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IN THE COMPETITION APPEAL TRIBUNAL

Case Nos. 1180/3/3/11 1181/3/3/11 1182/3/3/11

Victoria House Bloomsbury Place London WC1A 2EB

10th February 2012

1183/3/3/11

Before:

MARCUS SMITH QC

(Sitting as a Tribunal in England and Wales)

BETWEEN:

BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLC EVERYTHING EVERYWHERE LIMITED HUTCHISON 3G (UK) LIMITED VODAFONE LIMITED

Appellants

- and -

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Respondent

- and -

TELEFÓNICA UK LIMITED

Intervener

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CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

APPEARANCES

- MISS NANCY JOHNSON (of the Legal Department) appeared on behalf of British Telecommunications Plc.
- MR. JON TURNER QC (instructed by the Regulatory Department) appeared on behalf of the Everything Everywhere Limited.
- MR. BRIAN KENNELLY (instructed by Baker & McKenzie) appeared on behalf of Hutchison 3G (UK) Limited.
- MRS. ELIZABETH McKNIGHT (Solicitor, Herbert Smith) appeared on behalf of Vodafone Limited.
- MR. JOSH HOLMES (instructed by the Office of Communications) appeared on behalf of Ofcom.
- MISS KELYN BACON (instructed by SJ Berwin) appeared on behalf of the Intervener, Telefónica UK Limited.
- MR. MICHAEL BOWSHER QC appeared on behalf of the Competition Commission.

THE CHAIRMAN: Before we begin, can I start by expressing the Tribunal's appreciation to the parties' representatives for making themselves available at rather short notice in response to the Tribunal's letter of 6th February and at a time when I am quite sure that everybody would rather be doing something else. So thank you all. Ideally, a hearing early next week would have been preferable, but I am afraid that simply was not possible so I fear we have all had to stop looking at the determination of the CC. The reason the CMC was fixed in advance of the CMC that has already been fixed for the end of February was because we exchanged correspondence between the parties regarding procedural orders following the CC's final determination. In particular I am thinking of 3's letter from Baker & McKenzie of 23rd January, EE's letter in response of 24th January, and the letters that followed in that chain. Frankly, the Tribunal did not want to make any orders without hearing from the parties. Equally, it seems to the Tribunal to be invidious to wait until the 24th February CMC, because by that time it seems to the Tribunal that 3's proposals for a very expedited hearing would inevitably have been superseded simply by the passage of time. So hence this hearing. 3's proposals seem very clearly set out in the 25th January letter. It might be best to hear from those opposing that sort of timetable, for them to make their submissions first. Essentially, I think that would mean EE followed by anyone supporting EE, and then we could have 3's response followed by those supporting 3's position dealing with those points in response. If there is any third camp, anybody thinking there is a third way, we can hear from them afterwards. I am not sure there is a third way. In addition to purely the question of timetabling, it would be helpful if the parties could address the Tribunal as to why it is important that efforts be made to have this matter determined before 1st April. I know the broad point is because of the second year of price control beginning, but it would be quite helpful to have some steer as to the practical consequences were there to be a judgment after 1st April versus what would happen if there were to be a judgment before 1st April. With that, perhaps I could hand over to EE. MR. TURNER: I am grateful, sir. You will have received before this hearing a letter from BT setting out their proposals. THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have seen and read that, thank you. MR. TURNER: We, for EE, who are likely to be on the other side if there is to be a judicial review, do not demur very greatly from anything that is set out by way of their proposed

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alternative to 3's timetable in their letter.

1 To explain our position, we would be happy to clarify our position in relation to any judicial review, as they propose, by 24th February. We note, as do they, that that is likely to be only 2 3 just over two weeks after the non-confidential version of this large document becomes 4 available to be seen by those in the company, including both those working on the case and 5 able to help substantively with a judicial review as well as senior people who would need to give approval for work to be done. So that is a short period of time. 6 7 After that, how long would it need in order to get things moving? BT propose Monday, 8 5th March for any challenge, and I will come back in a moment to the question of what that 9 would involve, because they discount any evidence. We do not quite do that. Broadly speaking, Monday, 5th is their proposal. We would say the 7th, so it would be the 10 Wednesday rather than the Monday, because it is more likely that we would be able to get 11 12 the job done by then. 13 They then say that they would want two weeks after that in the respondents' camp to get their answer in. We are happy with that. On that basis it would be from 7th to 21st March. 14 15 They then say a short period of time should be allowed for a reply. They have proposed 16 only a few days. We would say a week would be fair. 17 The net result is that our proposed approach would mean that all of the pleadings and submissions would be done by 28th March, and then we are looking to find the earliest 18 19 practical date after that. 20 That is our position on timetable. I am glad to say that we do not, therefore, demur from 21 BT's timetable, nor from their view that it would be useful for the Tribunal today to set 22 down an indicative timetable. Before the hearing began, I was asked by one of the 23 representatives for 3 about whether this would also supersede the CMC which has been provisionally fixed for 24th? Yes, it would. This would be the occasion to set down a 24 timetable along those lines. 25 26 The question for the Tribunal today as we see it is really a purely practical one. The statute 27 provides for the possibility of a judicial review after the delivery of a final determination of 28 this kind. The Competition Commission delivered only last night what is a very substantial 29 document. I do not know, sir, if you have had the opportunity even to appreciate its scope 30 as yet, or whether you have seen it. 31 THE CHAIRMAN: I have flicked through it, I think it would be fair to say! 32 MR. TURNER: Then you may be ahead of a number of people here, and certainly ahead of the

