Case No: 1262/5/7/16 (T) IN THE COMPETITION APPEAL TRIBUNAL

Competition Appeal Tribunal Victoria House Bloomsbury Place London WC1A 2EB

Before:

MR JUSTICE MARCUS SMITH
MR PETER FREEMAN CBE,QC (Hon)and MR BRIAN LANDERS

Between:

AGENTS' MUTUAL LIMITED Claimant

and

GASCOIGNE HALMAN LIMITED (T/A GASCOIGNE HALMAN)
Defendant

MR ALAN MACLEAN QC and MR JOSH HOLMES appeared on behalf of the Claimant

MR PAUL HARRIS QC and MR PHILIP WOOLFE appeared on behalf of the Defendant

1	Monday, 20 February 2017	1	it liked, but now it is restricted to in what we contend
2	(10.30 am)	2	is to be viewed as output to a maximum of two, one of
3	Housekeeping	3	which of course is OTM.
4	MR HARRIS: Good morning, members of the Tribunal.	4	As you know that we say causes damage in a number of
5	Mr Maclean and I, subject to the views of the Tribunal,	5	respects, including to my client. The prices have gone
6	are agreed there ought to be a short window at the very	6	up in those circumstances, relative to the
7	end of the day for a reply from me. I am obviously in	7	counter-factual. As you know, that is the force of our
8	the Tribunal's hands as regards how long that should	8	expert evidence. We may have an interchange about that
9	last.	9	in due course. But we say of course that there has also
10	I am further in the Tribunal's hands as to how they	10	been damage to consumers, so beyond GHL, and that's
11	want me to deal with the oral closing. Plainly I have	11	because prices have gone up to estate agents, no matter
12	some topics that I would like to address, by no means	12	which selection of portals you have regard to, and if
13	all, that would be impossible. But I am equally keen	13	and insofar as the prices have been then passed on to
14	that the Tribunal should address me, if you like, and	14	downstream consumers of estate agents, that's adverse to
15	ask me about concerns or issues or lack of clarity as	15	them. In any event, it is adverse to estate agents,
16	they see it in my case.	16	including my client.
17	So I am happy we begin with that, or that I start	17	And of course there is another obvious downstream
18	and there be an interchange as and as when appropriate.	18	effect, which is that by being restricted in this
19	THE CHAIRMAN: I think the latter is probably the best	19	parameter of competition, the client's properties can't
20	course, Mr Harris. If you start, we'll interrupt as and	20	be as exposed as they would otherwise be in any
21	when we see the occasion as merited.	21	counter-factual situation and therefore there is less
22	MR HARRIS: Yes.	22	competition for those clients' properties. They are not
23	MR MACLEAN: Sorry, just as you came in, Mr Harris and	23	being exposed, it is what Miss Frew referred to as the
24	I were discussing, we hadn't quite got to proposals as	24	auction principle.
25	to how we might cut up the day. But it seems to me that	25	So what we say on this, what is now clearly
	5 1 7		,
	Page 2		Page 4
1	Ma Hamia is sight ha is sucided to a shoot such at	1	and this had a sent to be in a consequence of a consequence
1 2	Mr Harris is right, he is entitled to a short reply at the end. One obvious possibility is if Mr Harris had	1	established portals being a key parameter of competition
3	from now, until 12.45, two and a quarter hours or just	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\3 \end{vmatrix}$	between estate agents incidentally, of course exactly the words used by the CMA in its 27 March 2015 letter
4	about, and I had the same. That would then take us	4	there has been a restriction of competition as regards
5	until 4 o'clock and Mr Harris would then have 15 minutes	5	that parameter in the estate agency market. And that
6	to reply and may be done by 4.15, but obviously it's a		has been a direct adverse effect not just to my client,
7	matter for the Tribunal.	6 7	but to other clients in other estate agents in similar
8	THE CHAIRMAN: If that makes sense as a broad template, Mr	8	positions with the corollary of further adverse effects
	•	_	*
9 10	Harris	9	further downstream.
11	MR HARRIS: Yes, thank you. THE CHAIRMAN: let's proceed on that basis.	10	THE CHAIRMAN: That begs the question you may say it
12	•	12	doesn't matter but I'll raise it why did your client
13	MR HARRIS: I am grateful.		sign up to the restriction in the first place?
13	Closing submissions by MR HARRIS MR HARRIS: The first point I would like to address is the	13 14	MR HARRIS: Oh, well, that is very easy to answer, sir.
15	negative impact that the central restriction in this	15	That is because the evidence has been quite clear,
16	case has had upon my client, Gascoigne Halman, the	16	including from the estate agents adduced by my learned
17	case has had upon my chent, Gascolghe riannan, the central restriction obviously being the OOP rule.	17	friend's side, that they regard it as a means to restrict competition between them, therefore reduce
18		18	_
18	What we say is indisputable now in the light of the evidence is that the portals are a key parameter of	19	their costs, and that's the answer. There is an
20	competition for estate agents. So it goes without	20	anti-competitive motive. It wasn't just on the part of
20	saying therefore that the One Other Portal rule	20 21	my client, but it was on the part of Mr Symons, Mr Wyatt
21		21 22	and all the others. What they knew full well was that
23	restricts the ability on the part of my client to	23	costs were rising and they didn't like that. The last
23	compete using that parameter, to put it at its most simple, otherwise GHL would have been able to compete	23	they wanted was for costs to rise, so how do you reduce
		25	cost as a collective? What you do is you collectively restrict your output, therefore you reduce what you're
75			
25	using three, four, five or frankly however many portals	23	resurce your output, incretore you reduce what you're
25	Page 3	23	Page 5

2

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

q

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

spending on it, but the corollary of that are these anti-competitive effects.

As it happens, we know it also had a series of anti-competitive objects, by which I mean for present purposes both subjective anti-competitive intentions, plus objects properly so called as a matter of competition law, ie looking at the set of arrangements in the round. Of course, it is no answer to an anti-competitive effects case that the people who put it in place wanted the anti-competitive effects. That is absurd. So that's the answer.

We want to reduce the output collectively with others, and of course it goes further. Now my learned friend in his skeleton closing points to the extract from the BAGS case and says, "Ah, yes, but increasing your profit or acting for profit, there is nothing wrong with that". And I completely agree. Per se there is nothing wrong with acting for profit. One wouldn't expect Agents' Mutual to be doing anything less, but what is completely wrong because of its anti-competitive object and its anti-competitive effect is to deliberately disrupt and change the structure of the market so as to reduce output by a means of restricting competition between yourself, and by that method to increase your bottom line.

that it wasn't -- expressly was not so that the money

that could be brought back into the club of traditional

3 agents was then going to be distributed downstream to 4 end consumers. That is simply not established by the

5 evidence. What is established by the evidence, and

6 I was careful to put all these documents to

7 Mr Springett, was multiple references to the benefits

8 accruing to the agent members, not to their downstream

9 customers, and to increases of the bottom line. So you 10 may recall, I believe it was the Savills example, where

11 it was underlined -- I can find you the reference where

12 they said -- where they were trying to induce -- it

13 wasn't Savills, it was KFH -- to join and what was put 14

forward to that prospective member was a particular figure which may or may not be confidential going to your bottom line.

