## OPUS 2 INTERNATIONAL

Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd v. (1) MasterCard Inc, (2) MasterCard International Inc, (3) MasterCard Europe S.P.R.L.

Day 14 Redacted

February 22, 2016

Opus 2 International - Official Court Reporters

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1	Monday, 22nd February 2016	1	Then, at 8 o'clock or whenever it was on Friday
2	(10.30 am)	2	evening, we get another undisclosed document relating
3	(Open session)	3	I think, I don't know because I haven't had a chance to
4	Housekeeping	4	talk to anybody, to a speech that Mr von Hinten-Reed
5	MR HOSKINS: Good morning, sir.	5	gave in 2008 relating to pass-on.
6	MR JUSTICE BARLING: Good morning, Mr Hoskins. Good	6	I take it that MasterCard, Mr Hoskins, are going to
7	morning, Mr von Hinten-Reed.	7	wave it in front of Mr von Hinten-Reed Perry Mason-like
8	MR HOSKINS: There is a couple of	8	as if it is some coup d'etat sort of thing.
9	MR JUSTICE BARLING: Housekeeping points. We have one too.	9	But the bottom line is that I would ask the Tribunal
10	Can I just mention one first.	10	to look at everything with a degree of caution because
11	MR HOSKINS: Of course.	11	a lot of the cross-examination has been there's been
12	MR JUSTICE BARLING: We have to rise at 4.15 pm pretty	12	a lot of articles he hasn't had a chance to talk to his
13	sharply today, just so everyone is aware, because we	13	team about. And I would ask the Tribunal to give
14	need the court for something else at 4.30 pm.	14	Mr von Hinten-Reed a degree of latitude when he is
15	MR HOSKINS: Will it involve dressing up?	15	cross-examined on these undisclosed documents, and it
16	MR JUSTICE BARLING: Yes. Well, some people dressing up.	16	may well be that if I have got a chance to talk to him
17	Not us, I'm glad to say.	17	afterwards I might have to recall him. I don't know.
18	MR HOSKINS: There was a limousine traffic jam outside	18	But it has been quite unsatisfactory when we have
19	chambers this morning.	19	got the thousands of documents that have been disclosed
20	MR JUSTICE BARLING: Was there? I think we have a record	20	by the experts, and the majority, the lion's share of
21	number of people coming for tea today.	21	the cross-examination has been by reference to
22	MR HOSKINS: I have got a bit of housekeeping and Mr Brealey	22	undisclosed documents.
23	has some housekeeping.	23	I just put my marker down on that because we thought
24	My housekeeping is to answer Mr Smith's question	24	we had done away with trial by ambush with the Woolf
25	about Visa premium cards. The best evidence we have	25	reforms. In my respectful submission, it is not really
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1	been able to find of it is in Mr Douglas' statement, so	1	an appropriate way to go about it. If they have had
2	that is C2, tab 2 at page 31. It is paragraph 38. It	2	this slide pack I understand from Mr Hoskins, who
3	is the second half that, really.	3	I trust implicitly for a week, then it should have
4	It starts:	4	been disclosed a week ago.
5	"MasterCard and Visa have for a long time been the	5	MR JUSTICE BARLING: Is that the one that we are told has
6	main players in the standard credit card space in the	6	just been added?
7	UK. That segment has, however, contracted with the	7	MR BREALEY: Yes, rather than late on a Friday evening, it
8	development of mass affluent rewards cards, ie premium	8	should have been disclosed a week ago.
9	credit cards, where MasterCard primarily competes with	9	I don't know how long the solicitors have had it,
10	Amex. Visa does offer a premium credit card, Visa	10	for example. But it is not the way to go about
11	Signature, but this is only a small percentage market	11	cross-examination of experts in my submission. And
12	share in this respect, likely to be less than 1%."	12	that's my grumble and I would ask the Tribunal to take
13	I hope that's sufficient. It is short, but if that	13	it into account when one looks at the transcripts and
14	answers your question?	14	hears the evidence.
15	MR SMITH: That's helpful, thank you.	15	MR JUSTICE BARLING: My colleagues may have other things to
16	MR HOSKINS: Mr Brealey wants to raise something.	16	say, but my reaction is that it is a legitimate grumble.
17	MR JUSTICE BARLING: Mr Brealey.	17	It obviously is unsatisfactory that new documents come
18	MR BREALEY: I have a little grumble in the way that	18	in when a witness is being cross-examined, when he
19	Mr von Hinten-Reed is being cross-examined.	19	hasn't necessarily had enough time to consider them. We
20	As the Tribunal will have seen, we were given the	20	very much are alive to that already. You can rest
21	bundle E14, which had undisclosed documents in it.	21	assured we are alive to that and to any sign that
22	Since then we have had more undisclosed documents that	22	Mr von Hinten-Reed feels uncomfortable or feels he is
23	I have complained to, but not to the Tribunal, so we	23	unable to give a proper answer or to do himself justice,
24	have been drip fed the undisclosed documents while	24	and we have obviously watched out for that.
25	Mr von Hinten-Reed has been in the box.	25	MR BREALEY: I'm obliged.

