrative courts for damages resulting from the authority's wrongful and unlawful action or inaction.

#### Interim relief

Only in a handful of cases have dominant companies been ordered to stipulate supply agreements by way of interim measures (see, for example, Appello Milano 29 April 1995 and Appello Roma 12 February 1995). On the other hand, the defendant may be ordered to cease and desist from continuing its unlawful behaviour (for example, from further carrying out alleged cartel activities), until a final judgment is issued (Appello Milano, 13 July 1998 and 29 September 1999). Lower civil courts (as opposed to courts of appeals) have jurisdiction with respect to requests for interim relief, where the interim relief sought by the applicant is not ancillary to petitions for declaratory relief or actions for damages (Appello Torino, 18 June 2001).

#### Nullity

Only agreements that directly eliminate, restrict or distort competition are null and void under article 2(3) of the Competition Law, not agreements entered into downstream by one or more of the parties to the upstream cartel (Cassazione, No. 9384/2003; TAR Lazio, No. 1790/2003). However, based on dicta in Court of Cassation No. 2207/2005 and No. 2305/2007, some commentators argue that

downstream agreements are part of the anti-competitive agreement and, as a result, may also be found null and void. In *Avir v ENI*, the Milan Court of Appeals found that the gas supply agreements, through which the incumbent gas operator had abused its dominant position by imposing excessive purchase prices, were null and void in part because they were contrary to prohibition of such abusive conduct laid down in article 3(a) of the Competition Law (Appello Milano, 16 September 2006).

Private antitrust actions are very unlikely to originate from violations of merger control rules. Pursuant to the Competition Law, the Authority has an exclusive power to vet and prohibit mergers, through a mechanism of prior notification by the merging parties similar to the EU merger control system. Therefore, private litigation could take place in principle only in the event that the merging parties do not comply with a prior Authority decision, by implementing a prohibited merger or by violating the terms of a conditional authorisation with remedies. However, in the only precedent available, the Milan Court of Appeals stated that the Authority has the exclusive power also to verify compliance with its own merger control decisions (Appello Milano, 24 May to 3 June 2004). If such stance were to be followed by other courts, private litigation would be virtually precluded within the ambit of merger control.

**5** What nexus with the jurisdiction is required to found a private action?

The Law applies to any antitrust infringements taking place or having effect in the Italian territory. In addition, private actions based on EC competition rules (alone or in combination with the provisions in the Competition Law) may be brought before Italian courts.

Pursuant to the general rules on jurisdiction, a private action may be brought before the court of the place of residence or domicile of the defendant, if this is a natural person, or the place where the defendant company has its registered office or a branch, and an agent authorised to act for the defendant in court proceedings. In addition, the action may also be brought before the court of the place where the alleged obligation arose or must be performed (the place where the allegedly restrictive agreement was executed or, in actions for damages based on torts, the place where the harm occurred, which is usually the residence or registered office of the plaintiff). Special rules apply in the case of consumers' representative actions (see question 18), which must be brought before the lower civil courts of the place where the defendant has its registered office.

**6** Can private actions be brought against both corporations and individuals, including those from other jurisdictions?

Under the general procedural rules, both natural and legal persons (including those from other jurisdictions) may be sued for antitrust violations.

**7** If the country is divided into multiple jurisdictions, can private actions be brought simultaneously in respect of the same matter in more than one jurisdiction?

Simultaneous private actions regarding the same matter are not permitted. In fact, in the event of a conflict of jurisdiction between two or more courts of appeals (or two or more lower courts) having territorial jurisdiction, the first court where the application was filed has jurisdiction.

Conflicts of jurisdiction will rarely arise between courts of appeals and lower courts, because normally they have jurisdiction over different matters (see question 3). However, both a court of appeals and a lower civil court may have to decide upon the nullity of an allegedly anti-competitive agreement in proceedings between

the same parties (as mentioned above, lower civil courts may have incidentally to consider such claims with respect to challenges raised in the context of contract enforcement actions). Although there is no case law on the point, it may be argued that in such cases the lower court should stay the proceedings and wait for a judgment by the court of appeals.

Conflicts of jurisdiction may also arise between a civil court and an administrative court that exercises its judicial review over a decision delivered by the Authority. In such an instance, although suspension of either proceeding is not mandatory, the most reasonable course of action appears to be for the civil judge to stay the proceeding and wait for the outcome of the other case, although it should be noted that the civil judge is technically not bound by the terms of the administrative judgment.

