

Confidentiality arrangements and disclosure

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Disclosure and confidentiality: clash

Information asymmetry

Protection of confidentiality



Disclosure and confidentiality

While relevant evidence containing business secrets or otherwise confidential information should, in principle, be available in actions for damages, such confidential information needs to be protected appropriately.

(Recital 18 Damages Directive)



Disclosure and confidentiality

Article 5(3) Damages Directive

Member States shall ensure that national courts limit the disclosure of evidence to that which is **proportionate**. (...) They shall, in particular, consider:

(c) whether the evidence the disclosure of which is sought contains confidential information, especially concerning any third parties, and what arrangements are in place for protecting such confidential information.



Disclosure and confidentiality

Article 5(4) Damages Directive

Member States shall ensure that national courts have the power to order the disclosure of evidence containing confidential information where they consider it relevant to the action for damages. Member States shall ensure that, when ordering the disclosure of such information, national courts have at their disposal effective measures to protect such information.



Effective measures

Those measures could include the possibility of redacting sensitive passages in documents, conducting hearings in camera, restricting the persons allowed to see the evidence, and instructing experts to produce summaries of the information in an aggregated or otherwise non-confidential form.

(Recital 18 Damages Directive)



Effective measures: Austria

§ 37j KartG

- (6) The court shall order effective measures for the protection of confidential information; in doing so, it may in particular
- Order the production of an extract of a document purged of confidential information,
- 2. Exclude the public from the hearing,
- Restrict, except for the parties and their representatives, the persons who may obtain knowledge of the evidence, provided that this does not unduly restrict the rights of the parties, or
- 4. Instruct an expert to submit a **summary** that does not contain confidential information.



Effective measures: Spain

Artículo 283 bis b Ley 1/2000, de 7 de enero, de Enjuiciamiento Civil

(5) Where it considers it necessary, in the light of the circumstances of the particular case, the court may order access by the applicant to sources of evidence containing confidential information, in any event taking effective measures to protect it.

To this end, the court may adopt, inter alia, the following measures:

- Dissociating sensitive passages in documents or other media.
- 2. Holding hearings behind closed doors or restricting access to them.
- 3. Limiting the persons allowed to examine the evidence.
- 4. Commissioning experts to prepare **summaries** of information in a non-confidential aggregated form or in any other non-confidential form.
- 5. Drafting a **non-confidential version** of a judicial decision in which passages containing confidential information have been deleted.
- 6. Limiting access to certain sources of evidence to the representatives and legal counsel of the parties and to experts subject to confidentiality obligations.



2020 Confidentiality Communication

22.7.2020

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

C 242/1

II

(Information)

INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION

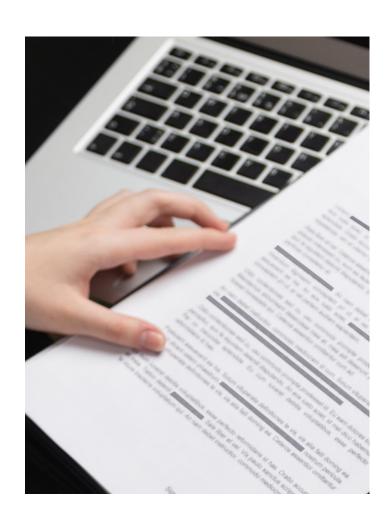
Communication on the protection of confidential information by national courts in proceedings for the private enforcement of EU competition law

(2020/C 242/01)



Redaction

- Relevance of the information
- Comprehensibility of redacted document
- Ranges and summaries
- Cost-benefit analysis

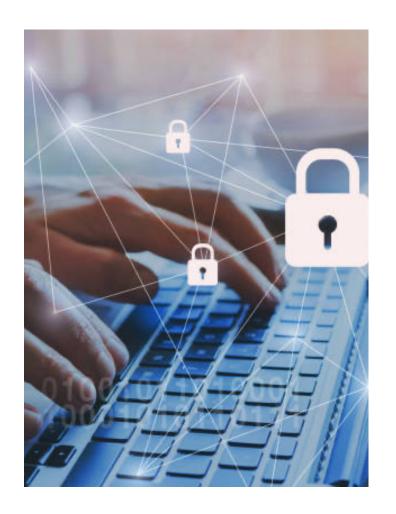




Confidentiality ring

Installment

- Quantitative, strategic and decision-relevant data
- Procedural efficiency
- Electronic organization

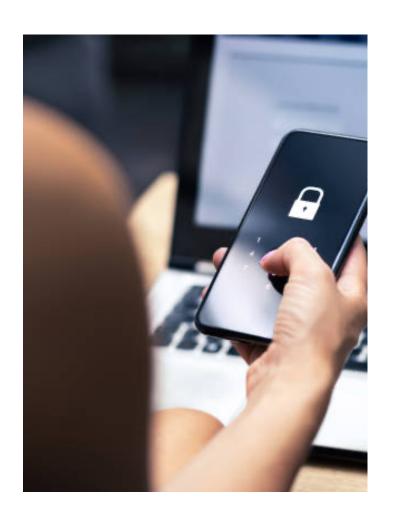




Confidentiality ring

Composition

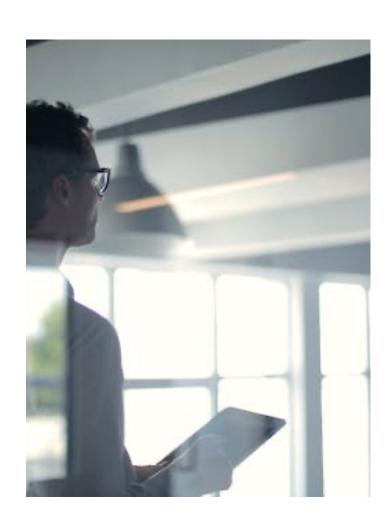
- External legal advisers
- Other external advisors (auditors, experts)
- Company representatives
 - In-house lawyers
 - Clean teams /
 Chinese wall





Experts

- Evidence intermediaries → problematic
- Supportive capacity, esp. non-confidential summaries





Confidentiality protection during and after the civil proceedings

- 1) Written Pleadings
- 2) In-camera (exclusion of the public)
- 3) Access to the court file
- 4) Service of judgments
- 5) Publication of the decision



Private enforcement and confidentiality: other issues

Publication of the decision of the competition authority

 Access to file of the competition authority (including outside of the Damages Directive)



Questions?

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Lena Hornkohl, The protection of confidential information and disclosure in EU private enforcement of competition law, G.C.L.R. 2023, 16(1), 47-56