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1	MR JUSTICE BARLING: But you know, on the other hand this is	1	that's something that I first read at the start of last
2	not uncommon. Documents come to light when people start	2	week. It is not a disclosable document because we are
3	rooting around, and it might be equally unfair not to	3	not relying on it for the truth of anything that's
4	give the witness a chance to comment on them.	4	contained within it. The reason why the slide pack is
5	So as I say, we will keep it under review and if	5	relevant is because in it Mr von Hinten-Reed expresses
6	Mr von Hinten-Reed feels he can't answer something	6	views which are different to the views he is now
7	properly or do himself justice without having longer to	7	expressing in evidence. That's not a disclosable
8	study something that he hasn't read at all or hasn't	8	document.
9	read recently, then we will look at that suggestion	9	I must admit my initial reaction was I can put this
10	carefully when it is made.	10	to him by handing it up in the box because that's what
11	MR BREALEY: It is just that. To give the witness some	11	it goes to. But I thought actually that's not the best
12	homework to do overnight is not necessarily the way to	12	way to do it, so we will send it across in advance to
13	go about it.	13	try to avoid
14	MR HOSKINS: Sir, I'm very grateful for Mr Brealey to say	14	MR JUSTICE BARLING: This goes back to 2008, does it?
15	that he trusts me implicitly because it is certainly not	15	MR HOSKINS: It is a talk he gave in June 2008.
16	my style or intention, I hope it has been fairly clear	16	MR JUSTICE BARLING: I think we will wait and see, if you
17	throughout, not just in relation to this matter but	17	put it to him, whether he feels he needs further time.
18	I have been very keen to accommodate Mr Brealey's	18	MR HOSKINS: Whatever is required in order for this to work
19	witnesses to make sure people aren't caught out.	19	to everyone's satisfaction, I'm perfectly happy with.
20	Sir, you are absolutely right that in a case of this	20	These documents that are in E3.14, in a sense, once
21	sort when one is preparing, documents come to light	21	I became aware of them or became aware of the relevance
22	because clearly there are rooms full of documents that	22	of them, I had to disclose them to the Tribunal. I was
23	could be relevant to an issue such as this, but you	23	under an obligation to do so and then one has to work
24	can't produce them all. And the truth of the matter is	24	through.
25	that when I was finalising my cross-examination at the	25	I think Mr Brealey has been very fair. He raised
	5		7
1	early part of last week, the two articles came to light	1	trial by ambush, but it is not trial by ambush
2	as a result of queries I put to Oxera because obviously	2	MR JUSTICE BARLING: He has put down a marker, that's all,
3	we had seen some helpful literature that went up	3	and he is not taking any formal objection at the moment
4	to 2011.	4	to any of this.
5	So I asked the question then: is there anything else	5	MR HOSKINS: And I'm grateful to him.
6	I should be looking at, and got the two articles which	6	MR JUSTICE BARLING: Okay.
7	are there.	7	MR NILS VON HINTEN-REED (continued)
8	The bulk of E3.14 actually arises out of the	8	Cross-examination by MR HOSKINS (continued)
9	Tribunal's questions, because three of the tabs relate	9	MR HOSKINS: Good morning, Mr von Hinten-Reed.
10	to the FCA, and we went into that to answer the detailed	10	A. Good morning, Mr Hoskins.
11	questions in the Tribunal's table.	11	Q. I'm not sure whether you have brought the Brussels
12	The other documents relate to Australia, which again	12	weather or I have brought the Glasgow weather, but
13	were part of the detailed information that the	13	between the two of us it is not great.
14	Tribunal so that is why they went in. And the	14	Can we go to bundle A, please, tab 3. That's the
15	remaining documents in there were four printouts from	15	list of issues, list of expert issues, the
16	the Amex and MBNA websites just to evidence the	16	agree/disagree statement.
17	non-controversial fact that there are premium cards, or	17	If you go to 1.2, it is headed "Scope and duration
18	Amex cards and MBNA cards which fees aren't	18	of claim".
19	required for.	19	A. Yes.
20	So I apologise for the fact that things have been	20	Q. 1.2 says:
21	this way. It is not trial by ambush certainly by	21	"The claim is limited to the period from
22	design, but as you said in a case of this sort it	22	19th December 2006 for transactions in England, Wales
23	happens and I'm certainly not trying to take anyone by	23	and Northern Ireland, and 19th December 2007 for
24	disadvantage.	24	transactions in Scotland."
25	In relation to the slide pack that's gone in now,	25	A. Yes.
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1	Q. Obviously you were aware of that difference because it's	1	"Cost-based methodology is useful as a cross-check
2	in the experts' joint statement, yes?	2	on MIT-MIF estimates."
3	A. That's in the experts' joint statement, yes.	3	Can you just explain why cost-based methodology is
4	Q. I'm sorry, I'm told it is the list of issues. Are you	4	useful as a cross-check on the MIT-MIF estimates?
5	aware of this?	5	A. I will try and be brief. The MIT-MIF methodology in the
6	A. Yes, I have seen this document.	6	second bullet point points to a more direct measurement.
7	Q. You have seen this before, thank you.	7	The Visa 2 methodology is a more indirect method, and to
8	Then if we can go to D2.1, tab 6.	8	the extent that that Visa 2 has transaction the costs
9	A. Do I still need this folder?	9	of processing payments and the cost of card fraud, it
10	Q. You don't.	10	acts as a proxy.
11	A. Mr Hoskins, as a matter of process, are we in	11	And so if you look at your MIT-MIF estimate of
12	confidential	12	I have got 0.15 and then you look at the Visa 2 type
13	Q. It is open.	13	methodology of 0.02, that gives you a sort of an
14	A. Okay.	14	informal cross-check.
15	Q. This should be the addendum to your second report. I am	15	Q. You are going to need D2.1 quite a lot
16	going to show you something confidential, but we are not	16	A. I will keep it here.
17	going to go into the detail of it.	17	Q. Yes.
18	At page 7	18	A. I will create my mountain.
19	A. Sorry, which tab is it?	19	Q. Exactly. E3.14, tab 270. You will see this is
20	Q. Sorry, tab 6. It should be the addendum to your second	20	an issues paper dated March 2015, issued by the Reserve
21	report.	21	Bank of Australia, yes?
22	A. Yes.	22	A. It is, yes.
23	Q. At page 750 of the bundle, do you see the heading "Value	23	Q. If we can go to page 6281, you will see that on
24	of Commerce" halfway down the page?	24	page 6281, just below halfway there is a paragraph that
25	A. Yes.	25	begins "the board's reform process". Do you have that?
23	7. 103.	23	begins the board stelloring process. Bo you have that.
	9		11
1	Q. "This section provides an update(Reading to the	1	A. I see that.
1 2	Q. "This section provides an update (Reading to the words) commerce calculations."	1 2	
			A. I see that.
2	words) commerce calculations."	2	A. I see that.     Q. Then the final sentence of that paragraph says:
2	words) commerce calculations." Then:	2	<ul><li>A. I see that.</li><li>Q. Then the final sentence of that paragraph says:</li><li>"The board announced a package of reforms in</li></ul>
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Then:  "Table 2.1 shows the total domestic interchange fees paid for MasterCard transactions between January 2000 and November 2015."  Is it right, then, that this table, these value of commerce figures, include MasterCard transactions in Scotland between January 2007 and 19th December 2007?  A. I cannot tell you on the stand now. I would like to check, but to the extent they do include transactions in Scotland between 2006, outside the claim period, then they should not.  Q. Is that something that you are able to correct, obviously not now but out of the box?  A. Well, we should be able to correct it if Sainsbury's can actually provide us with a split.  Q. I should say, sir, this is something we raised in our skeleton argument but hadn't had a response on, so I'm happy for it to be tidied up after the event.  A. I apologise, it should be.  Q. Thank you. Can we go to your second report next, so that is D2.1, tab 3.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. I see that.  Q. Then the final sentence of that paragraph says:  "The board announced a package of reforms in August 2002 after extensive consultation."  The next paragraph refers to the first reform measure. The final paragraph on page 621 says:  "The second measure, the standard on interchange fees came into effect in July 2003."  Then over the page, the next paragraph:  "The standard set an interchange fee benchmark for each scheme and increased transparency of these fees.  The benchmark was based on the average costs of the issuers of each scheme. Since November 2006 there has been a common cost-based benchmark(Reading to the words) for both MasterCard and Visa."  So the RBA tells us the benchmark was based on average costs of the issuers of each scheme.  It is correct, isn't it, that their RBA adopted an issuer costs-based approach to compute its cap on interchange fees?  A. Yes.  Q. Are you aware that in the US, the Federal Reserve system adopted a rule on debit card interchange fees in 2011?