There were three or four references. I am happy to hand up a sheet afterwards if you like, but there were three or four references, and none of that is countermanded

This has a number of ramifications. For instance --I was going to later come back to the exemption case, but one of the reasons that the exemption case that is run by my learned friend's team is hopeless is because if we get to that stage, then the burden is upon them

Page 6

So that's what's pernicious. It is not going for profit per se, it is excluding other people from the market and then taking the economic rents that they would otherwise be able to obtain and instead bringing them back to your bottom line. So the people being excluded are here twofold; there are other members of the estate agency market, in particular non-traditional estate agents -- we call them online agents, but you know what I mean. So otherwise they would be taking some money from the market, but we know from all the foundational documents and the business plans that is the last thing Agents' Mutual wanted, so they are excluded. The other one of course is the other portal, in particular, as to 90 per cent Zoopla.

So they are also being excluded. They would have been making money, and we saw if you recall -- I think it's bundle 1, page 185 and various other iterations of it -- there was an analysis of how much money was being generated by both Rightmove and Zoopla and the estate agents as a collective, through this mutual company, wanted to bring that back to them. They don't want this money going out to the shareholders of Zoopla and

Then just so that we don't lose sight of it, of course what was also established in the evidence was

Page 7

Page 8

1 and they have to establish actual pro-competitive 2 benefits and they have to establish that those

3 pro-competitive benefits outweigh the adverse effects,

4 and they have to establish that a "fair share" of those 5

have gone to consumers.

But they haven't actually established any pro-competitive benefits, let alone in a quantified or analysed sense. And in that regard as you know, their case is not supported by their own expert and the only bare inference to be drawn from that --

MR FREEMAN: Mr Harris, can I just take you back to something you said earlier. I want to be clear what you mean by "output" in this context.

MR HARRIS: Yes. Output in the sense that an estate agent produces advertising output on the part of the client property that it's trying to sell. If your output is only on two portals, it's less output than if it's put on three or four or five portals. You are not

19 producing, you are not putting out as much advertising.

20 MR FREEMAN: You are saying that your client voluntarily 21 restricted its output by joining Agents' Mutual's

Page 9

22 scheme, is that right? 23

MR HARRIS: That is right. But there are two parts to that answer. That's unequivocally now found on the evidence, and secondly, it doesn't --

1	MR FREEMAN: I am just trying to get the theory clear.	1	MR FREEMAN: You will probably tell me they are doing both
2	MR HARRIS: Yes. Secondly, it matters absolutely not one	2	but that's
3	jot whether it was voluntary or not. 99.9 per cent of	3	MR HARRIS: To the vendor. The estate agent is providing
4	Article 101 cases are likely to be or are in fact cases	4	the advertising of that vendor's house.
5	where there has been voluntary entry into the illegal	5	MR FREEMAN: All I am saying is that the portal is providing
6	agreement. It doesn't matter if it's illegal by object	6	the advertising service to the agent, who is providing
7	or effect, it's still illegal.	7	the content and the copy for that service to the
8	MR FREEMAN: I do appreciate that. But what you are saying	8	consumer, who in this case is the purchaser, house
9	is that your clients, Gascoigne Halman, suffered harm by	9	hunter.
10	restricting their output through being members of this	10	THE CHAIRMAN: And paying for it.
11	agreement.	11	MR HARRIS: That's right, but of course this is a mutual
12	MR HARRIS: That is right, as have the other members.	12	company.
13	MR FREEMAN: But the harm consisted, as I understand you to	13	MR FREEMAN: I am just trying to stick with the interplay
14	say, in increasing their profits.	14	between the agent and the portal, which is where your
15	MR HARRIS: The harm consisted in their inability any longer	15	restriction of output argument comes in.
16	freely to compete by reference to this key parameter of	16	MR HARRIS: That's right, but the restricted advertising
		17	
17	competition. MR EDEEMAN: I think I follow you with that Dut the	18	here arises in the context of the agents collectively
18	MR FREEMAN: I think I follow you with that. But the		coming together to provide a further venue for
19	consequence of restricting their output as in the	19	advertising. But then the rule that lies at the heart
20	argument you put is that their profitability would	20	of that mutual company is what causes the restriction in
21	increase because they would be spending less on listing	21	the portal's market.
22	fees.	22	MR FREEMAN: But on your analysis, they have agreed not to
23	MR HARRIS: That was their intention.	23	purchase advertising services from the third portal.
24	MR FREEMAN: That was their intention but not the result.	24	MR HARRIS: That's true, and as a group of what ought to be
25	MR HARRIS: No, not the result.	25	horizontal competing entities in respect of this very
	Page 10		Page 12
,	MD EDEEMANI, Land		
1	MR FREEMAN: I see.	1	parameter of competition. So yes, sir, that's right.
2	MR HARRIS: That's right. And that of course is important	2	MR FREEMAN: Thank you. Let's go on.
3	in many respects through this case, which is it is	3	MR HARRIS: Thank you.
4	nothing to the point in an object case if it turns out	4	And of course well, I can just end on that point
5	that the object hasn't been achieved. It is completely	5	for this first topic, which of course what it really
6	irrelevant.	6	means is you can't divorce the operation of the portals
7	THE CHAIRMAN: Just to be clear, so output is measured by	7	market from the operation of competition in the estate
8	reference to the number of properties you put on	8	agency market, because the portals are providing one key
9	portals. What is the metric?	9	parameter of competition in the market for competition
10	MR HARRIS: It is the amount of advertising of those	10	as between estate agents.
11	properties. So an estate agent is there, and this was	11	So the two, if you like, go hand in glove and even
12	common ground between my witnesses and those of my	12	more so in this case because this particular portal we
13	learned friends, principally to advertise the properties	13	are talking about is created as a mutual or a collective
14	of the vendors. So what does it put out? It puts out	14	of some 6300-odd estate agents out of a market of about
15	advertising services; various different sites, local	15	18,000, so a significant proportion of it.
16	newspapers, handouts, magazines, portals. We now know	16	I am going to come back later, if I may, to a couple
17	of course that portals are by far the most important and	17	of remarks about Gottrup Klim and exclusive purchasing
18	it's growing, and indeed the purpose of the rule was to	18	and exclusive supply. I could deal with that now if you
19	prevent more putting out, more output, and that type of	19	prefer.
20	advertising.	20	THE CHAIRMAN: No, that's fine, we don't want to take you
21	MR FREEMAN: I am sure that's not quite right. Just	21	out of your order. But when you say something like key
22	pursuing the advertising analogy, what the agent is	22	parameters of competition in the market, what they are
23	doing is providing copy, content and it is purchasing	23	
			doing, the portals, is they are providing an important
24	advertising services from the portal.	24	service.
25	MR HARRIS: To the vendor.	25	MR HARRIS: Yes.
	Page 11		Page 13
1	1 1100 11		- 100 - 10