senses, inter-related. You will see, therefore, the nature of the practical task facing the

clients who will need to see this. It is 550 pages. It is complex. The issues are, in many

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people who may wish to bring a challenge. It is not yet available in non-confidential form. We are required to provide our submissions on that by Monday, and we will do so, and then it will be a few days before the Competition Commission provides it in a form that the clients can consider

The question for the Tribunal is, what timeframe is fair to enable a proper judicial review challenge to take place given the nature of the beast and given all the circumstances? That is the only question. We say that the timetable we have proposed, a slight variation on that of BT, is eminently fair. It, in itself, represents a form of super-abridged timetable in what is likely to be a very punishing schedule for getting the job done: first, because it is a very weighty document, as, sir, you can immediately see. It will have to be reviewed by technical and commercial people in the company who are outside the confidentiality ring to get a judicial review going as well.

Second, this is not a case where there is going to be a single bullet point, a single discrete point, or even a couple of points comprised in a judicial review, at least necessarily. You may have seen from the opening section of the document that I have that the Competition Commission refers to one particular pleading point and says that this will be a matter for the Tribunal, if anyone raises it, to take a view on. I apprehend that that will certainly be an issue to be raised. It may well be the case that there are a number of other serious and difficult issues for the Tribunal.

Third, it is not the case, as BT's letter may have given the impression, that we can proceed in a super-expedited way because everything that one needs to know about was already set down in the provisional determination that the Commission issued in December. Since the provisional determination, on which the parties made copious submissions, including as to reviewable errors, there has been a very large amount of further work, including interchanges with the Competition Commission, further modelling work, further requests for submission of data, all the way up until either yesterday or the day before - I forget which. Therefore, we, on the parties' side, have to go through the final determination and see in what respects it has changed, to appreciate whether new points have arisen and to see how they have dealt with the points in the provisional determination. It is inevitable, and it will have to be done.

There are a number of areas that, having said that, have already been raised by the parties in their submissions in January on the provisional determination - matters such as failure to take account of relevant considerations, some illogicality points, and so forth. All of these we will need to review and to think about anxiously before deciding whether to bring a

judicial review. For these reasons we are going to need at least that time, which itself, as I have said, is very tight, in order to formulate grounds, having decided whether to bring a judicial review on various grounds at all.

We, therefore, say that the period we are asking for is entirely reasonable. The only point that I ought to add is that BT suggests that there would be no scope for evidence in support of an application for judicial review. We accept, of course, that the scope for introducing any evidence is generally limited for a judicial review, but, sir, as you will know from the authorities, in a case where you have a truly technical decision, and we have one here, it may be necessary to have evidence to explain the context so that the Tribunal can perform its function in a judicial review by understanding the nature of any allegation of perversity or failure to take into account relevant considerations, and matters of that kind. This is a situation, therefore, where we may have to adduce evidence to enable to Tribunal to do that. In short, those are our submissions on the timetable.

On the final question that you raised about the magic or otherwise of the 1st April deadline, it is true that when we were before you in June last year we set 1st April as an important target. We do not shrink from that. The reason is that that is the date when otherwise these new rates would come into effect. Sir, you must not be any illusion that there is any magic in that date in the sense that there any practical difficulties in implementing a result which takes place after that. Here you have rates that will be set as ceilings which the parties cannot go above. That will practically be implemented at any time after this without difficulty so far as we are aware. What happens is that the Tribunal will make its determination, it will require to implement the new rates at whatever point the process comes to an end, and then notice is given to relevant parties, because there is a notice period during which the parties have to wait before new rates can be implemented, and then they are implemented. There is no magic whether it is 1st April or 1st May or any other date. Therefore, there is no concern in that regard. Indeed, BT's own letter pretty well contemplates the possibility that this may go after 1st April.

THE CHAIRMAN: It occurred to me when you were making your submissions on timetable, Mr. Turner, that it was almost inevitable that the Tribunal's judgment would not be handed down until some time in April.