12

1	on issuer costs?	1	get a benefit from using cards and so can get a higher
2	A. Yes.	2	price without losing market share. Subsequent research
3	Q. Can we go back to D2.1, this time to page 547.	3	(Farrell 2006, Wright 2010/2012, Rochet and Tirole 2011)
4	615, this is where you deal with the cost-based	4	has shown that merchant internalisation is a much more
5	methodology and in particular respond to Dr Niels'	5	general phenomenon (Reading to the words) Simply
6	analysis.	6	put, when a merchant accepts cards it is improving the
7	You say:	7	quality of the service it offers consumers, the option
8	"In his first expert report, Dr Niels argues that	8	of using cards for payment, and it is only natural this
9	issuers costs are a practical proxy to assess benefits	9	allows it to charge a higher price. The more surplus it
10	accrued to merchants from the use of cards. He	10	can offer consumers, the more it is willing to incur
11	subsequently uses the results of cost studies	11	a cost to do so. This phenomenon is no different from
12	(Reading to the words) by EDC to estimate	12	any other service a merchant may employ to attract
13	a cost-based MIF for credit cards. The resulting	13	customers for which it does not set a separate price."
14	estimated MIF is 0.75% to 1.31%. This result is mainly	14	That's obviously correct, isn't it?
15	driven by the inclusion of credit costs.	15	A. It is a correct description of the theory, yes.
16	"When these costs are excluded, as they should be as	16	Q. Do you agree with the theory?
17	(Reading to the words) transactional benefits	17	A. The theory is a theory. It is set out there.
18	ought to be taken into account, the cost-based MIF falls	18	Q. But do you agree with the theory?
19	to 0.2% to 0.35%."	19	A. Lagree with the theory.
20	Just to make sure I have understood the position	20	Q. Can we go to tab 265, that is the prior tab. This is
21	correctly, your position, and the main difference on	21	the Tirole 2011 article.
22	this issue with Dr Niels, is that the provision of	22	If we go to 5687, it is the last paragraph on 5687,
23	credit is of no benefit to merchants and therefore	23	Tirole says:
24	should be wholly excluded from a calculation based on	24	"In general, though, the second notion exceeds the
25	issuer costs; is that correct?	25	first. Consumers may inquire into whether the shop
25	issuel costs, is that correct?	25	first. Consumers may inquire into whether the shop
	13		15
1		1	
1 2	A. That is correct.	1 2	takes the card before going to or entering a shop or
2	A. That is correct.     Q. You have already agreed that a merchant which accepts	2	takes the card before going to or entering a shop or else consumers may be repeat consumers. Either way,
2	A. That is correct.     Q. You have already agreed that a merchant which accepts credit cards has a competitive advantage over one which	2	takes the card before going to or entering a shop or else consumers may be repeat consumers. Either way, accepting the card makes the shop more attractive and
2 3 4	A. That is correct.  Q. You have already agreed that a merchant which accepts credit cards has a competitive advantage over one which does not, correct?	2 3 4	takes the card before going to or entering a shop or else consumers may be repeat consumers. Either way, accepting the card makes the shop more attractive and results in extra sales. The merchant may then take the
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	<ul> <li>A. That is correct.</li> <li>Q. You have already agreed that a merchant which accepts credit cards has a competitive advantage over one which does not, correct?</li> <li>A. It offers the consumer an alternative, yes.</li> <li>Q. Can we go to E3.14, 266, the Rysman and Wright article. If you go to page 7510, it is the second paragraph on that page. It begins "Rochet and Tirole 2002", do you have that? </li> <li>A. Yes, second paragraph.</li> <li>Q. Yes: "Rochet and Tirole 2002 focus on the case of a single card platform in which merchants all obtain the same convenience benefits of accepting cards. Homogenous merchants and consumers face fixed, for example, annual fees for holding a card. They are the first to introduce (Reading to the words) regardless of how consumers pay, will tend to </li> </ul>	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	takes the card before going to or entering a shop or else consumers may be repeat consumers. Either way, accepting the card makes the shop more attractive and results in extra sales. The merchant may then take the card even though she wished that conditional on the customer making a purchase (Reading to the words) who carried American Express cards rather than by a demand for economising on the cost for cash transactions however high this cost may be."  Again, that's obviously correct, isn't it?  A. Yes.  Q. It follows that your MIT-MIF, which only takes account of narrow benefits, is lower than the result that these theories would suggest?  A. My MIT-MIF is, and the calculation of that MIT-MIF is supposed to be consistent with the requirements of the question I have been posed, which is what are the benefits under 101(3) and how do we measure them?  The theory has broader benefits because it is
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	<ul> <li>A. That is correct.</li> <li>Q. You have already agreed that a merchant which accepts credit cards has a competitive advantage over one which does not, correct?</li> <li>A. It offers the consumer an alternative, yes.</li> <li>Q. Can we go to E3.14, 266, the Rysman and Wright article. If you go to page 7510, it is the second paragraph on that page. It begins "Rochet and Tirole 2002", do you have that? </li> <li>A. Yes, second paragraph.</li> <li>Q. Yes: "Rochet and Tirole 2002 focus on the case of a single card platform in which merchants all obtain the same convenience benefits of accepting cards. Homogenous merchants and consumers face fixed, for example, annual fees for holding a card. They are the first to introduce (Reading to the words) regardless of how consumers pay, will tend to internalise the surplus they offer to cardholders in</li> </ul>	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	takes the card before going to or entering a shop or else consumers may be repeat consumers. Either way, accepting the card makes the shop more attractive and results in extra sales. The merchant may then take the card even though she wished that conditional on the customer making a purchase (Reading to the words) who carried American Express cards rather than by a demand for economising on the cost for cash transactions however high this cost may be."  Again, that's obviously correct, isn't it?  A. Yes.  Q. It follows that your MIT-MIF, which only takes account of narrow benefits, is lower than the result that these theories would suggest?  A. My MIT-MIF is, and the calculation of that MIT-MIF is supposed to be consistent with the requirements of the question I have been posed, which is what are the benefits under 101(3) and how do we measure them?  The theory has broader benefits because it is a regulatory literature, which I think we addressed on
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	<ul> <li>A. That is correct.</li> <li>Q. You have already agreed that a merchant which accepts credit cards has a competitive advantage over one which does not, correct?</li> <li>A. It offers the consumer an alternative, yes.</li> <li>Q. Can we go to E3.14, 266, the Rysman and Wright article. If you go to page 7510, it is the second paragraph on that page. It begins "Rochet and Tirole 2002", do you have that? </li> <li>A. Yes, second paragraph.</li> <li>Q. Yes: "Rochet and Tirole 2002 focus on the case of a single card platform in which merchants all obtain the same convenience benefits of accepting cards. Homogenous merchants and consumers face fixed, for example, annual fees for holding a card. They are the first to introduce (Reading to the words) regardless of how consumers pay, will tend to internalise the surplus they offer to cardholders in</li> </ul>	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	takes the card before going to or entering a shop or else consumers may be repeat consumers. Either way, accepting the card makes the shop more attractive and results in extra sales. The merchant may then take the card even though she wished that conditional on the customer making a purchase (Reading to the words) who carried American Express cards rather than by a demand for economising on the cost for cash transactions however high this cost may be."  Again, that's obviously correct, isn't it?  A. Yes.  Q. It follows that your MIT-MIF, which only takes account of narrow benefits, is lower than the result that these theories would suggest?  A. My MIT-MIF is, and the calculation of that MIT-MIF is supposed to be consistent with the requirements of the question I have been posed, which is what are the benefits under 101(3) and how do we measure them?  The theory has broader benefits because it is a regulatory literature, which I think we addressed on

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that merchants take into account that card acceptance

allows them to offer more surplus to their customers who

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that we've just seen by Rysman and Wright and Tirole?