1	THE CHAIRMAN: Which estate agents use to further the	1	members. They are agreeing to become a member, then
2	service that they provide to their clients. There is no	2	there is a heading on the next page, second hole punch:
3	more mystery than that to parameters of competition.	3	"Membership of the company and subscription for loan
4	MR HARRIS: No, no. Of course, where I get that phrase from	4	notes."
5	is this 27 March 2015 letter from the CMA. I can turn	5	So this is a separate and freestanding aspect of the
6	up the reference if you like.	6	agreement, and you can see one just needs to read for
7	THE CHAIRMAN: No, we remember very well.	7	oneself:
8	MR HARRIS: That's right. So none of that is particularly	8	"We hereby apply for membership. We hereby give
9	controversial, but that only makes my case easier, in my	9	notice of our application. We hereby agree [at the
10	respectful submission. It is commonly acknowledged by	10	bottom of 10] to comply and be bound by the articles and
11	all the witnesses, by the CMA, by both experts that this	11	the membership rules"
12	is an, I think they used the word "important parameter"	12	And then over the page at 13:
13	in the letter.	13	"In consideration of our entering into this, we
14	MR MACLEAN: Can be.	14	undertake to list all of our UK residential properties
15	MR HARRIS: Can be an important parameter.	15	on the portal in accordance with the exclusivity
16	MR FREEMAN: I think on the first day, you and I had an	16	requirement"
17	exchange where you agreed it just means the way in which	17	That is of course the OOP rule. That is how it is
18	they compete.	18	described in this letter:
19	MR HARRIS: Yes, absolutely, and I am very happy with that.	19	" we become a member. We get to enter our name
20	MR FREEMAN: Why use a short word when a long word will do.	20	into the register and we get the loan notes."
21	MR HARRIS: That's right. But of course that neatly	21	So this is important because I am going to obviously
22	encapsulates my case. It is a way in which they	22	look in a minute at the OOP rule at 6 and indeed the
23	compete, they have all chosen together collectively to	23	restriction on promoting other portals, which is
24	restrict that way in which they compete.	24	a combination of basically 7. I am going to come back
25	Can I just turn up the membership agreement, because	25	to them.
	D 44		D 44
	Page 14		Page 16
1	a couple of times during this hearing it is in	1	But what is important about this is that we know
2	bundle 4/2208 a number of times this has arisen and	2	that "member" is as defined in the membership rules,
3	it is relevant to some of the points that were raised	3	which Gascoigne Halman and all other members have agreed
4	during the trial and in closings.	4	to comply with by virtue of entering into this written
5	So this is Gascoigne Halman's at 2208 membership	5	contract. And "member", if you want to keep one finger
6	agreement. I don't know if you would like to mark it up	6	in the agreement and then turn to the membership rules,
7	in the manner that I have done, but I am starting in the	7	you will find that the membership rules begin on
8	first paragraph and it sets out three things that this	8	page 2102. It is worth keeping a finger in the
9	agreement does. So it sets out:	9	membership agreement. If you look over the page at 2103
10	"The terms upon which we agree, subject to the	10	at the top, you can see entry 2.1.3, that says agents:
11	satisfaction of certain conditions in this letter"	11	"A member must be an estate or letting agent."
12	And then the first one is:	12	Then the definition of estate or letting agent is to
13	" to become a member of Agents' Mutual Limited."	13	be found at 2.1.1.0, and that is the one that says
14	That is one thing this agreement does and then it	14	effectively you have to be a traditional agent.
15	gives an address. The second one is after the next	15	So it is quite straightforward how this works. You
16	comma:	16	have agreed to become a member, and member is defined as
17	" to subscribe or (procure the subscription for	17	it happens in another document, but that definition
18	certain loan notes."	18	applies to the terms of this agreement, not least of all
19	So that is aim and objective number 2. Then the	19	because in section 10 of the agreement you have agreed
20	first one is after the "and":	20	to be bound by the membership rules. And what's
21	" to list certain of our properties on the	21	important about this, members of the Tribunal, is that
22	company's associated portal."	22	the term of membership is simply not limited in time at
23	So just taking the first one, "Membership", you can	23	all by this membership agreement. So nowhere will you
24	see that in this case Gascoigne Halman, but as we	24	find in this membership agreement a limitation in the
25	know, these are materially identical for all of the	25	duration of membership. It is not structured that way
	Page 15		Page 17

1	at all.	1	corners of this document, and certainly not by reference
2	In a minute, we shall see there is an express	2	to any listing period.
3	limitation on the duration of the OOP rule by reference	3	MR FREEMAN: But it is possible to cease to be a member?
4	to the listing period, but that simply doesn't apply to	4	MR HARRIS: Yes, in those manners, correct. But it is
5	the membership, therefore to the obligation to be	5	interesting you should pick 2.4.1, because we have
6	a traditional full service agent.	6	pleaded there was a letter in which we confirmed to the
7	We respectfully contend, as you know, that is	7	company that we no longer wished to use the services of
8	completely fatal to Agents' Mutual on the bricks and	8	the company in accordance with the agency listing
9	mortar traditional estate agent restriction because it	9	conditions and it has been denied, and indeed it's even
10	was Mr Springett's own evidence that he thought it would	10	been denied there are any agent listing conditions.
11	go I will take you to this exact passage so there can	11	MR FREEMAN: Articles 3.5 and 3.6 of the articles, what are
12	be no danger of mis-paraphrasing or anything that it	12	they?
13	was put in place for a five-year period and that's what	13	MR HARRIS: Of the membership rules?
14	he thought it was there for. But it is not limited, not	14	MR FREEMAN: Paragraphs 3.5 and 3.6 of the articles?
15	limited to that.	15	MR HARRIS: Sir, they're a different document.
16	If you want the reference, I am happy to turn it up,	16	MR FREEMAN: That is another way of ceasing to be a member,
17	it is Day 6 of the transcript at page 211. But the key	17	is it?
18	passage, you don't need to turn it up, is Mr Springett	18	MR HARRIS: Yes, although 3.5 is not ceasing, it is not
19	saying at line 15:	19	becoming.
20	"It was five years afterwards and I think everyone's	20	MR FREEMAN: Right. That is a bit odd, isn't it? It says:
21	mind who was involved was thinking, 'Well, that is	21	"A membership shall cease in accordance with article
22	a realistic contractual framework to help this business	22	3.5."
23	enter the market and prosper, ie five years'."	23	MR HARRIS: Are you reading from the articles on page 2085?
24	And I said to him and you may recall this was the	24	MR FREEMAN: I am just asking what paragraph 2.4.4 of the
25	fourth time I put this specific point to him:	25	membership rules mean. Is it a way in which a member
	The second secon		•
	Page 18		Page 20
1	"What you thought, Mr Springett, was that you were	1	can cease to be a member? Perhaps you are not the right
2	only going to have a bricks and mortar restriction in	2	person to ask. I am not asking you to interpret
3	place for five years post-launch for anybody. That is	3	Agents' Mutual's rules, but
4	right, isn't it?"	4	MR HARRIS: With respect, sir, I don't see how 3.5 can be
5	And Mr Springett's answer at line 24:	5	a cessation of an existing membership when it is talking
6	"I think that's akin to what I've just said."	6	about not accepting you as a member in the first place.
7	In other words, the bricks and mortar restriction is	7	But in any event, yes, there are other methods in 3.6
8	built into the contract by reference to the term member.	8	but they have no relevance to this case.
9	It is not limited in time at all, and yet even	9	MR FREEMAN: I thought there was an implication in your
10	Agents' Mutual thought it would only be required for	10	earlier point that membership was perpetual?
11	five years. It therefore goes on any view of the world	11	MR HARRIS: It is. The relevant point, sir, perhaps if
12	further than is necessary and that is fatal to it.	12	I can phrase it this way, is that it is not limited by
13	MR FREEMAN: Mr Harris, how do you cease to be a member?	13	reference to the duration of five years, which is how it
14	MR HARRIS: That is set out in the membership rules on	14	was understood and indeed put forward by Mr Springett.
15	page 2103 at paragraph 2.4.	15	That's the key point.
16	MR FREEMAN: What does 2.4.1 mean?	16	So I don't say there is no way for the agreement to
17		17	terminate, there are other various ways. They don't
	MR HARRIS: It means what it says. And incidentally, although not relevant terribly to this part of the case,	18	arise here and the critical thing is that they don't
18 19	in the other part of the case that's currently stayed	19	bear upon the listing period. Another way of putting it
20 21	and may or may not ever be reached, we have pleaded that	20 21	is that membership is indefinite subject to those other
	Gascoigne Halman's membership has terminated as a result		ways out that don't arise here.
22	of 2.4.1 and it has been denied.	22	And of course, the way to have regard to this is to
23	MR FREEMAN: Right. You said there was no time limit on	23	contrast, if we go back in our membership agreement
24	membership. MR HARRIS: No time limit on mambarship within the four	24	THE CHAIRMAN: Can we pause there for one moment. The route
25	MR HARRIS: No time limit on membership within the four	25	by which we get to your unlimited in time extent is that
	Page 19		Page 21
	- mgc -/		- mgc -

