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Theories of harm on abuse of dominance

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Propositions:

1. A theory of harm is a narrative that demonstrates the anticompetitiveness of a practice in question within the scope of competition law. (Chapter 2)
2. The different institutional settings of the EU competition law regime (at the Union level) and the Chinese Anti-Monopoly Law (AML) regime induce different dynamics between the courts and the public enforcement agencies. (Chapters 3, 4, 7)
3. When applying Article 102 TFEU, the CJEU is disinterested in adding more economic considerations than necessary to the production of theories of harm. (Chapters 5 and 7)
4. While subject to the CJEU's judicial control, the Commission also exerts counter-constraints by forcing the CJEU to look at the economic input that it preemptively added to the production of theories of harm. (Chapters 5 and 7)
5. The General Court does the messy work (of economic analyses) with its hands tied. (Chapters 5)
6. Because of the dual-track AML institutional setting, the courts have produced inconsistent and economically untenable theories of harm at a higher rate and to a more serious extent than the agencies have done. (Chapters 3, 6, and 7)
7. The fact that the AML agencies produce higher-quality theories of harm than the courts do is of limited value to the regime as a whole, because of the agencies' inadequate enforcement and their susceptibility to uncertain policy influences. (Chapters 6 and 7)
8. Self-empowerment is knowing that the real antagonist in *The Devil Wears Prada* is not Meryl Streep's character; it is the selfish boyfriend and judgmental friends.