MR. TURNER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: If one is anticipating a hearing very late on in March. There are no two ways about it, you would get something in the middle of April rather than before 1st April. That immediately raises the question of why is it necessary for all the parties to bust a gut to

work to an extremely stringent timetable when, as you say, it makes perhaps not a huge amount of difference whether a judgment comes down before 1st April or in May or whenever. Obviously there is a degree of urgency, but what I am wondering - and I am sure the other parties will address me on this - is whether there such a degree of urgency that requires a timetable of this expedition.

MR. TURNER: The factors in favour of it are only those which were referred at the hearing in June, which is that for so long as the process has not been determined, it may be that the wrong rates have been set and, therefore, money is not in the pockets of those who ought to have it. This process has been running now for over eight months already, and a couple of weeks or more either way would not make any difference to that. The Tribunal's overriding task is to at least allow sufficient time for a meaningful judicial review challenge to occur. Therefore, given where we are the moment, it would be surprising if anyone sought to say otherwise.

Moreover, in relation to what, sir, you were saying about the date for any result, if a judicial review were successful of course it must be the case that there would be a further period during which the results of the successful judicial review had to be processed. That was always going to be the case, even under the original envisaged timetable.

THE CHAIRMAN: I entirely hear that, Mr. Turner. I recall during the last CMC that I did raise the question of the amount of time that had been left for the Tribunal to deal with the end game, as it were, after the Competition Commission had had their final determination, on the basis that it seemed to me that there was not actually very much time between the commencement of year two of the price control and the time at which the determination was handed down. At that time the line that the parties were taking was that it can be done very quickly. Now of course one is hearing, quite understandably, that it is a lot of work, and I do see that. The question that is for discussion today is, what degree of pressure consistent with fairness should the Tribunal put on the parties to achieve a very quick outcome? I would just mention one other matter in terms of diary. March is not a great month for the Tribunal as presently constituted. I am sitting on Cardiff Bus in March, and the dates which we would probably have, if we were looking for March for the hearing of a judicial review, would be 20th March, which is one day when we are not sitting on Cardiff Bus. There are some dates right at the end of March, which could be done. Of course, then one is looking at why one does not have the hearing in April. I float that date so that people can think about that.

Thank you, that is helpful.

MR. TURNER: If I may, there are two further points. The first is, in relation to the issues, it is not possible at the moment to say that the issues will be this, that or the other. I can say that on the very cursory reading we have done, the issues that we previously referred to - failure to take account of relevant considerations, and so forth, are potentially still issues that will need to be considered. These are complicated and therefore will require a little bit of time to consider. I cannot go further than that at the moment.

The second point is in relation to the date. It should not be assumed that it will only be, if there is a judicial review, a one day hearing. That is partly a function of the cast of characters. If you have everybody making submissions, even on a small number of points, it will already spill into a day and a half, two days. For our part, we have no desire whatsoever to elongate this for longer than is necessary, but it would be prudent, we think,

to timetable that it is likely to take two days and to have a third day in reserve.

THE CHAIRMAN: One of the points that crossed my mind when preparing for this hearing was not to scrap the CMC on 24th February, but to keep it in place, and to make a single order today which would reflect s.193(6) and (7) of the Communications Act which you will know fully well, that essentially, absent there being grounds for judicial review under s.193(7), the Tribunal's hands are tied, we simply make a judgment on the merits in accordance with what the Competition Commission has found. One of the options that I was contemplating would be making an order that any party contending that the Tribunal should not decide this appeal on the merits in accordance with the Competition Commission's decision pursuant to s.193(6) should, by not later than the end of 21st February, file with the Tribunal and serve on the other parties written submissions stating why s.193(6) does not apply - in other words, we would have several days before the 24th February CMC a statement as to the basis on which it would be contended that the on the merits findings as dictated by s.193(6) does not follow.

We might today also make an indication that we would be minded to have a very fast timetable thereafter, but that could then be debated in the light of a clear list of judicial review points that all parties would have.

MR. TURNER: May I say that on reflection I do see the sense in at least keeping the provisional listing for the 24th, not least for the reason that it may turn out that one can then hold the hearing, if necessary, to sweep up any points after the parties have decided that there is not going to be a challenge. It would seem unlikely, particularly because of the single point that the Competition Commission itself has flagged up. At that point, if that were the only point, it could be dealt with quite swiftly on that day. Therefore, it would be a shame to

lose its listing on that account. So, on reflection, I can see that keeping that listing would be a useful thing to do.

THE CHAIRMAN: As you very fairly said, Mr. Turner, no one has got a grip of the final determination at the moment. We have had it for less than 24 hours. It seems to me that, given the date in the diary, it would be sensible to keep it in there just in case. I think we would be minded to do that unless other parties can persuade us otherwise.