6 (Pages 18 to 21)

1	membership doesn't have a natural expiry and a member	1	a minute, because that has all manner of totally fatal
2	must be an estate or a letting agent under 2.1.3.	2	difficulties for my learned friend.
3	MR HARRIS: That is right, yes.	3	The third point is that even if there were to be
4	THE CHAIRMAN: And estate or a letting agent is then	4	a new and different agreement, again it is by no means
5	a defined term in schedule 1.	5	a unilateral change on the part of Agents' Mutual and
6	MR HARRIS: Correct.	6	its board, let alone Mr Springett. It has to go through
7	THE CHAIRMAN: And then in schedule 2, we have "Reserved	7	this rather demanding set of hurdles about things like
8	matters" which define the extent to which the provisions	8	75 per cent of the meeting in a general vote of the
9	of the membership rules can be altered.	9	meeting, or part 4, certain things can be dealt with by
10	MR HARRIS: That is right. And there are various mechanics	10	the board requiring 75 per cent approval.
11	there	11	THE CHAIRMAN: Is it your position that if one is amending
12	THE CHAIRMAN: Various gradations of stringency according to	12	the membership rules, the amendment will inevitably fall
13	which one can alter things.	13	under one of parts 1, 2, 3 or 4 of schedule 2?
14	MR HARRIS: Yes.	14	MR HARRIS: If you were to amend the rules, yes. But of
15	THE CHAIRMAN: I wonder if you could help us on this: were	15	course, none of this can deal with the point that in
16	Agents' Mutual minded to re-define or define more	16	order to succeed, my learned friend has to change my
17	broadly the meaning of estate or letting agent, what	17	contract to which I'm a party and we don't consent. We
18	would they have to satisfy in terms of the hoops in	18	haven't been asked and we don't consent. You can't
19	schedule 2 in order to achieve that change?	19	unilaterally waive an obligation in yours to my benefit
20	MR HARRIS: I am going to answer that, if I may, in two	20	as well as to that of Agents' Mutual's. That is just
21	parts.	21	trite law.
22	The first part is that if we are in the territory of	22	And this One Other Portal rule was sold to me and my
23	them having to change the agreement by whatever the	23	client as a benefit and accepted as such, and so it
24	mechanics are, then in my respectful submission, I have	24	moves in both directions.
25	won, because I am attacking the agreement as it is.	25	THE CHAIRMAN: Sorry, Mr Harris. I am dealing with an
	Page 22		Page 24
	T	,	in and it is a second in the s
1	I am not attacking the agreement that might be varied or altered or changed in some way in due course. And that	1	incredibly narrow point, and it may be that the OOP rule is different.
2	of course is a complete answer.	2 3	
3 4	The other answer is one would have to follow the	4	I am simply postulating to you a situation where there is an attempt to stretch the definition of estate
5	mechanics as set out in schedule 2, and they just read	5	or letting agent in 2.1.3 to, let us say, hypothetically
6	as they do. But what's important is that the other	6	include online estate agents.
7	contracting party is involved in any alteration or	7	MR HARRIS: Yes.
8	variation to its own agreement. And more widely, if	8	THE CHAIRMAN: So entirely hypothetically, I just want to
9	there are to be changes if you like on a more pro forma	9	understand how it works. We have a proposal that the
10	basis, such as in part 2, paragraph 1, then there has to	10	definition of estate agent in schedule 1 is expanded to,
11	be a broad groundswell of support, including in that	11	let us say, delete a full range of agency services or
12	case 75 per cent of the members at a general meeting.	12	something to make it clear that it is extending to
13	So there are a number of answers to the question.	13	non-bricks and mortar estate agents.
14	First of all, if it's to be changed, well, that's all	14	What I am trying to get a sense of is how that
15	well and good. If it hasn't changed, then I am not	15	change would be effected, and we see in clause 7 that we
16	attacking a changed agreement, and it means that I have	16	have a provision regarding amendments to membership
17	succeeded in my submission as regards the agreement as	17	rules, which refers to schedule 2, and schedule 2 sets
18	it is.	18	out reserved matters.
19	The second point is, and this is important to my	19	Now reading the various parts very quickly, it is
20	learned friend's supposed waiver argument that he raises	20	not altogether clear to me under which part, if any, the
21	in paragraph 90 of his closings, is that my client is	21	amendment that I am hypothesising would fall. And the
21	a contractual counterparty to the agreement as it is and	22	question and do feel free to come back to it later or
23	the agreement as it is can't be unilaterally waived on	23	indeed in writing, because I don't want to take up too
23	the part of Agents' Mutual. That is a matter of	24	much of your time on what may well be a minor point
25	elementary law. I am going to come back to that in	25	what I am wondering is whether the change I am
23	Comentary law. I am going to come back to that III	23	what I am wondering is whether the change I am
	Page 23		Page 25