**Private action procedure**

**8** Are contingency fees available?

Pursuant to new rules passed in 2006, outcome-based fee arrangements are now permitted. However, since pursuant to the ethical rules of the Italian Bar rules attorneys are obliged to charge fees that are proportionate to the amount of work performed, 'no-win, no-fee' arrangements would seem to be of questionable enforceability.

**9** Are jury trials available?

No.

**10** What pre-trial discovery procedures are available?

Pre-trial discovery is not available in civil litigation, including for private antitrust actions.

**11** What evidence is admissible?

All evidence normally admitted in civil liability proceedings, including witness testimonies, documents and expert opinions, is admissible in private antitrust actions (see below). Courts may also order one of the parties or a third party to submit relevant documents (which must be reasonably identified by the party applying for a disclosure order) or request documents from the Authority's file. In the above-mentioned *International Broker* litigation, following a request from the Rome Court of Appeals, the Authority disclosed to the court the minutes of a hearing of the defendants' representatives as well as the documents seized in a dawn raid at the defendants' premises.

**12** Are private actions available where there has been a criminal conviction in respect of the same matter?

Antitrust infringements cannot give rise to criminal liability under Italian law.

However, conduct relevant for purposes of determining whether the Competition Law has been violated can also constitute a crime (for example, where a bid-rigging cartel results in criminal interference with public tender procedures). Private antitrust actions are not barred by a criminal conviction in respect of the same matter. Nonetheless, if the civil proceedings are instituted after delivery of the first instance criminal judgment, they must be suspended until the judgment of a criminal conviction becomes *res judicata*.

**13** Can the evidence or findings in criminal proceedings be relied upon by plaintiffs in parallel private actions?

As a matter of principle, the evidentiary value of any evidence or findings in criminal proceedings should be assessed on a case-by-case basis by the civil court in the context of a parallel private antitrust action.

Moreover, principles of *res judicata* require that the definitive findings in criminal proceedings, in which all of the parties involved in a parallel private antitrust suit participated (or could have participated), be given *res judicata* consideration in the private action.

**14** What is the applicable standard of proof and who bears the burden?

As far as the standard of proof is concerned, the court may weigh any evidence provided by the parties, except where the value of a given means of proof is specifically mandated by law (for example, a party's confession is by law irrefutable proof of the confessed facts, provided it concerns disposable rights of the confessing party). The court may base its findings of fact on circumstantial evidence provided it is strong, precise and conclusive.

The burden of proof lies with the plaintiff, who must prove the facts on which his or her claims are founded. The defendant, on the other hand, must offer evidence in support of her objections or counterclaims.

With respect to causation, the Court of Cassation recently held that, based on the laws of probability, it may be presumed that a direct link exists between a cartel and the damages suffered by consumers, because downstream contracts between cartel participants and consumers are normally the means by which the cartel is put into effect (No. 2305/07). As a result, the plaintiff is only required to prove the existence of a cartel (possibly relying on prior findings by the Authority, if any), provide a copy of the agreement it entered into with one or more of the cartel participants and provide a reasonable estimate of the overcharge paid as a result of the cartel. The court expressly noted, however, that the presumption in favour of the plaintiff is a rebuttable one.

At its discretion, the court may appoint an expert to assist in matters requiring specific technical expertise (for example, the definition of the relevant market or the liquidation of damages).

Any findings made by the Authority in the context of administrative proceedings pursuant to the Competition Law are not binding on the judge, although they may create rebuttable presumptions.

**15** What is the typical timetable for class and non-class proceedings? Is it possible to accelerate proceedings?

Petitions for interim relief in antitrust matters are normally adjudicated upon within four to five weeks from the filing of the application.

The average duration of ordinary actions before the lower and the appellate courts is two to three years at each level of jurisdiction. Such a time frame may become considerably longer in the event of an appeal to the Court of Cassation. It is not possible to accelerate proceedings.

Class actions are not permissible in the Italian legal system (see question 18).

**16** What are the relevant limitation periods?

Declaratory actions are not subject to a statute of limitations. The limitation periods for damages actions based on tort or breach of contract are, respectively, five and 10 years. The Court of Cassation clarified recently that the limitation period for antitrust damages actions starts running when the claimant is – or, using reasonable care, should be – aware of both the damage and its unlawful nature,

that is, that the damage was caused by an antitrust infringement (No. 2305/2007).

**17** What appeals are available?

The lower courts' rulings may be appealed to the upper courts (ie, the decisions of the *giudici di pace* may be appealed to the lower civil courts, whose judgments may in turn be appealed to the Court of Cassation on matters of law only; likewise, where a lower civil court delivers a decision at first instance, it may be appealed to the court of appeals. The judgments of the courts of appeal (including where they have jurisdiction at first and last instance) may be appealed to the Court of Cassation on questions of law only.