- MR. TURNER: In terms of the other point, sir, that you mentioned, which is a proposal that by 4 pm 21st February the parties should set out submissions, that is going to be very hard. In fact, in my view it would be not capable of being done. What the Tribunal did in the last similar case, the local loop unbundling and wholesale line rental case, was to ask for the parties to indicate the grounds on which they would propose to bring a challenge and the submissions came thereafter. I do not know if that is what you had in mind, sir. If I have misunderstood ----
- THE CHAIRMAN: I did look out the letter that went to the parties as a result, and what was there requested was a broad indication of the scope of the challenge to the findings. I had in mind something between that and full submissions. What I had in mind was a statement that showed cause, as it were, that explained why it is that this is a case that moves from 193(6) to 193(7) in other words, they would not be fully fledged judicial review submissions, but it would explain not simply why the Competition Commission got it wrong, but why that error gave rise to a judicial review set aside rather than simply an error on the merits.
- MR. TURNER: Sir, if you are envisaging only a sentence or two to explain that we have a *bona fide* judicial review ground, then that would be something that could be done, I venture to say, but if it goes further and is something akin to condensed or summary submissions, that will not be possible. That is less than two weeks potentially from the date when the non-confidential version emerges, maybe just around that time. It is very, very hard to impose on parties, with a document of this size and weight, such a stricture. What we can do is to indicate to the Tribunal, if we are so minded, that we challenge this particular point, for example, failure to balance relevant negative and positive effects of moving to this costs standard rather than that.
- THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. I would expect also to have an explanation as to why that merited a judicial review rather than it was simply wrong.
- MR. TURNER: Absolutely, but that could be done by saying that such a balancing exercise is a necessary consideration before one can conclude. It is not a purely semantic matter, but at the same time what would be the benefit in requiring the parties to go much further at that

stage? On our proposal, the Tribunal will have a clear statement of *bona fide* judicial review grounds and intention to proceed.

What I seek to avoid, to be frank, is a situation where one is forced to try to produce something which may necessarily be half baked at that stage, and then, when the final grounds emerge, other people pop up and say, "Look at the consistency issue between that and what you did two weeks ago", which will be a distraction and unnecessary.

THE CHAIRMAN: One point that occurs to me - I understand that the non-confidential version of the final determination is not going to be available until next week when time is, on any view, quite critical. For that reason, I think the Tribunal would be minded to look quite favourably on any application to extend the confidentiality ring for the purposes of looking at this document, were that to assist the parties in gaining a day or so in terms of considering the final determination.

MR. TURNER: It may not help - dare I say it, I do not know whether, if there is genuine confidential information, opening the ring to people who would otherwise be in danger of taking advantage of it in terms of companies could be an unnecessary risk that this Tribunal should not countenance for the sake of a day or two's advantage.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Turner, that is very helpful.

MRS. McKNIGHT: For Vodafone I would endorse what Mr. Turner has said, in particular I think as to the points discussed towards the end of the exchange. I think we would certainly say that, whilst we would expect to be able to indicate by 21st or 24th February what would be the scope of any challenge that Vodafone might decide to bring, we would also find it difficult to draft up interim submissions. Indeed if the overall timetable was intended to impose pressure on us consistently with giving a fair opportunity to prepare for JR but with a view to disposing of the matter as quickly as possible, we are fearful that preparing such an interim document could actually distract our attention from preparing a full document that would set out our full argument in support of the grounds. We would certainly be in a position to explain in a few sentences why any ground of challenge would amount to a matter that can be assessed as a JR ground of challenge.

I think I also wish to endorse what Mr. Turner said about the concern that we would have in extending the confidentiality ring. Vodafone is obviously very keen to get hold of the final determination but has factored into its planning that it does not expect to see it this week, and I think it is therefore trying to front-load other duties they are doing so as to be available next week.

1 It is also clear to me that the particular individual at Vodafone who will need to look at the 2 document in some detail to assist in deciding whether there are appropriate grounds for JR 3 challenge is exactly the sort of person that other mobile operators will not want to have 4 access to their confidential information. I am sure Vodafone would feel the same about 5 counterparts in other mobile network companies. So I do see difficulties with that at this 6 stage. 7 I also endorse the point that Mr. Turner made about our desire to see this matter finally disposed of as quickly as possible consistently with our having a fair chance, if we so 8 9 decide, to pursue a JR challenge. There is no magic in the 1st April date, and we agree that it would be quite possible to introduce a price control at any point in the price control year 10 11 to apply prospectively from the date at which adopted subject to due notice. 12 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mrs. McKnight. Miss Bacon? 13 MISS BACON: Sir, on behalf of Telefónica we agree with the submissions of Mr. Turner and 14 Mrs. McKnight. As I understand it, your preliminary view is that you will not at this 15 hearing lay down a timetable as such. Is that right, save for the 21st? 16 THE CHAIRMAN: Certainly I have got in mind that there should be something delivered on the 21st. Obviously I have yet to hear from those that are looking for a more accelerated 17 timetable, but certainly one of the advantages of keeping in place the CMC on the 24th is 18 that the question of timetable can be envisaged, but I do not think anybody should be under 19 any illusions that if an order for a timetable is not made today, it is quite possible that on the 20 24th a timetable along the lines envisaged by the BT letter is certainly on the cards, and 21 possibly an even quicker one than that, depending on what the other parties say to me today. 22 Even if there were no order on the 24th, there could be an extremely swift timetable imposed 23 if there is not one today. 24 MISS BACON: On that point I think we would be alarmed if we got to the 24th and there were to 25 be an even quicker timetable than proposed by BT. For our part, we think the proposal of 26 EE, and in terms of the 7th, the 21st and 28th, is entirely achievable and sensible. 27 I would endorse Mr. Turner's submissions that there is no magic in the 1st April deadline. 28 29 Whether that timetable is set down at this hearing, or clearly indicated at this hearing, and then finalised on the 24th, does seem to us to make that much difference. If would be quite 30 31 difficult if we were to plan on the basis of a timetable of that nature and then come along on

