

# INDEX

- Adjudications, 72
- Advil, 41–42
- Advisors, 71–72
- Aegis, 117
- Aleve, 41–42
- Alternative dispute resolution (ADR), 74
- American National Highway Transportation Safety Administration, 119
- Antitrust in card payment networks, 94–96
- Artificial intelligence (AI), 1, 112
  - autonomy, 112
  - and criminal offenses, 115–121
  - issue of legal liability, 112
- Bad faith political speakers, 132–135
  - discursive conflict, 133
  - two-sided content production, 133–135
- Bargaining range. *See also* Rubinstein Bargaining Model (RBM), 8, 10, 12
  - challenges, 8
  - indeterminacy, 8
- Card associations, 92
- Card payments, 90
  - antitrust in card payment networks, 94–96
  - economics of card payment networks, 91–94
- Card scheme, 92
  - data and methodology, 96
  - fees, 90–91, 94
  - results, 97–99
- Causality, 118
- Commercial cards, 97, 99–100
- Communications Decency Act, 134
- Competition concerns, 1
- Compte-rendu de jugement (CRJ)*, 72–73, 75
- Conciliation, 74
- Conflictual rhetoric, 127–128
- Consumer surplus (CS), 60
- ContentGuard Holdings v. Amazon.com*, 21–22
- Cost-based approach, 90
- Credit cards, 90
- Criminal Law and the Challenges of Autonomous Intelligence: Substituting a Theory of Guilt with the Division of Labor*, 4
- Criminal liability
  - of autonomous machines, 113–115
  - of persons, 112–113
- Criminal offenses, 115–121
- Critical loss analysis, 2, 27–28
  - alternative market definition analyses, 42–44
  - analysis of profitability of common price increase under differentiated products, 30–31
  - divergence of standard critical loss analysis, 33–34, 41–42
  - markets defined using standard critical loss, 34–35
  - simulations, 35–40
- Critical Loss Analysis with Differentiated Products*, 2
- Culpability, 121, 124
- Data-driven analytic methods, 8
- Debit cards, 90
- Differentiated products critical loss analysis, 35–40

- Directive on Payment Services (PSD2), 93–94
- Discount factors, 13, 17
- Discounted cash flow model (DCF model), 13
- Discursive conflict, 128, 133
- Dismissal as litigation cause, 73–74
- Divergence of standard critical loss analysis, 41–42
- Division of labor theory, 112  
as solution, 121–123
- Double marginalization, degree of, 60
- Duty to deal (DTD), 57–59
- Economic theory of political speech, 131
- Efficiency, 62
- Employment protection, 70
- EuroCommerce, 91
- European Commission (EC), 90
- European Economic Area (EEA), 95–96
- Fake news, 4–5, 128–129, 132
- Falsehoods, 132
- Financial compensation request, 73
- Financial relevance of labor litigations, 77–82
- Firm performance, 3, 71, 74
- First Amendment, 128
- First mover, 16
- Four-party card payment markets, 91
- Free speech theory, 128
- Free will, 114
- French Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE), 71–72
- French labor litigation landscape, 71–73
- Georgia-Pacific Corp. v. U. S. Plywood Corp.*, 1–2
- Georgia-Pacific* framework, 9
- German law, 120
- Gross upward pricing pressure index (GUPPI), 29–30, 42–44
- Guilt, 112–113, 118
- Hypothetical monopolist, 31  
test, 27–28
- Hypothetical negotiation, 8, 11–12  
characterization, 17  
date of, 14  
economic interpretation, 20  
time of, 13–15
- Indirect market-based methods, 131–132
- Interchange Fee Regulation (IFR), 91
- Interchange fees, 90, 93
- Interchange Plus (IC+), 101
- Interchange Plus Plus (IC++), 97
- Judicial precedents, 69–70
- Labor laws, 69–70  
design, 70
- Labor Litigation and Firm Performance*, 3
- Labor litigations, 3  
data and variables, 75–77  
estimations, 77–82  
and firm performance, 71, 74  
French labor litigation landscape, 71–73  
hypotheses, 73–74  
limitations, 82–86
- Labor regulations, 70
- Law and Economics of Non-Exclusionary Price Floors, The*, 3
- Layoffs, 73–74
- Legal tests, 128
- Lerner index, 31, 35, 38
- Liability. *See also* Criminal liability rules, 1