#### Class proceedings

**18** Are class proceedings available in respect of antitrust claims?

No, they are not. As mentioned, article 140-bis of the Consumers' Code – which was passed after nearly two years of debate regarding the costs and benefits of introducing into the Italian legal system a procedural device bearing some resemblances to US-style class actions – makes it possible for the first time to bring 'collective actions'. The new rules are scheduled to enter into force on 1 January 2009, although their revision, undertaken by the government in the summer of 2008, could result in a further postponement of this time limit.

Under the new law, collective actions may be brought only by associations of consumers and users registered with the Ministry for Economic Development (of which there are currently 16), or by ad hoc committees that are found by the courts to be adequately representative of the collective interests that they seek to protect. The new remedy may be pursued only with respect to certain actionable torts or breaches of contract, and only where the interests of a 'multitude of consumers or users' are at stake.

A collective action may be brought to pursue allegations of, *inter alia*, 'anti-competitive activities', such as agreements between enterprises that restrict competition and abuses of a dominant position. However, since a consumer or user is defined as 'any individual who is acting for purposes falling outside his trade, business or profession' (article 3(a) of the Consumers' Code), the new rules on collective actions do not seem to apply to claims on behalf of individuals acting within the scope of their trade, business or profession, including their employment contract or parties who are not individuals. As a result, the new instrument is expected to have a modest impact on private cartel litigation. Among other conditions, the new legislation includes a provision intended to preclude conflicts of interest between plaintiff associations or committees and the consumers or users whose interests it purports to protect. A two-stage procedure is contemplated: an initial phase to establish liability, and a subsequent non-contentious one before a conciliation chamber, for the determination of damages owing to individual consumers or users who have elected to opt into the collective action or have otherwise intervened in the proceedings.

**19** Are class proceedings mandated by legislation?

Not applicable.

**20** If class proceedings are allowed, is there a certification process? What is the test?

Not applicable.

**21** Have courts certified class proceedings in antitrust matters?

Not applicable.

**22** Are 'indirect claims' permissible in class and non-class proceedings?

Based on general civil liability principles, indirect claims would seem to be admissible in non-class proceedings (obiter in Appello Torino, 6 July 2000). Arguably, the same rule would apply in consumers' representative actions, too.

**23** Can plaintiffs opt out?

Not applicable.

**24** Do class settlements require judicial authorisation?

Not applicable.

**25** If the country is divided into multiple jurisdictions, is a national class proceeding possible?

Not applicable.

**26** Has a plaintiffs' class-proceeding bar developed?

Not applicable.

## Remedies

**27** What forms of compensation are available and on what basis are they allowed?

Both damages and restitution may be available, depending on the circumstances (for example, restitution may be claimed in the event that an agreement is found to be null and void for violation of antitrust rules; Appello Milano, 16 September 2006).

Damages allowed in antitrust actions are limited to the plaintiff's actual loss ('out of pocket' loss plus loss of income). Multiple damages are not available. Plaintiffs can only claim damages actually incurred. Where a precise amount cannot be proven, the court may award a fair estimate of damages. The judge may also request the assistance of an expert.

Liquidation of damages based on loss of income is especially difficult to carry out where the injured company could not even enter the market due to the incumbent operator's abusive conduct. In the *Telsystem* case (see question 4), the court commissioned an expert's report on the calculation of the lost income of a potential new entrant into the leased lines market, which failed to have market access because of the dominant company's refusal to supply leased-line interconnectivity. The damage liquidation was based, inter alia, on the principle that in a free-market economy every monopolist rent, such as that of a first mover on the market, tends to be neutralised by competition within a certain time-frame and in order to award damages it is necessary to determine such time-frame in the relevant market.

In *Valgrana* (see question 4) the plaintiff was awarded damages on the basis of a fair estimate of the harm suffered. Its loss of profits was calculated considering the extra volumes of Grana Padano cheese that the plaintiff would have otherwise produced during the term of the infringement and multiplying such volumes by the plaintiff's average profit per ton. The sum was then reduced to take into account the estimated fall in prices that would very likely have resulted from the increase of the total market supply.

In *x-DSL/x-SDH* (see question 4) several data transmission operators and internet providers (together with the Italian trade association of internet providers) claimed they had lost income due to the dominant company's refusal to supply them with x-DSL/x-SDH services. The court multiplied the plaintiffs' market shares in the data transmission or internet services market by the dominant company's turnover obtained from the provision of x-DSL/x-SDH services and awarded damages of 10 per cent of the resulting amount.