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. So I think the short answer is that if we are going to work to something along the lines of the BT proposal, let us say, we make an order to that effect today.

the 24th and find a very much quicker timetable imposed.

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MISS BACON: Certainly if anything were more truncated, advance notice would be definitely preferable. As I said, and I repeat, we endorse Mr. Turner's suggestion that the BT proposal can sensibly be modified by a few days - the 7th, the 21st, and the 28th - which takes you to a week later and gives a sensible amount of time for the parties to consider their position and have a fair stab at the judicial review rather than pushing us into a much more condensed timetable on a very long document. Other than that, I have nothing to add. THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. MR. KENNELLY: Sir, for 3, our first point is that the April deadline is important. As Mr. Turner recognised correctly at the CMC in June, changing the prices twice does involving a degree of administrative inconvenience, but the main point, and one that has not been addressed is, of course, the question of consumer harm. The delay that results from not having a decision in April has an effect on consumers. They are kept from the fruits of the determination which may involve lower prices. That is the reason for urgency. I appreciate there has to be fairness in the process, but it is not simply a question of the degree of administrative inconvenience and changing of prices. There is an issue of principle at stake also. We would agree with what I think was the point being made by my learned friends that we really ought to have a deadline and timetable today. There is no substitute for an order from you, sir, and indication will not generate the kind of urgency that an order will. I think, whatever order is made, we all agree, we are all here, and no doubt with our diaries to the extent that is even relevant, we are here to discuss dates and we would urge you to give us dates today for the full process. In that respect, I would agree with Mr. Turner that the summary grounds proposal that you made in relation to 21st February, because it does require, in fairness to the challengers, them to fully appreciate and understand the decision in order to produce a very short document, and that is not practically possible by 21st February, if you adopt what Mr. Turner said about the difficulties that they will have. In relation to the timetable, I think it is important, in my submission, to recognise first that the Competition Commission has been very good and quick in producing non-confidential versions of its documents, and we would anticipate, although the Competition Commission will say if they disagree, having a non-confidential version by Monday or Tuesday.

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Although we will get our proposed redactions to them by Monday, they normally turn it

1 around very quickly. That is when we would expect to have a non-confidential version 2 from the Competition Commission. 3 On that basis, it is possible to have a properly expedited process, and we would urge you to 4 have regard to our proposed timetable, which is tight, but we repeat what we said in our 5 letter, which is that the parties have had ample notice of the likely results and reasoning in 6 the provisional determinations, and of course the parties have already lodged detailed 7 submissions in relation to the provisional determinations, so a high degree of legal, 8 economic and factual thinking has gone into the parties' responses to what the Competition 9 Commission is likely to produce. 10 In relation to the subsequent exchanges with the Competition Commission that have taken 11 place - Mr. Turner referred to them - those are in relation to remedies, and in particular in 12 relation to remedies under reference question 6. They were not exchanges that went to the 13 substance of the provisional determination. 14 In terms of the time that is necessary for the initial grounds, we maintain that 15 days from the confidential version is adequate. We repeat that the challenge will be by way of judicial 15 16 review and it would be inappropriate therefore to have detailed factual and economic 17 evidence. Of course the parties are entitled to have some evidence, explanatory evidence, 18 but not the kind of detailed factual and economic evidence that requires time. That kind of 19 evidence would be impermissible in this process. Of course, the main material that will be 20 before this Tribunal on a judicial review will be the material that was before the 21 Competition Commission, the detailed material. Of course the parties are very familiar with 22 that material, and again for that reason we say that 15 days is ample to produce the grounds 23 of challenge. We, of course, in our timetable allow ourselves a shorter period - we expect to be resisting the challenge - a shorter period up to 9th March. There is provision for a reply. 24 Of course, as you are probably aware, sir, in the judicial review challenge to the last mobile 25 26 call termination Competition Commission determination there was no reply stage at the end 27 of the process. There was simply an opportunity to put in submissions of challenge, a 28 response, and then we went straight to the hearing. That is a further stage which has been 29 inserted, and, in my submission, if you, sir, were unhappy with our proposal for the first 30 stage you could take out the reply stage and give the parties more time at the beginning to 31 lodge their grounds. 32 You may, when you make a final order, also look at some of the other suggestions - the 33 proposals put forward in the last order. Miss Rose at the time - Miss Vivien Rose, the 34 Chairman of the Tribunal at that time - restricted the parties in terms of the length of their

submissions - I think she said ten pages per ground of review - in order to impose some discipline on the parties and assist the expedition of the process. I am not suggesting that today, but it gives you an indication of how this was approached before.

