This project explores whether and how we may use competition law to calibrate the enforcement of IP rights—e.g., IP licensing—to facilitate needed access to essential technologies. The WTO TRIPS Agreement grants member countries the power to adopt appropriate measures to prevent abuse of intellectual property rights by right holders. Such abuse is actionable if it unreasonably restrains trade or adversely affects international technology transfer. Competition law is one of such measures. The international community has explored using competition law for accessing essential pharmaceutical technologies. For example, in 2014, the United Nations Development Programme provided a report guiding low- and middle-income countries in using competition law to promote access to health technologies. In 2018, the WTO TRIPS Council discussed in-depth on promoting public health through competition law and policy. It seems we have yet to give much attention to using competition law to facilitate access to essential technologies in other fields, such as clean technologies and digital platform technologies. Part I of the project discusses the normative question of whether we can leverage competition law to improve access to essential technologies. Part I also explores the conceptual linkages among IP licensing, competition law, and access to essential technologies. Part II of the project explores how we may leverage competition law to enhance access to essential technologies. The exploration focuses on using competition law to address complaints most frequently uttered by attempted users of IP-protected essential technologies; such complaints typically include refusal to license and excessive pricing. The exploration compares three major competition law regimes: The U.S., the EU, and China. The exploration concludes by proposing model competition law provisions for addressing such complaints. Part III discusses implementation considerations in leveraging competition law to improve access to essential technologies. It particularly considers the barriers developing countries need to overcome for such an implementation.