In *Bluwacanze* (see question 4) the court calculated the loss of income suffered by a travel agency that had been boycotted by several tour operators due to its aggressive discount policy, by confronting the turnover achieved by the claimant before and after the collective boycott. In particular, the court awarded damages as a percentage of the turnover that the travel agency had achieved during the previous year, multiplied by the annual increase rate of the relevant market for travel packages in the year in which the infringement had taken place. Such percentage was equal to the normal profit margin that the travel agency would have earned, less the discount that it used to grant to its customers. The court also awarded additional damages to the travel agency, calculated on an equitable basis, as compensation for the harm the collective boycott had caused to its reputation.

In *Inaz Paghe* (see question 4) the court awarded damages based on loss of profits arising from the contracts terminated by the clients of a software provider as a result of a collective boycott organised by national and local employment consultant associations. In order to identify these contracts the court compared the number of contracts terminated in the two-year period before and after the boycott to the number of contracts terminated during the two-year boycott. It then multiplied the average profit for each client (identified in the opinion rendered by the court-appointed expert) by the number of contracts terminated due to the boycott, assuming a potential residual contractual duration of two to three years. The court did not award any damages for potential new customers that the plaintiff had allegedly not been able to win due to the boycott, as it considered that the plaintiff's allegations were not adequately proven.

In the context of consumer actions for damages arising from the price-fixing conspiracy among insurers in the third-party auto liability market (see question 4), a number of petty claims courts and the Naples court of appeals (Appello Napoli, 3 May 2005, set aside by Court of Cassation No. 2305/2007) awarded damages, based on a fair estimate of the overprice paid by the plaintiffs, amounting to 20 per cent of the total premiums (such percentage was held to correspond to the premiums' average annual price increase during the existence of the cartel, according to the Authority).

In *Gruppo Sicurezza* (see question 4) the loss of profits suffered by the plaintiff was calculated by making a fair estimate of the profits that the defendant would have obtained from the customers taken away from the defendant, on the assumption that the plaintiff would have provided them with its services for a three-year term. In addition, the court awarded damages on an equitable basis for the costs that the claimant bore to enlarge its production capacity in order to supply those prospective customers.

In *Avir v ENI* (see question 4) the court granted the plaintiff restitution of the overprice paid to the defendant, finding that the incumbent gas operator abused its dominant position by applying price increases that did not bear a reasonable relation to the cost of gas. Upholding the court-appointed expert's arguments, the court compared the increase of ENI's gas prices to the trend of gas quotations at the London Commodity Exchange during the disputed period. The difference between the two growth rates was found to constitute an abusive overcharge and the same amount was awarded to the claimant as restitution (including pre-judgment interest). The court also decided that additional damages were to be quantified by a separate judgment.

**Update and trends**

Private antitrust litigation in Italy has been on the rise over the past few years. This trend may be due to several reasons: the increasing general awareness of the remedies offered by judicial action, which has been further stimulated by the publication in April 2008 of the Commission's white paper on damages actions for breach of the EC antitrust rules; the civil courts' exclusive power to grant interim relief measures upon request by private parties and a change in the case law of the Court of Cassation, which eventually recognised that consumers are entitled to bring private actions before civil courts on the basis of national antitrust law. Private antitrust litigation, in particular follow-on damage litigation originating from cartel infringement decisions, might further increase in the future as a result of the growing popularity of the 2007 leniency program of the Italian Competition Authority as well as the enactment of

new rules on consumers' representative actions, which are scheduled to enter into force on 1 January 2009 (although their revision, undertaken by the Italian government in the summer of 2008, could result in a further postponement of this time limit). On the other hand, as far as abuse of dominance cases are concerned, the development of follow-on damage litigation is expected to be negatively affected by the fact that the commitment procedure introduced in 2006 – by virtue of which, where the parties to an investigation offer suitable commitments to meet the concerns expressed by the Authority in its preliminary assessment, the proceedings may be closed without a finding of infringement, by a final decision making those commitments binding on the companies concerned – seems in effect to have become the Authority's favourite enforcement tool.

In *International Broker* (see question 4) the court awarded the plaintiff both actual loss and loss of profit. The former was calculated as the total costs borne by the plaintiff in gathering the evidence of the infringement and participating as complainant in the Authority's investigation. As to the loss of profit, the court established that it was equal to 40 per cent of the plaintiff's turnover in the 12 months prior to the implementation of the anticompetitive agreement by the defendants.