 ${\bf A}.\;$  It would certainly be lower than Rochet and Wright. The

1	Rochet and Tirole article, we have taken if you apply	1	scenario 1 for Deloitte and that produces a lower number
2	Rochet and Tirole properly	2	than the number I have used. My number is in
3	Q. Sorry, which year are we talking about? The 2008 one?	3	scenario 2. Hopefully that clears it up.
4	A. 2008. I should be very clear. They must take cards.	4	MR JUSTICE BARLING: I think the answer is yes, then?
5	If one literally took that article, and indeed,	5	A. Yes.
6	I think Deloittes took that article, and the Commission	6	MR HOSKINS: We have some further questions on the
7	to that article, initially called scenario 1. That's	7	Tirole 2011 article which hopefully will further
8	the tourist test. And the tourist test is where you	8	clarify.
9	just come into the store one time and that's it. And	9	MR JUSTICE BARLING: You are now at 5697?
10	that produces MIT-MIFs which are very low. Indeed, that	10	MR HOSKINS: That's correct, yes. So it's within the same
11	was the MIT-MIF that was in the particulars of claim,	11	article.
12	0.04.	12	A. So we are now at 5697?
13	That's why when it came to the expert report, I took	13	Q. We are now at 5697, that is right.
14	a different view and that is I wanted to actually think	14	A. Okay.
15	about the avoidable costs, scenario 2, to actually	15	Q. It is the second bullet where Tirole says:
16	measure the benefit that I think is consistent with	16	"Merchant demand for card usage could be defined in
17	article 101(3). And that's my expert opinion.	17	two ways: narrow, the net benefit for the merchant, how
18	Q. So your MIT-MIF is less than you would get if you	18	much they directly save when a card payment substitutes
19	applied the Rysman and Wright approach. I think you	19	for a cash or a cheque payment as well as the enablement
20	just accepted that, yes?	20	of transactions which otherwise would not occur."
21	A. Rysman and Wright is a survey article.	21	Pausing there, that is your approach, isn't it?
22	Q. It is this specific theory we just looked at, sorry, in	22	A. The first one, yes, it is. It is about 101(3)(a), the
23	Rysman and Wright, which was at page 5710, if you want	23	efficiencies, and then basically the most important
24	to look at it again, tab 266.	24	thing is actually the fair share for merchants.
25	A. And the specific theory is	25	Q. Then if we go on, he goes on to say so this is:
	,		<u> </u>
	17		19
1	Q. Page 5710. So your MIT-MIF would produce a lower result	1	"Merchant demand for card users can be defined in
2	than if you were to take account of the theory set out	2	two ways"
3	at Rysman and Wright at 5710?	3	Narrow, which is your approach, and broad:
4	A. 5710, let me just go to that.	4	" a concept that further includes the (Reading
5	Q. No, no, sure. It was the two paragraphs we just looked	5	to the words) in the case of a consumer who does not
6	at beginning "Rochet and Tirole	6	need to be attracted through card acceptance, the
7	A. I just want to go back. If I recall the article in	7	hypothetical tourist, while the broader concept applies
8	Wright that would be correct.	8	when the merchant views her card acceptance policy as
9	Q. Can we go back to the Tirole 2011 article, which we have	9	a means to attract consumers to her shop. What the
10	just been looking at in the previous tab, 265?	10	merchants can bear lies between these two benchmarks."
11	A. Yes.	11	Then, if we go to B, halfway down the page:
12	Q. And this time go to 5697.	12	"Implications for policy making.
13	MR JUSTICE BARLING: I'm sorry, it is my fault, I am a bit	13	"Regulated interchange fees should not lie below the
14	confused.	14	level set by the tourist test, which reflects the first
15	I think the witness has said that his approach to	15	benchmark. That is the interchange fee should be at
16	MIT-MIF would produce a lower result than would be	16	least equal to the difference between the merchant's

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benefit from card usage and the acquiring cost."

end of the spectrum for the MIF, will it not?

A. I think that needs to be clarified, sir. The

On the basis of that analysis, you said you agreed

article. Your narrow approach will deliver the lowest

hypothetical tourist, the one-off purchase, produces

scenario 1. Both the Commission and I have had to alter

a very low figure which I have not used. That is

with the theory when we saw it expressed earlier in this

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produced looking at the model on page 5710. Was it your

reply that it would produce a lower result also than the

approach, where you have one single transaction. That

A. 5687 is the traditional approach, the tourist test

is akin -- apart from altering it to valuing only the

merchant benefit not the cardholder benefits. That's

If we change that to be more 101(3), then that's

what Rochet and Tirole do: They maximise user surplus.

model discussed at page 5687?