1			
1	postulating has to fall within parts 1 to 4 of	1	no, I certainly wouldn't accept that on my feet.
2	schedule 2, or whether there is a limited discretion for	2	THE CHAIRMAN: No, I quite understand why you take that
3	those parts or those points that fall outside the	3	position.
4	matters enumerated in parts 1 to 4 whereby change can be	4	MR HARRIS: Yes.
5	made.	5	THE CHAIRMAN: I think it would assist us if we had
6	MR HARRIS: I am happy to take it under further advisement	6	a statement from your team, Mr Harris, as to how the
7	and if needs be respond further. Of course these are	7	contract and the membership rules interact. Because
8	not my rules, which I think is Mr Freeman's point. But	8	I confess, I can see some force in the point that you or
9	our understanding is that they likely fall within part	9	your client have signed up to a certain movable feast
10	2, subparagraph 1 that it would have to be an amendment	10	whereby the parameters of what you get change, but
11	to the membership rules, and then go through the process	11	change in accordance with the provisions we see here set
12	that's there and set out, which of course is requiring	12	out in schedule 2.
13	consent of more than 75 per cent of the members.	13	MR HARRIS: Well, the reason, sir, that that is simply not
14		14	right is because as Mr Springett quite rightly accepted
	THE CHAIRMAN: Presumably you would accept that if that	15	
15	process were gone through, assuming it is the one that		in cross-examination, there is no provision either as
16	applies, that would affect your client as much as anyone	16	regards OOP or as regards restriction on promoting other
17	else.	17	portals that says or comes close to saying: this only
18	MR HARRIS: Yes, but the key point there is well, there	18	stays in place until and then anything. It might be
19	are a number of key points. It hasn't happened, so I am	19	until we reach the CMA's market definition standard of
20	not attacking something that hasn't happened.	20	market power. It doesn't say that. Until we reach some
21	THE CHAIRMAN: No, I am just trying to understand how it	21	other key performance indicator
22	works in theory.	22	THE CHAIRMAN: I appreciate it doesn't say that, but you
23	MR HARRIS: That's right, but that is absolutely fundamental	23	will also appreciate that we are going to attach
24	to this particular case. Then secondly, it says itself	24	appropriate weight, which is actually not very much, to
25	that would be an amendment; by definition, that is a new	25	what Mr Springett says regarding the operation of the
	Page 26		Page 28
	<u> </u>		Ö
1	contractual provision. So again that reinforces my	1	contract. That is fundamentally a legal question for
2	point that I am not attacking that, I am attacking	2	us.
3	what's there at the moment.	3	MR HARRIS: The reason I put it like that is because
4	THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But if this process were	4	Mr Springett was only recognising the obvious point,
5	gone through, you accept, I think, but tell me if I'm	5	that my client hasn't agreed to any of that. Hasn't
6	wrong, that the contract between your client and	6	a amound to also are impaths a least motivation of a amount things that
7	Agents' Mutual would change to the extent that I'm	0	agreed to changing the key nature of certain things that
,	Agents Withan Would change to the extent that I'm	7	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this
8			
	hypothesising.	7	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this
8	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet,	7 8	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document.
8 9 10	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again,	7 8 9	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the
8 9 10 11	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You	7 8 9 10	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules.
8 9 10 11 12	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely	7 8 9 10 11	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and
8 9 10 11 12 13	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely inescapable, that this entire venture was always sold to	7 8 9 10 11 12	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules. What I am pointing out to you is that the membership rules are not immutable. They contain a provision for
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely inescapable, that this entire venture was always sold to member agents as including the ability on behalf of the	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules. What I am pointing out to you is that the membership rules are not immutable. They contain a provision for their variation.
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely inescapable, that this entire venture was always sold to member agents as including the ability on behalf of the collective member agents to exclude head to head	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules. What I am pointing out to you is that the membership rules are not immutable. They contain a provision for their variation. MR HARRIS: Yes.
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely inescapable, that this entire venture was always sold to member agents as including the ability on behalf of the collective member agents to exclude head to head competition from the likes of Easyproperty and eMoov and	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules. What I am pointing out to you is that the membership rules are not immutable. They contain a provision for their variation. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: What I am asking you to respond to but not
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely inescapable, that this entire venture was always sold to member agents as including the ability on behalf of the collective member agents to exclude head to head competition from the likes of Easyproperty and eMoov and Purplebricks, and that was seen to be very much	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules. What I am pointing out to you is that the membership rules are not immutable. They contain a provision for their variation. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: What I am asking you to respond to but not now, particularly given your indications a moment ago,
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely inescapable, that this entire venture was always sold to member agents as including the ability on behalf of the collective member agents to exclude head to head competition from the likes of Easyproperty and eMoov and Purplebricks, and that was seen to be very much a benefit. So this is not just a benefit, if you like	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules. What I am pointing out to you is that the membership rules are not immutable. They contain a provision for their variation. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: What I am asking you to respond to but not now, particularly given your indications a moment ago, is that if one went through the process for part 2 of 75
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely inescapable, that this entire venture was always sold to member agents as including the ability on behalf of the collective member agents to exclude head to head competition from the likes of Easyproperty and eMoov and Purplebricks, and that was seen to be very much a benefit. So this is not just a benefit, if you like for the company, it is a benefit for all of its members	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules. What I am pointing out to you is that the membership rules are not immutable. They contain a provision for their variation. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: What I am asking you to respond to but not now, particularly given your indications a moment ago, is that if one went through the process for part 2 of 75 per cent board and 75 per cent members approving the
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely inescapable, that this entire venture was always sold to member agents as including the ability on behalf of the collective member agents to exclude head to head competition from the likes of Easyproperty and eMoov and Purplebricks, and that was seen to be very much a benefit. So this is not just a benefit, if you like for the company, it is a benefit for all of its members including me, my client.	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules. What I am pointing out to you is that the membership rules are not immutable. They contain a provision for their variation. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: What I am asking you to respond to but not now, particularly given your indications a moment ago, is that if one went through the process for part 2 of 75 per cent board and 75 per cent members approving the change could you delete the bricks and mortar
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely inescapable, that this entire venture was always sold to member agents as including the ability on behalf of the collective member agents to exclude head to head competition from the likes of Easyproperty and eMoov and Purplebricks, and that was seen to be very much a benefit. So this is not just a benefit, if you like for the company, it is a benefit for all of its members including me, my client. So I certainly don't concede now that even if there	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules. What I am pointing out to you is that the membership rules are not immutable. They contain a provision for their variation. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: What I am asking you to respond to but not now, particularly given your indications a moment ago, is that if one went through the process for part 2 of 75 per cent board and 75 per cent members approving the change could you delete the bricks and mortar restriction? And if that happened, would that bind your
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely inescapable, that this entire venture was always sold to member agents as including the ability on behalf of the collective member agents to exclude head to head competition from the likes of Easyproperty and eMoov and Purplebricks, and that was seen to be very much a benefit. So this is not just a benefit, if you like for the company, it is a benefit for all of its members including me, my client. So I certainly don't concede now that even if there were to be an amendment, it could be of retrospective	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules. What I am pointing out to you is that the membership rules are not immutable. They contain a provision for their variation. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: What I am asking you to respond to but not now, particularly given your indications a moment ago, is that if one went through the process for part 2 of 75 per cent board and 75 per cent members approving the change could you delete the bricks and mortar restriction? And if that happened, would that bind your client?
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely inescapable, that this entire venture was always sold to member agents as including the ability on behalf of the collective member agents to exclude head to head competition from the likes of Easyproperty and eMoov and Purplebricks, and that was seen to be very much a benefit. So this is not just a benefit, if you like for the company, it is a benefit for all of its members including me, my client. So I certainly don't concede now that even if there were to be an amendment, it could be of retrospective effect or it could necessarily bind me in circumstances	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules. What I am pointing out to you is that the membership rules are not immutable. They contain a provision for their variation. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: What I am asking you to respond to but not now, particularly given your indications a moment ago, is that if one went through the process for part 2 of 75 per cent board and 75 per cent members approving the change could you delete the bricks and mortar restriction? And if that happened, would that bind your client? MR HARRIS: Sir, we will come back to you on that specific
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely inescapable, that this entire venture was always sold to member agents as including the ability on behalf of the collective member agents to exclude head to head competition from the likes of Easyproperty and eMoov and Purplebricks, and that was seen to be very much a benefit. So this is not just a benefit, if you like for the company, it is a benefit for all of its members including me, my client. So I certainly don't concede now that even if there were to be an amendment, it could be of retrospective effect or it could necessarily bind me in circumstances where I have an existing contract with a benefit going	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules. What I am pointing out to you is that the membership rules are not immutable. They contain a provision for their variation. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: What I am asking you to respond to but not now, particularly given your indications a moment ago, is that if one went through the process for part 2 of 75 per cent board and 75 per cent members approving the change could you delete the bricks and mortar restriction? And if that happened, would that bind your client? MR HARRIS: Sir, we will come back to you on that specific point. But even if which I don't accept certainly
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely inescapable, that this entire venture was always sold to member agents as including the ability on behalf of the collective member agents to exclude head to head competition from the likes of Easyproperty and eMoov and Purplebricks, and that was seen to be very much a benefit. So this is not just a benefit, if you like for the company, it is a benefit for all of its members including me, my client. So I certainly don't concede now that even if there were to be an amendment, it could be of retrospective effect or it could necessarily bind me in circumstances	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules. What I am pointing out to you is that the membership rules are not immutable. They contain a provision for their variation. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: What I am asking you to respond to but not now, particularly given your indications a moment ago, is that if one went through the process for part 2 of 75 per cent board and 75 per cent members approving the change could you delete the bricks and mortar restriction? And if that happened, would that bind your client? MR HARRIS: Sir, we will come back to you on that specific
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	hypothesising. MR HARRIS: I certainly don't accept that on my feet, because there are interesting questions about again, that is a two way obligation, bricks and mortar. You will recall, and I think it is now completely inescapable, that this entire venture was always sold to member agents as including the ability on behalf of the collective member agents to exclude head to head competition from the likes of Easyproperty and eMoov and Purplebricks, and that was seen to be very much a benefit. So this is not just a benefit, if you like for the company, it is a benefit for all of its members including me, my client. So I certainly don't concede now that even if there were to be an amendment, it could be of retrospective effect or it could necessarily bind me in circumstances where I have an existing contract with a benefit going	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	were sold to it as benefits to it in entering into this particular document. THE CHAIRMAN: No, I see that. But you have been making the point with some force that as regards the bricks and mortar rule, its origin is in the membership rules. What I am pointing out to you is that the membership rules are not immutable. They contain a provision for their variation. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: What I am asking you to respond to but not now, particularly given your indications a moment ago, is that if one went through the process for part 2 of 75 per cent board and 75 per cent members approving the change could you delete the bricks and mortar restriction? And if that happened, would that bind your client? MR HARRIS: Sir, we will come back to you on that specific point. But even if which I don't accept certainly