- for traffic accidents caused by autonomous vehicles, 118–121
  - for war crimes committed by autonomous weapons, 116–118
- Licensors's minimum willingness, 11
- LimeLight Networks v. XO Communication*, 22
- Litigation duration, 3
- Market definition analysis, 27–29, 34–35, 42, 44
- Market power, 2
- Market structure comparison, 59–61
- Market-based methods, 132
- Mastercard, 91–93
- Merchant Service Charge (MSC), 90–91
- Merchants, 92–93, 96–97
- Motrin, 41–42
- Nash Bargaining Solution (NBS), 8–10
- National labor codes, 70
- Negligence, 115–116
- Non-exclusionary price floors, 3
- Non-Horizontal Merger Guidelines* (2008), 2
- Omega Patents, LLC v. CalAmp Corp*, 22
- Omissions, 113–114
- One-product monopolist (OPM), 60
- Pass-through, 97, 99–100
- Patent damages, 1, 17–18
- Patent litigation, RBM in, 19–22
- Payment cards, 3–4
- Permissiveness claim, 114
- Plant-level census data, 70–71
- Polarization between bona fide political participants, 129–131
- Political speech, 127–128
- Price elasticity, 35
- Procès verbal de conciliation (PVC)*, 75
- Productivity of firms, 70–71
- Profit functions for VIP and independent rival, 57
- Profit-maximizing prices for DTD market structure, 58
- Profitability analysis of common price increase under differentiated products, 30–31
- Redundancy costs, 70–71
- Regulating the Uncontrollable: The Development Of Card Scheme Fees In Payments Markets in Light of Recent Policy Intervention*, 3–4
- Regulation, 90, 92
  - on labor market, 70
- Relevant antitrust market, 28, 31
- Research in Law and Economics*, 1
- Resolving Bargaining Range Indeterminacy in Patent Damages after VirnetX*, 1–2
- Return on assets (ROA), 75
- Return on equity (ROE), 71
- Robustness checks, 82
- Royalties, 14
- Rubinstein Bargaining Model (RBM), 1–2, 8–9, 12, 19
  - establishing predicates of, 16–19
  - limitation, 9
  - in patent litigation, 19–22
- Rule-of-thumb methods, 8
- Sherman Act, 55–56
- Significant and non-transitory increase in price (SSNIP), 27–28
- Simulations, 35–40

- Small and medium enterprises (SMEs), 96
- Smart Tissue Autonomous Robot (STAR), 118
- Social media platforms, 132
- Standard, break-even critical loss, 28
- Standard critical loss analysis. *See also* Critical loss analysis, 28–29
- and differentiated products critical loss analysis, 35–40
  - with differentiated products under representative product approach, 31–32
  - divergence of standard critical loss analysis from differentiated products critical loss analysis, 33–34
- Standard industrial classification (SIC), 22
- Surcharging, 93–94
- Survey-based contingent evaluation methods, 131
- Survivor's syndrome, 73
- Swiss law, 120–121
- Three-party networks, 91–92
- Tiebreaker hearing, 72–73
- Total surplus, 57
- Tradeoffs between eliminating double marginalization and reducing competition, 61
- Traffic violations, 120
- Transparency, 97, 99–100
- Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), 91
- Trial, 74
- Truth exposure, problem with measuring subjective value of, 131–132
- Truth-seeking, 129–132
- Two-product monopolist, 59
- Two-sided content production, 129, 133, 135
- Two-sided markets, 91–92
- Two-Sided Social Media and Bad Faith Political Speech*, 4–5
- Tylenol, 41–42
- Uber, 119
- Uniloc v. Microsoft*, 7–8
- 52 U.S.C. § 30121, 128, 132–134
- US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC), 7–8
- US federal appellate court decisions, 7–8
- US *Vertical Merger Guidelines* (2020), 2
- Vertical Integration, Market Consolidation and Economic Welfare*, 2–3
- Vertically integrated firms, 2
- Vertically integrated provider (VIP), 2–3, 55–56
- model, 57–61
  - notation and definitions, 56–57
  - policy implications, 61–62
- Vicarious liability, 121
- VirnetX*, 1–2, 8
- issues, 19
  - and nash bargaining solution, 9–10
- Visa, 91–93
- Weighted average cost of capital (WACC), 13–14
- Welfare measures, 60
- Wrongful discharge
- law, 70
  - protections, 70–71