

The Autorité de la concurrence fines ESPACE FOOT for imposing the prices of the sporting goods sold in the stores on its franchisees

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Background

Following a report sent by the French Ministry of the Economy, the *Autorité de la concurrence* today fined ESPACE FOOT €25,000 for imposing on its franchisees the retail prices at which items sold in the company's stores are sold.

The ESPACE FOOT franchise network

ESPACE FOOT is a network of franchises specialising in the world of football. The shops sell boots, and the official jerseys of major football clubs, as well as clothing, balls and other equipment, mainly from Adidas, Nike and Puma. At the start of 2021, the network had 22 franchisees managing 31 ESPACE FOOT stores throughout France. Its competitors are specialist retailers such as Univers Foot, Plus de Foot and FootKorner.

The recommended prices were fixed prices

In its franchise agreements, ESPACE FOOT had introduced contractual clauses requiring franchisees to comply with the pricing policy it defined. For example, one article in the franchise agreement stated, "*In the spirit of protecting the brand image, the FRANCHISOR will notify the current selling prices, and the FRANCHISEE will apply the notified prices.*" These clauses were present in all the franchise agreements between July 2002 and September 2018. In practice, ESPACE FOOT invited its franchisees to respect the prices recommended by the manufacturers, and more specifically those of the companies Nike, Adidas and Puma.

Facts not contested by ESPACE FOOT

ESPACE FOOT requested the benefit of the settlement procedure. This procedure allows an undertaking that does not contest the charges brought against it to obtain a financial penalty within a range proposed by the General Rapporteur and agreed by the parties. The Board of the *Autorité* granted the request.

The fine imposed

In determining the amount of the penalty under the signed settlement, the *Autorité* took into account the seriousness of the infringement and the fact that it was implemented by the entire network through the franchise agreement, which was signed by all franchisees. It also took account of the damage to the economy, which it considered to be very limited in this case, in particular due to the size and modest impact of ESPACE FOOT in the market.

In view of all these elements, it imposed a penalty of €25,000 on ESPACE FOOT.

Compliance Advice to undertakings

The benefits of the settlement

The settlement procedure allows a company that does not dispute the facts alleged against it to obtain the pronouncement of a fine within a range proposed by the General Rapporteur and approved by the parties. In making its decision, the board pronounces a fine included in this range.

This procedure brings three benefits for companies:

- better visibility of the financial risk incurred;
- a lesser fine than that which would have been pronounced outside the settlement;
- a procedural gain by allowing a faster exit from the decision.

Since the entry into force of the settlement introduced by the law of 6 August 2015 for growth, activity and equal economic opportunities, known as the "Macron law", 18 settlement decisions have been issued, for a total amount of 834.4 million euros fines for 46 companies or organisations.

Compliance Advice to undertakings

What can the manufacturers do about fixing the selling price?

The manufacturers set the price charged to their distributors, but they cannot determine the final selling price to consumers, even if it goes through a franchise network.

They can only set the selling prices themselves if they own the points of sale within an integrated network of the company. The fact that a supplier imposes a resale price on its distributors is prohibited.

These rules result from the prohibition of cartels and are intended to preserve competition between distributors on selling prices, which guarantees that the end consumer benefits from the best price.

Information aux entreprises

Les bénéfices de la transaction

La procédure de transaction permet à une entreprise qui ne conteste pas les faits qui lui sont reprochés d'obtenir le prononcé d'une sanction pécuniaire comprise au sein d'une fourchette proposée par le rapporteur général et agréée par les parties. En prenant sa décision, le collègue prononce une sanction comprise dans cette fourchette.

Cette procédure apporte un triple bénéfice pour les entreprises :

- une meilleure visibilité du risque financier encouru ;
- une sanction moindre que celle qui aurait été prononcée hors transaction ;
- un gain procédural en permettant une sortie plus rapide de la décision.

Depuis l'entrée en vigueur de la transaction introduite par la loi du 6 août 2015 pour la croissance, l'activité et l'égalité des chances économiques, dite « loi Macron », 18 décisions de transaction ont été rendues, pour un montant total de sanction de 834,4 millions d'euros concernant 46 entreprises ou organismes.

Information aux entreprises

La fixation des prix de vente, que peut faire le fabricant ?

Le fabricant fixe le prix facturé à ses distributeurs, mais il ne peut pas déterminer le prix de vente final aux consommateurs, y compris s'il passe par un réseau franchisé.

Il ne peut fixer les prix de vente lui-même que s'il possède les points de vente au sein d'un réseau intégré à l'entreprise. Le fait pour un fournisseur d'imposer un prix de revente à ses distributeurs est prohibé.

Ces règles découlent de la prohibition des ententes et ont pour objectif de préserver la concurrence entre distributeurs sur les prix de vente, qui garantit que le consommateur final bénéficie du meilleur prix.

equipment distribution sector

See full text of the
decision

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