1 apply to the OOP rule to be found in clause 6 or the 1 MR HARRIS: Well, that's my position right now as regards 2 2 restriction on promoting other portals to be found in all three, and I will -- yes. 3 3 THE CHAIRMAN: Sure, okay. clause 7, because that is not a term defined in the 4 membership rules and subject to the change in the 4 MR HARRIS: It is important to note how this is put by my 5 membership rules in a manner that you are putting to me 5 learned friend -- none of this is put by my learned 6 6 friend. What my learned friend says is, "Oh, it can be now. 7 7 So it doesn't work for clause 7, full stop, which waived". But with great respect, this is a complete 8 8 incidentally Mr Springett also said he thought would nonstarter, the supposed waiver, because of course you 9 apply for five years. That was in his written evidence 9 can't waive, as I said a moment ago, an obligation that 10 as well as in cross-examination, and that one you can 10 runs in both directions. And all of these obligations 11 see. Number 7 says: 11 run in both directions and my client doesn't waive them. 12 "We agree that from the listing date we will 12 You can't unilaterally waive something which goes in 13 promote~..." 13 both directions. 14 And there is no time limitation to that. And if you 14 Another interesting way of looking at this is we 15 look where listing date and listing period come into 15 know perfectly well that Agents' Mutual knows it has to 16 play, they are to be found in clauses number 1 and 16 be a formal variation or amendment when you are seeking 17 number 4. So in sharp contrast to the OOP rule where 17 to tinker with the restrictions that are found in the 18 18 under the heading "Portal listing" you agree to list for membership and listing agreements. And that's because 19 the listing period, and the listing period begins on the 19 the proof there is in the pudding. In Northern Ireland 20 20 at tab X28, we know that when they wanted to reduce the listing date as defined in clause 4, and then in -- the 21 five years is obviously to be found in clause 1. 21 restriction of the OOP rule as applies in Northern 22 22 So whereas clause 6 in the first part obliges the Ireland, they created and they had to create a formal 23 company and indeed gives the benefit to my client of 23 contractual variation. We have the copy in tab X28. 24 a listing just during a listing period which is 24 And that again proves my point, this is not a unilateral 25 five years from the listing date -- and that's all very 25 waiver of forbearance or anything like that. It Page 30 Page 32 1 clearly set out -- in sharp contrast to that, there is 1 certainly can't come one way only from Agents' Mutual. 2 no limitation in time to the restriction on promoting 2 To the contrary, there has to be a new agreement, 3 other portals to be found at clause 7. And as we have 3 a variation. Again, that means I win because I am not 4 just explored, in my submission no listing limitation, 4 attacking the new or different agreement, I am attacking 5 and certainly not to five years for the bricks and 5 this agreement. 6 6 MR FREEMAN: Can I go back to the idea of harm to your 7 THE CHAIRMAN: Right. So just to summarise your position: 7 client which is what you were talking about earlier, 8 you draw a clear distinction between the rights and 8 just so I understand what you are saying? 9 obligations that are set out in the letter as opposed to 9 Your client signed this agreement and became 10 those set out in the membership rules. But even as 10 a member of Agents' Mutual and is committed to listing 11 regards the membership rules, your position now, and you 11 its properties for five years from a particular date. 12 will come back later, is that your client's rights and 12 So that is an obligation that is limited in time. It 13 obligations can't actually be affected by the schedule 2 13 subscribed to the other rules, including the OOP rule 14 variation process. 14 and the promotion rule, and so on, and you are saying 15 MR HARRIS: That's right, and without any doubt as regards 15 those are not limited in time. Is that right? the OOP rule and/or restricting other portal, and I'll 16 16 MR HARRIS: That is right. 17 come back to you on the definition of member. 17 MR FREEMAN: And by being a member, it adopted the 18 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. I think when you do, I am looking at 18 restrictive definition of membership, which is also not 19 paragraph 10, which of course does import the articles 19 limited in time. Is that what you are saying? 20 of association and membership rules into the letter, 20 MR HARRIS: Yes, sir, so far. 21 page 2209. 21 MR FREEMAN: After five years when the listing obligation 22 MR HARRIS: Yes. 22 expires, what is your client's contractual position in 23 THE CHAIRMAN: But again, your position would be that that 23 your submission? 24 can't affect the rights and obligations stated in the 24 MR HARRIS: As regards membership, they continue to be a 25 anterior provisions of the letter in paragraph 6 and 7. 25 member until --Page 31 Page 33