Trock. But think in terms of the avoidable cost, that   3   so scenario 2. hat produces a higher figure to that the   4   ultimately lowest one you are mentioning. But then that   4   all merchants, not for one.     5   Slower than the other ones.   5   C. Again you need to sometimes just arrower the question that's you.   6     6   Thope that gives you.   7   A. Okay.   7   A.	1	the or take on board the lessons of Rochet and	1	more value than money in the hand later; that's why
4 uithreately lowest one you are mentioning. But then that 5 is lower than the other ones. 5 lower than the other ones. 6 Thope that gives you 7 O. No, that's very clear, thank you 8 The nar and with ego to E3A, please, tab 130A. This 9 is the Rochel and Wright atricle. We have actually got your wature effects for merchants, doesn't It? Net present value effects for merchants value effects for	2	Tirole. But think in terms of the avoidable cost, that	2	I used the phrase "net present value"?
Solution	3	is scenario 2, that produces a higher figure than the	3	A. The question is whether this produces a net benefit for
The period of	4	ultimately lowest one you are mentioning. But then that	4	all merchants, not for one.
Then can with he go to E36, please, tab 130A. This is the Robbet and Wriph article. We have actually got two versions of it and they are slightly different. So 10 watus effects for merchants, doesn't tif Net present value effects for merchants on the present value effects for merchants, despite the present value effects for merchants on the pres	5	is lower than the other ones.	5	Q. Again, you need to sometimes just answer the question
Then can with he go to E3.6, please, tab 130A. This is is he Rochet and Wright article. We have actually got to two versions of it and they are slightly different. So 10 value effects. It is a marrow question.  11 I would like to take you to the one that was published 11 A. Yes, it does 12 D. A. Yes, it does 12 D. The shifting forward of Consumption produces net present value effects. It is a marrow question.  12 In the Journal of Banking and Finance. That is at 12 D. Can we go back to E3.14, please.  13 page, 32 behind this tab.  14 It is the second column, the final paragraph, which 15 begins "nour model credit cards". Do you see that?  15 begins "nour model credit cards". Do you see that?  16 If it is the second column, last paragraph.  17 A Yes, I see that.  18 Q. "In our model, credit cards can be used for two types of 18 have enough money in his bank account to purchase the good or service immediately. (Either the purchase was undersome outside the cards of the purchases was undersome outside the cards of the purchases, where credit is necessary for purchases to be 22 purchases, where credit is necessary for purchases to be 23 realised.  19 purchases. (Reading to the words) available to 23 realised.  20 convertee the purchase, such as unplanned purchases impulse 12 an important benefit for the merchant who would then lose.  21 23 realised.  22 purchases. (Reading to the words) available to 2 complete the purchase, or for purchases for which the 2 Again, that's obviously right, isn't it?  23 deferment of payment facilitates the transaction. Thus 3 A There may be this benefit.  24 an important benefit for the merchant.''  25 complete the purchase, or for purchases for which the 3 deferment of payment facilitates the transaction. Thus 3 A There may be this benefit.  26 and the major reason explaining why more channess expert where were value is used to accept credit 4 Cards and, indeed, are willing to pay higher fees 5 do so, compared to the fees paid to accept credit 5 cards and why print to the. (Rea	6	I hope that gives you	6	that's put.
sis the Rochet and Wright article. We have actually got two versions of it and they are slightly different. So 10 value effects. It is a narrow question.  1 ivoud like to take you to the one that was published 11 A Yes, it does.  2 in the Journal of Banking and Finance. That is at 12 O. C. an we go back to E3.14, please.  3 page. 33 behind this tab. 12 O. C. an we go back to E3.14, please.  4 It is the second column, the final paragraph, which 14 O. You won't. Back to tab 265, the Tirole article. This begins 'in our model credit cards'. Do you see that? 15 Itimes 15688.  16 It is the second column, last paragraph.  17 A Yes, I see that. 16 O'. In our model, credit cards can be used for two types of 18 years. 19 the second column, last paragraph. 19 the second column, last paragraph	7	Q. No, that's very clear, thank you.	7	A. Okay.
two versions of it and they are slightly different. So   1	8	Then can with he go to E3.6, please, tab 130A. This	8	Q. The shifting forward of consumption produces net present
It is to lournal of Banking and Finance. That is at 12	9	is the Rochet and Wright article. We have actually got	9	value effects for merchants, doesn't it? Net present
in the Journal of Banking and Finance. That is at page. 33 behind this tab.  13 A. Dot still need E6?  14 It is the second column, the final paragraph, which begins "in our model credit cards". Do you see that?  15 begins "in our model credit cards". Do you see that?  16 It is the second column, last paragraph.  16 You see at the bottom of page 5688, Tirole article. This begins "in our model credit cards and be used for two types of the transactions. Ordinary purchases for regular assumed to provide identical benefits, and for credit the purchases where credit is necessary for purchases to be a purchases, where credit is necessary for purchases to be a purchases, where credit is necessary for purchases to be a purchases, where credit is necessary for purchases to be a purchases, where credit is necessary for purchases to be a purchases, or purchases, out as unplanned purchases, impulse a purchases. (Reading to the words).  20 purchases. (Reading to the words). available to a deferment of payment facilitates the transaction. Thus a deferment of payment facilitates the transaction. Thus a deferment of payment facilitates the transaction. Thus a properties and the purchases would not make.  10 an important benefit for the merchant."  11 Again, that's obviously right, isn't it?  12 an important benefit for the merchant."  13 A. There may be this benefit.  14 Corect.  15 A. There may be this benefit.  16 Corect.  17 Again, that's obviously right, isn't it?  18 A corect.  19 Query and the purchases of the words).  20 Corect.  21 Again, your MIT-MIF is inconsistent with that analysis, sin't it?  22 Again, your MIT-MIF is inconsistent with that analysis, sin't it?  23 A there may be this benefit.  24 A Corect.  25 A pain that's word was a pain provided by credit and the word of pain percentants often solven on your efficient.  26 A Pes, and t	10	two versions of it and they are slightly different. So	10	value effects. It is a narrow question.
The process of the second column, the final paragraph, which   14   15   15   15   15   16   16   16   17   17   18   17   18   18   18   18	11	I would like to take you to the one that was published	11	A. Yes, it does.
14 It is the second column, the final paragraph, which begins "in our model credit cards". Do you see that? 15 begins "in our model credit cards". Do you see that? 16 It is the second column, last paragraph. 16 You see at the bottom of page 5688. Tirole says: 17 A Yes, I see that. 18 Q. "In our model, credit cards can be used for two types of 18 have enough money in his bank account to purchase the good or service immediately. Either the purchase was convenience usage for which cash or a debit card are 20 unforeseen or the transaction costs of asking for an overdraft facility at his bank were perceived as high. Were the merchant not to accept credit cards, the transaction would not take place, generating a loss for the cardholder but also for the merchant who would then lose(Reading to the words) available to 20 unforeseen or the transaction would not take place, generating a loss for the cardholder but also for the merchant who would then lose(Reading to the words) available to 20 unforeseen or the transaction would not take place, generating a loss for the cardholder but also for the merchant who would then lose(Reading to the words) available to 21 an important benefit for the merchant. 12 Again, that's obviously right, isn't it? 20 an important benefit for the merchant. 23 an important benefit for the merchant. 24 and why prior to the(Reading to the words) available to 25 sales that they otherwise would not make. 25 A There may be this benefit. 34 Co. Say it again? I didn't quite catch it. 34 Co. Say it again? I didn't quite catch it. 34 Co. Say it again? I didn't quite catch it. 34 Co. Say it again? I didn't quite catch it. 34 Co. Say it again? I didn't quite catch it. 35 Co. But if it does miss a sale then the benefit is missed, yes? 35 Co. But it does miss a sale then the benefit is missed, yes? 35 Co. But it is does miss a sale then the benefit is missed	12	in the Journal of Banking and Finance. That is at	12	Q. Can we go back to E3.14, please.
begins "In our model credit cards". Do you see that?  15 It is the second column, last paragraph.  16 It is the second column, last paragraph.  17 A Yes, I see that.  18 Q. "In our model, credit cards can be used for two types of transactions. Ordinary purchases for regular 19 good or service immediately. Either the purchase was unforsseen or the transaction costs of asking for assumed to provide identical benefits, and for credit 21 assumed to provide identical benefits, and for credit 22 purchases, where credit is necessary for purchases to be 22 high. Were the merchant not to accept credit cards, the transaction sould not take place, generating a loss for the cardholder but also for the merchant who would then types of purchases, such as unplanned purchases, impulse 25 purchases. (Reading to the words). available to 23 an important benefit for the merchant who would then 10se (Reading to the words). available to 24 offering credit allows individual merchants to make 25 asles that they otherwise would not make.  25 allows individual merchants to make 26 with the 3 allows individual merchants to make 27 yes?  26 to do so, compared to the fees paid to accept credit 27 yes?  27 think, the major reason explaining why merchants accept credit 28 and indeed, are willing to pay higher fees 29 to do so, compared to the fees paid to accept credit 29 yes and will refuse the merchants of the words). 20 High good so, and why prior to the (Reading to the words). 21 was much more widely used than today. 21 was much more widely used than today. 21 was much more widely used than today. 21 yes? 22 was much more widely used than today. 21 yes? 22 you agree? 22 A yes, and they pay back the next month. 22 you agree? 23 A It will induce it one period and then reduce it the 23 you agree? 24 you agree? 25 you agree? 26 A yes, and they pay back the next month. 26 you agree? 26 A yes, and they pay back the next month. 27 you agree? 28 A less hill they pay back the next month. 29 you agree? 29 A yes, and they pay back the next	13	page .33 behind this tab.	13	A. Do I still need E6?
16 It is the second column, last paragraph. 17 A. Yes, I see that. 2 "In our model, credit cards can be used for two types of 18 have enough money in his bank account to purchase the 19 transactions. Ordinary purchases for regular 20 convenience usage for which cash or a debit card are 20 unforeseen or the transaction costs of asking for 21 assumed to provide identical benefits, and for credit 21 assumed to provide identical benefits, and for credit 22 purchases, where credit is necessary for purchases to be 22 high. Were the merchant not to accept credit cards, the 23 realised. 23 think, the cardiolate but also for the mark who would then 19 types of purchases, such as unplanned purchases, impulse 25 lose (Reading to the words) is therefore 24 the cardiolate but also for the mark who would then 19 types of purchases, or for purchases, impulse 25 lose (Reading to the words) is therefore 24 offering credit allows individual merchants to make 25 asles that they otherwise would not make. 25 asles that they otherwise would not make. 25 asles that they otherwise would not make. 26 credit cards and, indeed, are willing to pay higher fees 3 credit cards and, indeed, are willing to pay higher fees 3 credit cards and, indeed, are willing to pay higher fees 3 credit cards and, indeed, are willing to pay higher fees 3 days, your MIT-MIF is inconsistent with that 2 Again, your MIT-MIF is inconsistent with that 3 are you agree? 4 A Yes, and they p	14	It is the second column, the final paragraph, which	14	Q. You won't. Back to tab 265, the Tirole article. This
A Yes, I see that.  O "In our model, credit cards can be used for two types of 18 have enough money in his bank account to purchase the transactions. Ordinary purchases for regular 19 good or service immediately. Either the purchase was unforcesen or the transaction costs of asking for assumed to provide identical benefits, and for credit 21 an overdraft facility at his bank were perceived as unforcesen or the transaction costs of asking for assumed to provide identical benefits, and for credit 21 an overdraft facility at his bank were perceived as high. Were the merchant not to accept credit cards, the transaction would not lake place, generating a loss for the cardholder but also for the merchant who would then be used to the cardholder but also for the merchant who would then be used to be used to be used to be used. The merchant is the cardholder but also for the merchant who would then be used.  21 23  1 purchases(Reading to the words) available to 23 an important benefit for the merchant.*  2 complete the purchase, or for purchases for which the 2 Again, that's obviously right, isn't it?  3 deferment of payment facilitates the transaction. Thus 3 deferment of payment facilitates the transaction of the cordinary payment in the store of the merchant.*  4 offering credit allows individual merchants to make 4 0. Say it again? I didn't quite catch it.  5 asies that they otherwise would not make. 5 A There may be this benefit. 6 But it is benefit to do so, compared to the fees paid to accept credit 5 Q. But if it does miss a sale then the benefit is missed, yes?  10 cards and why prior to the(Reading to the words) 10 was much more widely used than today.*  11 sizeable. For durable goods, large merchants often 5 yes?  12 Again, that is correct, but I'm not sure that actually - 1 yes good to the despect of the payment of the words)	15	begins "in our model credit cards". Do you see that?	15	time at 5688.
0. "In our model, credit cards can be used for two types of transactions. Ordinary purchases for regular convenience usage for which cash or a debit card are convenience usage for which cash or a debit card are convenience usage for which cash or a debit card are convenience usage for which cash or a debit card are convenience usage for which cash or a debit card are convenience usage for which cash or a debit card are convenience usage for which cash or a debit card are convenience usage for which cash or a debit card are convenience usage for which cash or a debit card are convenience usage for which cash or a debit card are convenience usage for which cash or a convenience usage for which cash or a convenience usage for which cash or realised purchases, where credit is necessary for purchases to be convenience usage for which cash or realised convenience usage for which cash or credit cards and under the purchase, or for purchases for which the types of purchases, such as unplanned purchases, impulse convenience usage for which as unplanned purchases, including the unplanned purchases, including to the words) and interest for the merchant who would then the words) and interest for the merchant who would then the words in the words purchase solve in the cash at the port the words would not make.  1 an important benefit for the merchant who would then the words in the	16	It is the second column, last paragraph.	16	You see at the bottom of page 5688, Tirole says:
transactions. Ordinary purchases for regular 19 good or service immediately. Either the purchase was convenience usage for which cash or a debit card are 20 unforeseen or the transaction costs of asking for assumed to provide identical benefits, and for credit 21 an overdraft facility at his bank were perceived as 122 purchases, where credit is necessary for purchases to be 22 high. Were the merchant not to accept credit cards, the realised. 23 transaction would not take place, generating a loss for the cardholder but also for the merchant who would then lose(Reading to the words) a state of the cardholder but also for the merchant who would then lose(Reading to the words) a state of the merchant.*  21 23 23 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	17	A. Yes, I see that.	17	"Suppose first that a customer in the shop does not
convenience usage for which cash or a debit card are assumed to provide identical benefits, and for credit 21 an overdraft facility at his bank were perceived as purchases, where credit is necessary for purchases to be 22 high. Were the merchant not to accept credit cards, the transaction would not take place, generating a loss for the cardholder but also for the merchant who would then types of purchases, such as unplanned purchases, impulse 25 lose(Reading to the words) is therefore  21 23  1 purchases(Reading to the words) available to complete the purchase, or for purchases for which the 2 Again, that's obviously right, isn't it?  3 deferment of payment facilitates the transaction. Thus 3 A. There may be this benefit. 4 Offering credit allows individual merchants to make 4 Offering credit allows individual merchants to make 5 A. There may be this benefit. 6 "The ability to make these incremental sales is, we 6 D. But if it does miss a sale then the benefit is missed, yes?  10 cards, and why prior to the (Reading to the words) 10 "There is indirect evidence that this benefit may be cards, and why prior to the (Reading to the words) 10 "There is indirect evidence that this benefit may be analysis, isn't it?  A Correct. 14 a new load on the fees paid to accept credit analysis, isn't it?  A Correct. 14 a new load on other words in the words of the	18	Q. "In our model, credit cards can be used for two types of	18	have enough money in his bank account to purchase the
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22	25	Q. But in economic terms, money in the hand earlier has	25	U. I nat's what I would like to come on to. Let's go to
		22		24