**28** What other forms of remedy are available?

As noted, a plaintiff may obtain interim remedies, including temporary injunctions and any other remedy that the court may deem appropriate in order to preserve the plaintiff's rights until a final judgment is issued. Civil courts have no power permanently to enjoin antitrust infringements in their final judgments.

**29** Are punitive or exemplary damages available?

No. In the Italian legal system plaintiffs can only claim damages actually incurred.

**30** Is there provision for interest on damages awards?

In the case of tort liability, the legal interest on damages awarded to the plaintiff accrues as of the date on which the infringement was committed. In the case of contract liability, legal interest will accrue only from the date the damages claim was filed with the court.

**31** Are the fines imposed by competition authorities taken into account when settling damages?

No.

**32** Who bears the legal costs? Can legal costs be recovered, and if so, on what basis?

The unsuccessful party is ordered to pay all costs, including attorneys' fees. However, where each party succeeds on some and fails on other matters, or where the circumstances are exceptional, the court may order that the costs be shared or that each party bear its own costs.

Fees are settled by the court and depend on the seriousness and number of the issues dealt with, and on the basis of the tariff for members of the Bar. This tariff is determined on the basis of the monetary value of the dispute and the level of court hearing the case, and

is approved by the Ministry of Justice. The court's settlement must remain within the tariff's maximum and minimum limits. However, in certain exceptional circumstances, the court may depart from these limits on condition that it gives reasons for so doing.

**33** Is liability imposed on a joint and several basis?

Where an action for damages is brought against all the undertakings involved in an antitrust infringement that caused the harm suffered by the plaintiff, each co-conspirator is held jointly and severally liable for the full amount of the plaintiff's damages (Appello Roma, 4 September 2006; id 31 March 2008). In this respect, it is irrelevant that the plaintiff's suit may have been based on different types of claims against the individual defendants (for example, because one or more of the co-conspirators are liable in tort, and one or more of the others for breach of contract).

Under general civil liability principles, in case of joint and several liability, where a defendant pays more than its share of the damages, it can in turn seek contribution from other defendants or can sue other defendants for indemnification of its costs. The defendants' relative responsibilities must be determined in proportion to the seriousness of each defendant's fault and the materiality of its conduct's effects. Where such allocation is not possible, all defendants are held liable for an equal amount of damages.

**34** Is there a possibility for contribution and indemnity among defendants?

There is no case law on the point. Under general contract law principles, contribution and indemnity provisions according to which a party to an agreement undertakes totally or partially to indemnify the other party from any liability for damages that the latter may incur with regard to third parties, as a result of a finding that the agreement is unlawful, are enforceable. However, if the co-defendants are unable to show a legitimate interest as to why they agreed to such an obligation, the indemnity provision may be held null and void for lack of contractual cause or as contrary to public order.

It follows that any contribution and indemnity provisions in agreements falling within the scope of article 2 of the Competition Law are likely to be unenforceable as contrary to public order, to the extent that the co-defendants were aware of the agreement's anti-competitive object or effects, ie if the parties could reasonably be expected to be aware that the agreement was *prima facie* illegal.

Moreover, since any agreement that violates the Competition Law may be declared null and void in its entirety, the risk exists that the very contribution and indemnity provisions contained therein

may be declared unenforceable and the underlying claim found not actionable.

**35** Is the 'passing-on' defence taken into account?

The passing-on defence is not recognised as such. However, pursuant to general civil liability principles, a claimant may only seek compensation for any damages it actually suffered, provided that it did not concur in causing them. In the only antitrust precedent on the point, the Turin court of appeals found that a travel agency could not be granted damages because it had wilfully participated in an anticompetitive agreement with the intent to pass the overcharge on to final customers (Appello Torino, 6 July 2000).

**36** Do any other defences exist that permit companies or individuals to defend themselves against competition law liability?

Defendants may use any defences that are normally used against civil liability claims.

**37** Is alternative dispute resolution available?

The parties may reach out-of-court settlements or submit to arbitration. Because of the confidential nature of these transactions no statistics or reports are available.

## Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP

**Mario Siragusa**  
**Cesare Rizza**  
**Marco D'Ostuni**

**msiragusa@cgsh.com**  
**crizza@cgsh.com**  
**mdostuni@cgsh.com**

Piazza di Spagna 15  
Rome 00187  
Italy

Tel: +39 06 695 221  
Fax: +39 06 692 006 65  
www.cgsh.com