1 MR FREEMAN: Can they cease to be a member? 2 MR HARRIS: They could if they fall within one of those 3 cessation of membership provisions. But that again is 4 not a unilateral termination 5 MR FREEMAN: You are saying the contract continues and they 6 can't get out of it? 1 doesn't matter because 99.9 per cent of agreements are 2 voluntarily entered into. 3 MR HARRIS: It doesn't matter for that reason, absolutely. 4 It makes absolutely no difference to any effects case 5 whether the people who have entered into an agreement 6 that causes anti-competitive effects have done so	
3 cessation of membership provisions. But that again is 4 not a unilateral termination — 5 MR FREEMAN: You are saying the contract continues and they 5 MR FREEMAN: You are saying the contract continues and they 5 MR FREEMAN: You are saying the contract continues and they 6 MR FREEMAN: You are saying the contract continues and they 7 MR HARRIS: It doesn't matter for that reason, absolutely. 8 It makes absolutely no difference to any effects case 9 whether the people who have entered into an agreement	
4 not a unilateral termination 4 It makes absolutely no difference to any effects case 5 MR FREEMAN: You are saying the contract continues and they 5 whether the people who have entered into an agreement	
5 MR FREEMAN: You are saying the contract continues and they 5 whether the people who have entered into an agreement	
6 can't get out of it? 6 that causes anti-competitive effects have done so	
7 MR HARRIS: Yes, yes. There are three things going on in 7 voluntarily.	
8 the contract as we saw in the first paragraph. There 8 MR FREEMAN: But you are saying that your client did enter	r
9 are the loan notes about which there has not been 9 this agreement and that it is an a restrictive	
10 a great deal of focus, but they carry on life. We loan 10 agreement.	
11 money. One day we want it back and in the meantime we 11 MR HARRIS: Absolutely, yes. I'm attacking it for that	
12 want our interest on it. It is totally separate and 12 reason. I am saying it is void for that reason.	
13 freestanding. It doesn't come to an end just because 13 MR FREEMAN: Thank you.	
the listing period for listing of properties has come to 14 MR LANDERS: Sorry, can I just ask something? What hap	ens
15 an end. 15 at the end of the five-year contract? Can't they just	
16 Likewise, our membership doesn't come to an end 16 say, "Well we are not going to sign another one"?	
17 within the four corners of the agreement just by the 17 MR HARRIS: No, no, that's as regards listing, absolutely.	
18 effluxion of time. Something else has to happen. 18 As regards listing and absent a new agreement on some	
19 MR FREEMAN: So Agents' Mutual can never lose members on 19 new terms including new tariffs, then there is no	
20 this 20 obligation on my client to list and there is no benefit	
21 MR HARRIS: Not simply by the effluxion of time, correct. 21 to Agents' Mutual of my listing. But that doesn't	
You have to understand, sir, with respect, that's what's 22 MR LANDERS: But they would then be able to list on both	
23 going on here, the five years what they thought was 23 Zoopla and Rightmove if they didn't sign another	
24 it wouldn't even be the end of the listing period for 24 contract.	
25 properties. What it says in the agreement is it's the 25 MR HARRIS: That's very unlikely because if you look at the	
Page 34 Page 36	
1 end of the set of tariffs set out in the box at the end 1 termination provisions, failure to adhere to the agent	
2 of the contract with certain numbers in it for that 2 listing conditions, which we have contended one of wh	ch
3 five-year period. It's not contemplated that this is 3 is the OOP rule, means that you are in breach in	C 11
4 just a five-year agreement. It is just that the 4 a manner that can lead to a termination under agent	
5 five-year listing by reference to that set of tariffs 5 membership rule 2.	
6 which we could turn up if you like, there are a few 6 MR LANDERS: Just in terms of the five-year contract its	elf.
7 pages further on, which is, whatever, £300 for this type 7 at the end of that five-year contract, can't an estate	,
8 of office 8 agent just say, "I don't want to sign another contract,	
9 MR FREEMAN: So the agreement goes on but the terms change. 9 I'm going to go away"	
10 MR HARRIS: As regards the listing obligation and 10 MR HARRIS: Yes, they can do that. But that doesn't me	ın
the prices, yes, that's right.	
12 MR FREEMAN: What you are saying is that your client could 12 the obligations as regards, for example, loan notes. It	
only escape the contractual obligations in the agreement 13 could have been set up that way, no problem at all.	
14 by consent. Is that right? 14 Indeed, Mr Springett seems to have thought that might	
15 MR HARRIS: No. What I am saying is that the agreement can 15 have been what was going on, but that is not what the	
16 terminate in the manner set out for example in 16 document says.	
17 membership rule 2.2, but that is said not to have 17 As I say, the reason you can see the reason why,	
18 happened here. 18 because what was plainly going through the mind of the	se
19 MR FREEMAN: I don't want to raise other disputes. I just 19 who were contracting was that for five years, there	
20 want to know whether you are saying this agreement goes 20 would be tariffs set out in the tariff table of	
21 on and binds your client 21 a certain amount. But after five years of listing at	
22 MR HARRIS: Yes, as a plain member and as loans that's 22 those tariff amounts, life may well have moved on, so	
23 exactly. And that is very much how it has been set out. 23 there would be a need to agree some new tariff amounts	
24 MR FREEMAN: You are also saying that your client signed 24 Fair enough.	
25 this agreement and it signed it voluntarily, but that 25 Mr Landers, in response to your point, if at that	
Page 35	
Page 35 Page 37	

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

8

9

10

11

12

14

15

16

17

21

25

point there could not have been agreement on new tariff points, then there is no agreement further to list. But it doesn't mean that you have stopped being a member or that your loan note obligations and rights have stopped. It could have been like that, but it isn't. Then just to finish off on the waiver, so the first point, as you know I have now made twice, is that it is

trite law that you can't unilaterally waive an obligation in both directions, and that is all of these obligations in your own both directions. So that is the end of it.

But in any event, it is incoherent for this reason: you can't waive a void obligation. That is the end of it. You simply can't do it. If it is void, there is nothing there to waive in any event.

A third fatal flaw is that a unilateral waiver, that being put forward by my learned friends team, doesn't dispose of the term, it doesn't get rid of the term in any event. It just means I am not going to apply it to you and/or on this occasion. But the term is still there and I am attacking the term. So that's another fatal flaw.

Then last of all, as if I needed any more, it's with respect, an absurdity in any event. Because it would mean if it were right, which of course it isn't for

1 his agreement. He doesn't have a carve-out that says: 2 I agree with you, Gascoigne Halman, that we will do the 3 following; a listing with the OOP rule up until such 4 time as it becomes of anti-competitive effect, which can 5 be measured in whatever manner they thought was 6 defensible: market power definition under the CMA 7 guidelines, a certain number of agents, a certain 8 revenue turnover or anything like that.

> And if they had had that, that might have been a way out for them on the effects part -- not on the object part for the reason you gave, but on the effects part. They could have done this, but they didn't. That is a matter for them. I don't know whether they got the advice or they didn't take it or whatever, but they didn't do it. And now it's too late.