1	D2.1, tab 3, which is your second report. If we go to	1	via a loan. Here, we are talking about whether there
2	page 555, it begins at the previous page, 554. At	2	are in this section is about whether there are
3	paragraph 653, you are dealing with aggregate merchant	3	aggregate merchant benefits.
4	benefits.	4	Q. I'm dealing with the likelihood that the man in the
5	In the last sentence of paragraph 653, you say:	5	street who wants to make a purchase a bit earlier than
6	"Thus, an increased use of credit cards is more	6	usual will either take the interest-free period on his
7	likely to crowd out other types of consumer loans rather	7	credit card or go through the formal process of
8	than to lead to more borrowing."	8	obtaining a personal loan from the bank. It is obvious
9	It is very unlikely that consumer loans would be	9	that in the majority of cases the former will be
10	used in many instances where a credit card is used to	10	preferable because it is much less hassle, correct?
11	make individual purchases, isn't it?	11	A. It can be less hassle. I would refer you to the FCA
12	A. There's always an alternative. The banks the point	12	chapter 5, which has a very good discussion on this.
13	here is the banks offer credit and it is profitable to	13	Q. You told us before that you are aware of section 75 of
14	do so. You can then basically use your debit card	14	the Consumer Credit Act 1974?
15	because the loan money would be in your current account	15	A. Yes.
16	and the debit card is attached to the current account.	16	Q. That makes credit providers liable on the same basis as
17	So the alternative to a credit card here is maybe	17	suppliers for breach of contract to misrepresentation?
18	actually the debit card.	18	A. Yes.
19	Q. But only if the person who wants to make the purchase	19	Q. Now, that's a benefit for holders of credit cards,
20	has sufficient money in their account at the relevant	20	isn't it?
21	time to make the purchase, otherwise the debit card is	21	A. It is a benefit for holders of credit cards, yes.
22	not an alternative?	22	Q. That legal right is particularly important in
23	A. For example, if it is a large transaction one would hope	23	e-commerce, isn't it, because it encourages consumers to
24	they actually understand how much they have in their	24	transact with merchants they may know nothing about safe
25	current account and also think about whether they can	25	in the knowledge that if anything goes wrong they will
	25		27

end of each month but wants to buy something before then. So they know at the end of the month they will have the money, but they don't have it now. They might well choose to use their credit card to make that purchase earlier than would otherwise be possible, correct? A. They would, and then they -- if they don't repay it, then the next month they have to have the principal and then there is interest on top. So they are worse off the next period. Q. A worker in that position is much more likely to use a credit card rather than go through the burdensome process of trying to obtain a personal loan to make that purchase, is he not? A. They may do, but there's no additional sale overall because the next period they actually have to pay off the interest on the principal. If they keep it any longer, that builds up.

Q. The truth is although there is some overlap, credit

are they, in practical terms?

cards and consumer loans are not very close substitutes,

A. The issue is whether the bank wishes to offer money. It

can offer money via a credit card. It can offer money

Q. Absolutely. So imagine a worker who gets paid at the

afford the purchase.

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have a claim against their credit card provider,correct?

A. Yes, the law provides an underpinning. It is notthe MIF.

Q. There may also be a benefit for merchants insofar as the cardholder looks to its credit card provider for compensation rather than the merchant, correct?

A. The merchants -- the benefit is the -- the merchant in terms of online sales, it is another distribution channel. So it is just a matter of whether they benefit from the additional sale.