In terms of the dates in March, Mr. Turner's suggestion of completing the written process

by the 28th runs into the problem of Easter. Easter, of course, is early. It is in April - I think April 8th - and so if we finish our written process on 28th March, it is likely that a hearing will be in late April, and that, of course, has a knock-on effect in terms of the date of the delivery of the judgment. It keeps consumers, as I said, from the fruits of the determination and the disposal of the appeals.

Sir, for that reason we maintain our proposal on dates. You, sir, mentioned that there were available dates for a hearing at the end of March. You have not given us an indication of those dates, but they may well be the appropriate dates for a hearing if a strict timetable, such as we propose, is adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kennelly, I quite understand what you are saying in terms of this process not involving the detailed factual toing and froing that the Competition Commission's on the merits jurisdiction involved in the process that has occurred, but it does occur to me that there is some expenditure of time going to be involved in identifying precisely what the judicial review grounds are - in other words, in abstracting oneself from the factual detail of the Competition Commission, and identifying those grounds which are susceptible to judicial review is, itself, although a shorter process in terms of hearings coming before the Tribunal, quite a tall order. I sympathise with what Mr. Turner said in response to my suggestion that one has a moderately detailed articulation of JR grounds on the 21st, and yet your timetable is proposing the 24th. Granted one may push that back when one looks at the third stage or supplementary stage, but it is still extremely tight for those who wish to challenge the Competition Commission's findings.

MR. KENNELLY: It is. It is much tighter than one normally sees in a standard judicial review. The difference here is that the parties have had very detailed reasoning and proposed results in the provisional determination. The parties, as you are well aware, are heavily resourced and highly experienced - highly experienced not only in their own industry, but highly experienced in this litigation - and from the moment that all of us received the provisional determination on 21st December and on 14th December, the lawyers have been considering potential grounds of judicial review. It is inconceivable that that has not been done from that moment. It is not a very substantial task to compare the provisional determination to the final determination to see the differences between them and to revisit the provisional

1 conclusions that no doubt had been reached about what the grounds would be and what the 2 merits of those grounds would be. That is not an enormous task. All of us have, to varying 3 degrees, read the final determination already. I am not suggesting that everybody is on top 4 of it now, but even in a day, because we know the issues and because people are familiar 5 with the background, that is a task that can be undertaken. Fifteen days, in my submission, 6 is ample in view of the work that has already taken place - substantial work has taken place, 7 15 days is ample - to convert that into a final submission. 8 THE CHAIRMAN: What do you say about the hearing length, Mr. Turner's two days and a day 9 in reserve? 10 MR. KENNELLY: Three days sounds excessive, but it is difficult for me to demur because we 11 have not seen what their grounds would be. Therefore, I am in difficulty on that, but I have 12 to accept that we have to assume that it will be at least one day, two days more likely, so 13 what Mr. Turner says is correct. I am afraid I am not in a position to rebut what Mr. Turner 14 says about that. I appreciate that has a knock-on effect in terms of the practicalities of 15 listing. I agree, of course, that it would be most unfortunate if we went part heard. I think 16 everybody agrees that we have to have the hearing at the same time. 17 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Kennelly, that is helpful. 18 MISS JOHNSON: For BT, sir, you have got in front of you our letter of today. 19 THE CHAIRMAN: I have that, thank you. 20 MISS JOHNSON: I will make just a few brief remarks. The first is that I think you have the 21 unenviable task, sir, of balancing speed versus the need for opportunity for judicial review. 22 With respect to the meaningful opportunity for the parties to consider and submit any 23 judicial review challenges, I am sympathetic to the point that Mr. Turner made about a two 24 stage process. Indeed, in the local loop unbundling proceedings, that was the format that 25 was adopted. So it is on that basis that we made our proposal. 26 With respect to the extension that Mr. Turner has suggested, I do not think we have violent 27 allergic reactions to the extra days, although I do agree with 3 that there is a question as to 28 whether the reply period is necessary at the end. So that might be an opportunity to shorten 29 and compress the timetable. 30 In terms of why is there is a need for speed: quite frankly, because an error has been found 31 and there is a risk of consumer harm. As Mr. Turner said quite swiftly, monies are sitting in

condition. That means that any delay means that that harm subsists and cannot be

the wrong pockets at the moment, and of course there is no remedy for the money that is

sitting in the wrong pocket, because you cannot order a retrospective change to an existing