Q. I've not made my question clear enough and it is myfault.

14 A. Okay. Please.

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Q. Imagine a situation in which there is in fact something wrong with the goods purchased and the consumer makes the claim against the credit card provider rather than the merchant. That's a benefit for the merchant, isn't it?

isn't it?A. The mercha

A. The merchant benefits to the extent the cardholder actually gets his or her money back.

2.2 Q. From the credit card provider rather than the merchant?

A. From the credit card rather than the merchant, but it is a basic thing that this would happen anyway.

Q. Can we go to page 565 in your second report.

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1	Paragraph 699 begins:	1	table 5.1, but we both need to bear in mind that the
2	"However, this overestimates the benefits that	2	figures are confidential, so we can't say the specific
3	merchants receive from card payments as compared to	3	figures out aloud.
4	cash. This is because a proportion of these costs	4	You will see in the table 5.1, the heading "Cost
5	(Reading to the words) just as safe as cash		category":
6	payments.	6	"Credit and fraud(Reading to the words)
7	"These costs do not create benefits to merchants	7	credit write-offs."
8	above the use of cash. They just prevent that merchants	8	Then there are two percentage figures to the right
9	are much worse off because of card payments. If	9	of that. Do you have that?
10	(Reading to the words) cash to cards does not	10	A. Sorry, could you do that again, please, Mr Hoskins?
11	create any safety related efficiencies or benefits.	11	Q. Of course. So it's table 5.1. Then there are certain
12	Thus, only that proportion of costs which serves to make	12	figures, and to the left of them there is the heading in
13	cards safer than cash can be seen as creating a benefit	13	bold "Cost category". Then the first entry is:
14	to merchants."	14	"Credit and fraud losses including risk control of
15	On that basis do you agree that a merchant obtains	15	which credit write-offs," then there are two figures for
16	a benefit when a customer pays by card but subsequently	16	credit write-offs in percentages.
17	defaults on payments to his issuing bank?	17	Are you with me?
18	A. What I'm not clear is how that is then safer than cash.	18	A. Yes, I am.
19	Q. But do you agree that a merchant obtains a benefit when	19	Q. Those credit write-offs of which merchants get the
20	a customer pays by card but subsequently defaults on	20	benefit compare favourably with the average level of the
21	payment to his issuing bank?	21	MasterCard MIF which was under 1% for the period of the
22	A. Again, that doesn't tell me why cash is not to be	22	claim, don't they?
23	compared.	23	A. The point here is that this is a cost borne by the
24	Q. Let's leave that and answer the particular question,	24	banks, the issuers, at the same time they benefit from
25	which is: do you agree that a merchant obtains a benefit	25	the revenue. There is no additionality. As I mentioned
	, °		•
	29		31
-1			
1	when a customer pays by card but subsequently defaults	1	a minute ago, this is not a benefit to merchants in
2	when a customer pays by card but subsequently defaults on payment to his issuing bank?	1 2	a minute ago, this is not a benefit to merchants in terms of resulting from the MIF.
	on payment to his issuing bank?  A. There is an element okay, I will agree the cost of		
2	on payment to his issuing bank?	2	terms of resulting from the MIF.
2	on payment to his issuing bank?  A. There is an element okay, I will agree the cost of	2	terms of resulting from the MIF.  Q. But you did accept that in relation to default payments,
2 3 4	on payment to his issuing bank?  A. There is an element okay, I will agree the cost of default on that payment may be a benefit for the	2 3 4	terms of resulting from the MIF.  Q. But you did accept that in relation to default payments, the merchants do benefit, or at least you say the
2 3 4 5	on payment to his issuing bank?  A. There is an element okay, I will agree the cost of default on that payment may be a benefit for the merchant. I do not quite see why that is compared with	2 3 4 5	terms of resulting from the MIF.  Q. But you did accept that in relation to default payments, the merchants do benefit, or at least you say the merchant benefits from additional sales, correct?
2 3 4 5 6	on payment to his issuing bank?  A. There is an element okay, I will agree the cost of default on that payment may be a benefit for the merchant. I do not quite see why that is compared with cash, where the efficiency lies.	2 3 4 5 6	terms of resulting from the MIF.  Q. But you did accept that in relation to default payments, the merchants do benefit, or at least you say the merchant benefits from additional sales, correct?  A. No, I said additional sales, a merchant, not all
2 3 4 5 6 7	on payment to his issuing bank?  A. There is an element okay, I will agree the cost of default on that payment may be a benefit for the merchant. I do not quite see why that is compared with cash, where the efficiency lies.  So if we are moving from cash to cards, which is	2 3 4 5 6 7	terms of resulting from the MIF.  Q. But you did accept that in relation to default payments, the merchants do benefit, or at least you say the merchant benefits from additional sales, correct?  A. No, I said additional sales, a merchant, not all merchants
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	on payment to his issuing bank?  A. There is an element okay, I will agree the cost of default on that payment may be a benefit for the merchant. I do not quite see why that is compared with cash, where the efficiency lies.  So if we are moving from cash to cards, which is what the efficiency is, what is the additional benefit that we are deriving here and where does the MIF actually come into this?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	terms of resulting from the MIF.  Q. But you did accept that in relation to default payments, the merchants do benefit, or at least you say the merchant benefits from additional sales, correct?  A. No, I said additional sales, a merchant, not all merchants  Q. Yes.  A. That is the point that we get to when we think about measurement.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	on payment to his issuing bank?  A. There is an element okay, I will agree the cost of default on that payment may be a benefit for the merchant. I do not quite see why that is compared with cash, where the efficiency lies.  So if we are moving from cash to cards, which is what the efficiency is, what is the additional benefit that we are deriving here and where does the MIF actually come into this?  Q. And therefore in those sorts of sales what happens is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	terms of resulting from the MIF.  Q. But you did accept that in relation to default payments, the merchants do benefit, or at least you say the merchant benefits from additional sales, correct?  A. No, I said additional sales, a merchant, not all merchants  Q. Yes.  A. That is the point that we get to when we think about measurement.  Q. Yes. But individual merchants you accepted benefit from
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	on payment to his issuing bank?  A. There is an element okay, I will agree the cost of default on that payment may be a benefit for the merchant. I do not quite see why that is compared with cash, where the efficiency lies.  So if we are moving from cash to cards, which is what the efficiency is, what is the additional benefit that we are deriving here and where does the MIF actually come into this?  Q. And therefore in those sorts of sales what happens is they lead to additional transactions by customers who have access to credit cards but don't have the cash to make a transaction. So a merchant therefore makes more sales than he would if all customers had to pay in cash.  A. A merchant. We have not identified that that is a benefit to all merchants.  Q. But you accept the premise I just put?  A. I accept part of the premise you just put.  Q. Which bit do you accept and which bit do you not accept?  A. I think I have just said we have not established that this is a benefit to all merchants, and I do not think	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	terms of resulting from the MIF.  Q. But you did accept that in relation to default payments, the merchants do benefit, or at least you say the merchant benefits from additional sales, correct?  A. No, I said additional sales, a merchant, not all merchants Q. Yes.  A. That is the point that we get to when we think about measurement.  Q. Yes. But individual merchants you accepted benefit from that sort of default transaction, yes?  A. There may be a benefit to the extent that there is that the bank takes up the cost, but the bank takes up the cost because it makes increased revenue from the credit card.  Q. But the merchant makes a sale, receives money for the sale that it would not otherwise have got because the bank pays rather than the customer who cannot pay?  A. It is a bit like the analogy that MasterCard ought to be asked by Sainsbury's for a contribution to the shop till wages. You know, this is something that is provided
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	on payment to his issuing bank?  A. There is an element okay, I will agree the cost of default on that payment may be a benefit for the merchant. I do not quite see why that is compared with cash, where the efficiency lies.  So if we are moving from cash to cards, which is what the efficiency is, what is the additional benefit that we are deriving here and where does the MIF actually come into this?  Q. And therefore in those sorts of sales what happens is they lead to additional transactions by customers who have access to credit cards but don't have the cash to make a transaction. So a merchant therefore makes more sales than he would if all customers had to pay in cash.  A. A merchant. We have not identified that that is a benefit to all merchants.  Q. But you accept the premise I just put?  A. I accept part of the premise you just put.  Q. Which bit do you accept and which bit do you not accept?  A. I think I have just said we have not established that this is a benefit to all merchants, and I do not think we have accepted this is a benefit derived from the MIF.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	terms of resulting from the MIF.  Q. But you did accept that in relation to default payments, the merchants do benefit, or at least you say the merchant benefits from additional sales, correct?  A. No, I said additional sales, a merchant, not all merchants Q. Yes.  A. That is the point that we get to when we think about measurement.  Q. Yes. But individual merchants you accepted benefit from that sort of default transaction, yes?  A. There may be a benefit to the extent that there is that the bank takes up the cost, but the bank takes up the cost because it makes increased revenue from the credit card.  Q. But the merchant makes a sale, receives money for the sale that it would not otherwise have got because the bank pays rather than the customer who cannot pay?  A. It is a bit like the analogy that MasterCard ought to be asked by Sainsbury's for a contribution to the shop till wages. You know, this is something that is provided with a credit card, this is a service. You have got
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	on payment to his issuing bank?  A. There is an element okay, I will agree the cost of default on that payment may be a benefit for the merchant. I do not quite see why that is compared with cash, where the efficiency lies.  So if we are moving from cash to cards, which is what the efficiency is, what is the additional benefit that we are deriving here and where does the MIF actually come into this?  Q. And therefore in those sorts of sales what happens is they lead to additional transactions by customers who have access to credit cards but don't have the cash to make a transaction. So a merchant therefore makes more sales than he would if all customers had to pay in cash.  A. A merchant. We have not identified that that is a benefit to all merchants.  Q. But you accept the premise I just put?  A. I accept part of the premise you just put.  Q. Which bit do you accept and which bit do you not accept?  A. I think I have just said we have not established that this is a benefit to all merchants, and I do not think we have accepted this is a benefit derived from the MIF.  Q. Can we go to D3, tab 3, which is Dr Niels' first report.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	terms of resulting from the MIF.  Q. But you did accept that in relation to default payments, the merchants do benefit, or at least you say the merchant benefits from additional sales, correct?  A. No, I said additional sales, a merchant, not all merchants Q. Yes.  A. That is the point that we get to when we think about measurement.  Q. Yes. But individual merchants you accepted benefit from that sort of default transaction, yes?  A. There may be a benefit to the extent that there is that the bank takes up the cost, but the bank takes up the cost because it makes increased revenue from the credit card.  Q. But the merchant makes a sale, receives money for the sale that it would not otherwise have got because the bank pays rather than the customer who cannot pay?  A. It is a bit like the analogy that MasterCard ought to be asked by Sainsbury's for a contribution to the shop till wages. You know, this is something that is provided with a credit card, this is a service. You have got a cost, there is a revenue associated with it at the