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1 corrected. That is one of the reasons why we think speed is absolutely critical, balanced 2 against the need for a meaningful opportunity for judicial review. 3 There are three points that you raised that I would like to offer comment on. The first is that I also agree with the other parties that having interim submissions on the 21st is likely to be 4 5 a distraction, so I would not suggest that. I think it is helpful to keep the case management conference on 24th February, because I am 6 sure there will be issues that we can discuss. 7 With respect to widening the confidentiality ring, ironically BT would be one of the parties 8 9 who would benefit from that, but on a question of principle, I think it would be an 10 unfortunate thing to do because, by definition, if information is confidential it is 11 confidential. So we would be opposed to any widening of the ring. 12 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Mr. Bowsher 13 MR. BOWSHER: I apologise for my delay in arriving and my eccentric attire. Our position is, 14 I think, fairly simple. We are keen obviously to balance the need to keep the pace going 15 with giving the Tribunal the opportunity to reach the appropriate outcome. Given the volume of the matters that need to be dealt with, we think that it would be right to work 16 towards the 24th February hearing, but there should be some sort of interim outline grounds 17 before then, primarily from our perspective so we can have a sighting view as to what, in 18 fact, we are going to have to do in terms of our own internal work. By the 24th we can give 19 a very firm view to the Tribunal as to how long it is going to take us to address internally 20 21 the matters that arise. That seems to us to be the most efficient way forward, because 22 otherwise we are yet again in that position of having to - "guess" is wrong word - give a less 23 precise view as to how long that will take. 24 It may be that that pushes the final hearing - for which I think we probably do have to allow 25 three days - into early April. Easter is there, but there is always some diary obstacle that 26 needs to be dealt with. 27 We do not mind if the reply comes out. That is the other point I should have made. 28 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Bowsher. Mr. Holmes? 29 MR. HOLMES: Sir, I am in the third camp on my own! I have one short submission to make. 30 We are neutral on the questions of timetable that have been discussed thus far. On the question that you raised we have always said that there is no magic about 1st April. 31 32 The submission concerns the need to attend to the implementation of the determination after the judgment on the disposal of the appeals. As Mr. Turner alluded to, there is a process of 33

implementing the determination, or the determination as varied following a judicial review.

What the Tribunal did last time around was to invite submissions not only in respect of the judicial review, but also as regards the terms of the final directions in parallel. While we appreciate that you probably will not be making orders as to the further conduct of the proceedings today, we would commend that course again on this occasion. To simplify matters and to allow the parties to understand what Ofcom proposes to do, we intend to write, as we did last time around, setting out how we would propose to implement and with a mark up of the notification setting the conditions, so that if any party takes violent exception to them and thinks that other directions should be given to us they can ventilate that before the Tribunal.

- THE CHAIRMAN: In other words, what would occur in parallel with the argument about whether or not the judicial review should be successful, there would be a process whereby we would have possibly a number of different formulations as to what Ofcom would do depending upon outcome, which would be, as it were, negotiated with the parties and could then take effect very rapidly after any judgment is handed down?
- MR. HOLMES: Sir, we would make our proposals. If a party disagreed with them we would obviously listen to what they had to say, but really we would suggest they should make submissions to the Tribunal in relation to them at the final hearing, and written submissions on the same dates that the judicial review submissions are being made, so that the Tribunal can address them and we can proceed as rapidly as possible to implement after the judgment on final disposal.
- 21 THE CHAIRMAN: That all sounds very sensible.
- 22 MR. HOLMES: I am grateful, sir.

- 23 | THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Turner, is there anything you want to say in reply?
- MR. TURNER: Very briefly, sir, I am assuming that Mr. Holmes' submissions were on the basis that the judicial review is unsuccessful, and he is, therefore, building in an additional step that we would have to comply with along with bringing any judicial review in time for the Tribunal's final hearing on that assumption.
 - MR. HOLMES: Although the figures might change as a result of a judicial review, the steps required to implement will probably remain the same. That was certainly the experience last time round. There were various practical questions that would arise whether the level was at X or Y, and so it would, therefore, probably be sensible to wrap them up so that they could take effect whatever the outcome of the judicial review.
 - MR. TURNER: Sir, that may be sensible. I have to say it is not the sort of thing that we are in a position to deal with today. All I would say, I believe on behalf of everyone in this camp, is