1	To the extent we are talking about transaction	1	MR JUSTICE BARLING: Right. So anyone who is entitled to
2	costs, which is the processing costs and to some extent	2	remain during the claimant's confidential material being
3	a fraud cost, the funding costs are a 28-day period.	3	canvassed, can remain because it is only going to be the
4	Then that's where my point 2 comes from. And the	4	claimant's confidential material.
5	funding costs I say are not in necessarily in Visa 2 for	5	So we will take a short break now while you work out
6	domestics, so you don't include those. And the rest are	6	whether you are entitled to be here or not. Thank you.
7	basically credit costs which are borne by the issuer and	7	(11.20 am)
8	they get the revenue.	8	(End of open session)
9	I hope I'm clear.	9	(A short break)
10	Q. You disagree with Dr Niels that the availability of	10	(11.36 am)
11	credit leads to a long-term increase in aggregate	11	(Beginning of yellow confidentiality session - REDACTED)
12	spending by consumers, don't you?	12	(4.20 pm)
13	A. Yes, I do.	13	` ' '
14	Q. But you don't suggest, do you, that the correct position	14	
15	has been conclusively proved either way, do you?	15	
16	A. I think actually that, not to invoke sort of	16	
17	Margaret Thatcher, but most people do not kind of	17	
18	believe that having a credit card or increasing the	18	
19	number of credit cards necessarily increases aggregate	19	
20	spend in the economy.	20	
21	Q. But there are views expressed both ways in the	21	
		22	
22	literature, correct?	23	
23	A. I think mostly they are on my side.		
24	Q. But there are views expressed both ways in the	24	
25	literature?	25	
	33		35
1	A. There is some evidence produced by Dr Niels, but as	1	INDEX
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2	I said, I don't believe that is conclusive evidence	2	PAGE
2	I said, I don't believe that is conclusive evidence sufficient to conclude there is additional sales at the	2	
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3	sufficient to conclude there is additional sales at the merchant levels.	3	PAGE (Open session)1
3 4	sufficient to conclude there is additional sales at the	3 4	PAGE (Open session)1 Housekeeping1 MR NILS VON HINTEN REED (continued)8 Cross-examination by MR HOSKINS8
3 4 5	sufficient to conclude there is additional sales at the merchant levels.  MR HOSKINS: Sir, I now have to move into confidential elements so I'm in your hands as to how to structure the	3 4 5 6	PAGE (Open session)1 Housekeeping1 MR NILS VON HINTEN REED (continued)8 Cross-examination by MR HOSKINS8 (continued)
3 4 5 6 7	sufficient to conclude there is additional sales at the merchant levels.  MR HOSKINS: Sir, I now have to move into confidential elements so I'm in your hands as to how to structure the morning.	3 4 5 6	PAGE (Open session)
3 4 5 6 7 8	sufficient to conclude there is additional sales at the merchant levels.  MR HOSKINS: Sir, I now have to move into confidential elements so I'm in your hands as to how to structure the morning.  MR JUSTICE BARLING: You are satisfied it can't be done	3 4 5 6	PAGE (Open session)
3 4 5 6 7	sufficient to conclude there is additional sales at the merchant levels.  MR HOSKINS: Sir, I now have to move into confidential elements so I'm in your hands as to how to structure the morning.  MR JUSTICE BARLING: You are satisfied it can't be done MR HOSKINS: No, I have to do something on this topic and	3 4 5 6 7 8	PAGE (Open session)
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	sufficient to conclude there is additional sales at the merchant levels.  MR HOSKINS: Sir, I now have to move into confidential elements so I'm in your hands as to how to structure the morning.  MR JUSTICE BARLING: You are satisfied it can't be done MR HOSKINS: No, I have to do something on this topic and then I move into pass-through where all of Sainsbury's	3 4 5 6 7 8	PAGE (Open session)
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	sufficient to conclude there is additional sales at the merchant levels.  MR HOSKINS: Sir, I now have to move into confidential elements so I'm in your hands as to how to structure the morning.  MR JUSTICE BARLING: You are satisfied it can't be done MR HOSKINS: No, I have to do something on this topic and then I move into pass-through where all of Sainsbury's pricing methodology is confidential. It is just not possible to tip toe through that.  MR JUSTICE BARLING: Okay. I think what we will do in that	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	PAGE (Open session)
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