1 that we would be entirely co-operative and deal with Ofcom to try and get the right result, 2 but it is difficult to go beyond that. 3 Sir, in relation to the submissions against us, I would make the following brief observations. 4 The first point made by Mr. Kennelly was that the need for urgency comes down to the 5 point on consumer harm. There are two points to make in response to that. The first is that 6 one has to get a sense of proportion when one is talking about consumer harm. We are here 7 arguing over a period of a few weeks in relation to something that has taken many months. 8 That is not a compelling reason to abbreviate to the point where a practical judicial review 9 becomes difficult, to the point that it risks being unfair, which is the major consideration. 10 The second referred to in this connection by BT was that what we need to do is ensure that 11 money sits in the right pockets as soon as possible. We agree with that. What it does not 12 take account of though is that if a good judicial review is brought then the outcome should 13 be that money should sit in different pockets. So that has got to be taken into account as 14 well. The implicit premise is therefore wrong. That is the first point. 15 The second is this: it was suggested also that the task was very manageable indeed because 16 we already know where we are because of the provisional determination that came in 17 December. The only point that I would make is to elaborate on what I said in opening, that 18 the parties made significant and important submissions in response to the provisional 19 determination, and as a result of that it is not merely reviewing the document to see what 20 has changed. There has been a lot of movement and we will have to look at these 21 documents anew and it is a detailed exercise. Sir, although we are now talking about a 22 matter of days, there is a temptation as this hearing has progressed to regard our 23 submissions as somehow lethargic. They are not. They are, in themselves, extremely quick 24 and will involve punishing efforts on the part of everybody on this side of the room. For 25 that reason, we do urge on you that our timetable is offered in good faith not as an attempt 26 to delay, but as what we genuinely consider to be the minimum practical time for getting 27 this done. 28 Sir, those are our submissions.

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THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Turner. What I will do is I will rise for a minutes and get the diaries and see what sort of dates can properly be done, and I will come back in a few minutes.

(Adjourned for a short time)

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you all very much for those submissions. Having regard to the amount of work that is entailed, the timetable that is going to be imposed is one which is

going to be in line with that suggested in BT's letter, with Mr. Turner's modifications, and 2 I will come to that in a moment. Mr. Kennelly, I have considerable sympathy with the 3 desire to move quickly, but that has to be done consistently with fairness, and, frankly, I see 4 all manner of difficulties if we were to go down the expedited or the extremely expedited 5 route that 3 proposes. Although I have great sympathy we are not going down that route. The order that will be made today is, first of all, the 24th February CMC will stand. It may 6 be that it can be vacated later date, but at the moment we will keep it in the diary. 7 Secondly, by 4 pm on 21st February the parties will state, first, whether they intend to raise 8 9 any s.193(7) challenge in respect of the Competition Commission's determination; and 10 secondly, if they intend to do so, they give a broad indication of the scope of that challenge in terms of the findings or relevant to the paragraphs challenged, and the basis of that 12 challenge. That, just to assuage Mr. Turner's concerns, is not quite in line with the letter 13 that accompanied the last exercise, but is close to that. I am not expecting full submissions, 14 I am expecting an indication of what points will be taken. Thirdly, in terms of the timetable after the 24th February CMC, parties seeking to challenge 15 the Competition Commission decision should file and serve grounds on which the challenge 16 is based, including any evidence, by 4 pm on 7th March 2012, that the Competition 17 Commission and any other party that wishes to respond to that challenge should file their 18 response, including evidence, by 21st March 2012, and that should be in the form of a 19 skeleton argument, that any submissions in reply be served by 28th March 2012, and that 20 any challenge be listed for hearing as soon as possible thereafter, with a time estimate of 21 22 three days - two days for the hearing and one day in reserve if there is over-run. 23 I would like to give the parties a better indication of when that will be, but I am afraid 24 I cannot today. So far as I am aware, for two members of the Tribunal - myself and one of 25 the wing members, April is reasonably free. For the third member April constitutes some 26 problems, and we will simply have to check diaries, but we will notify the parties as soon as 27 possible what dates are available for a three day hearing. 28 Not by way of order but by way of indication, in terms of length of submissions, I am sure all the parties know that brevity, given the relaxed timetable that I have now imposed, is of 29 30 real benefit to the Tribunal, rather than length, but I am not going to impose restrictions in terms of length. The parties will take as long as they see fit. 32 Secondly, Mr. Holmes' third way, Ofcom's suggestion regarding mechanics, does seem to 33 be inherently a good one and one that the Tribunal commends to the parties, but I am not 34 going to make that an order simply because, given the length of the Competition

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1	Commission's determination and the difficulties of implementation, it is really just not
2	possible to make an order that can be sensible, but the parties will bear in mind that it is a
3	sensible course and one that the Tribunal would expect to follow.
4	Is there anything else that I have missed or that the parties think should be added to that
5	order?
6	MR. TURNER: Sir, only to say thank you for sitting so late on a Friday to accommodate the
7	parties on this.
8	THE CHAIRMAN: Can I thank the parties also for accommodating the Tribunal. Thank you all
9	very much.
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