> What one sees in quite a lot of contracts these days is that people anticipate, and in particular on duration. But again, they've chosen not to do this. In particular on duration, what you do is say: A and B, we agree that the duration of what somebody might in due course attack as anti-competitive is say five years. But we now hereby agree that if it is determined in due course in this venue or that venue that five years is anti-competitive and of excessive duration, we hereby agree to replace it with four years. And if that's

Page 38

these reasons, then in any anti-competitive agreement, the offender would just say, "Ah, well, of course, now

that it's been found out that my term is

4 anti-competitive either by object and/or effect, I will 5 just unilaterally waive it, end of story, and then no

6 agreement would ever be illegal".

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Is there a difference between a restriction

by object and a restriction by effect? One can see, for instance, that when one has an object restriction,

looking at the time the contract is agreed, you see that

the nature of the restriction is so pernicious that it just has to be anti-competitive, end of story --

13 MR HARRIS: Yes.

> THE CHAIRMAN: -- it is void by object, and that is a test that is very easy to apply at the time of the conclusion of the contract. Of course, when one is talking about effects, when the contract is concluded, there will only

18 be anticipatory effects, future effects. 19 Perhaps you could assist us on how the voidness of 20 a contract interacts with this effects doctrine and the

effects are only felt almost by definition later on down 22

23 MR HARRIS: Yes, there is a difference, and it is the one 24 you identify. But where it doesn't help my learned

friend's team is because he doesn't have a carve-out in

Page 39

found to be anti-competitive by whomsoever, we hereby agree that it is to be a fallback of three years, et cetera.

Page 40

In other words, there are pre-agreements. That is increasingly common, but this party has chosen not to do it and they don't have that get out now. What is more difficult -- just to finish it off -- is if you just say, as used to be some years ago: if five years is too long, or ten years or whatever, this restriction is too long, we agree to replace it with whatever's legal. But that doesn't work for a different reason, which is thatit is void for uncertainty and you haven't had an ad idem meeting on whatever it might turn out to be

So this is why this falls flat on its face. And as I say, Mr Landers, a bit like your point, you could have agreed just five years across the board. But they didn't. They could have agreed these carve outs but they didn't. They could have agreed these fall backs but they didn't; now they have to live with the consequences. And it is simply no answer for Mr Springett or Agents' Mutual to say: oh, well, we think we might relax it later on because that falls foul of all of the unilateral side of things, and the proof of the pudding being the Northern Ireland variation.

1	THE CHAIRMAN: If I can just formulate the test on effects.	1	combined with facts, I take that point. That is why of
2	Let's park object. Let's assume there is no object	2	course our case on effects is put forward in that way,
3	infringement and we are only looking at effects.	3	because it is effectively a matter of what are the facts
4	If you have an agreement which is irreducible, it is	4	expertly analysed? So I take that point.
5	a five-year agreement and that can't be changed. If	5	But what I am saying is you have to have regard to
6	during the course of that five-year period you get to	6	what's going on in this context by reference to what the
7	a stage where it can be said that the effects are	7	company both subjectively and objectively sought to set
8	anti-competitive be that year 2 or year 3 or	8	out to achieve and we know what that is because that's
9	whatever because the five-year term is incapable of	9	inescapable on the documents. It was to put it another
10	variation, one can say even before the end of the	10	way, take for instance the Leighton Buzzard slides, 28
11	agreement, it is void by virtue of anti-competitive	11	September, to Mr Livesey.
12	effect, because you know on the evidence that at some	12	Those slides show not just the denigration of Zoopla
13	point the effects hit an anti-competitive mark which	13	by name, but also tipping point one well within the
14	can't be assuaged or ameliorated by the agreement being	14	five-year period as against who? As against Zoopla, and
15	changed.	15	a significant growth so as to achieve an effect against
16	MR HARRIS: I wouldn't put it quite like that, sir. I would	16	Rightmove as well, and that is all within do you
17	put it that or perhaps more accurately that is not	17	remember the little circle, five-year strategy it's
18	this case. So I would be unwilling to address that	18	all well within the five years.
19	particular point. The reason that's not this case is	19	MR LANDERS: Your expert argued that one other portal clause
20	because on our evidence to be assessed by the Tribunal,	20	had an effect now. But are you saying there is an
21	there already is anti-competitive effect. So I don't	21	effect now, an immediate effect, of the restriction on
22	have to worry about whether it won't actually emerge as	22	Purplebricks and so on using OnTheMarket?
23		23	
23	anti-competitive effect until next year or the year	24	MR HARRIS: Definitely, yes. What we don't adduce is evidence of effect by way of data and quantification or
	after or some later point within the five years. And	25	
25	secondly and critically, what we know from the evidence	25	through the experts, but that's because one doesn't need
	Page 42		Page 44
1	that was adduced and the inescapable documents is that	,	to address on heard down of afficient where the sections
1			
2	•	1 2	to adduce such evidence of effects where there's an
2	this company set out to achieve that effect well within	2	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable.
3	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we	2 3	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because
3 4	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to	2 3 4	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's
3 4 5	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get	2 3 4 5	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of
3 4 5 6	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any	2 3 4 5 6	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are
3 4 5 6 7	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have	2 3 4 5 6 7	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to
3 4 5 6 7 8	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement?
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years of trading. Then when you go through all the flexed	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction. MR LANDERS: Yes, I understand the object restriction
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years of trading. Then when you go through all the flexed variants in the different parts of the documents, they	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction. MR LANDERS: Yes, I understand the object restriction argument. But are you saying that the effect on the
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years of trading. Then when you go through all the flexed variants in the different parts of the documents, they all show exactly the same thing. They all show an	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction. MR LANDERS: Yes, I understand the object restriction argument. But are you saying that the effect on the online agents has already been felt of that restriction?
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years of trading. Then when you go through all the flexed variants in the different parts of the documents, they all show exactly the same thing. They all show an ability to have achieved way more than sustainable	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction. MR LANDERS: Yes, I understand the object restriction argument. But are you saying that the effect on the online agents has already been felt of that restriction? MR HARRIS: I don't do that, Mr Landers, by reference to a
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years of trading. Then when you go through all the flexed variants in the different parts of the documents, they all show exactly the same thing. They all show an ability to have achieved way more than sustainable market entry well before five years.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction. MR LANDERS: Yes, I understand the object restriction argument. But are you saying that the effect on the online agents has already been felt of that restriction? MR HARRIS: I don't do that, Mr Landers, by reference to a factual or expert-driven analysis of data. So no, not
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years of trading. Then when you go through all the flexed variants in the different parts of the documents, they all show exactly the same thing. They all show an ability to have achieved way more than sustainable market entry well before five years. MR FREEMAN: Isn't that mixing up subjective intention with	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction. MR LANDERS: Yes, I understand the object restriction argument. But are you saying that the effect on the online agents has already been felt of that restriction? MR HARRIS: I don't do that, Mr Landers, by reference to a factual or expert-driven analysis of data. So no, not as a matter of fact or data. But that's because, it
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years of trading. Then when you go through all the flexed variants in the different parts of the documents, they all show exactly the same thing. They all show an ability to have achieved way more than sustainable market entry well before five years. MR FREEMAN: Isn't that mixing up subjective intention with assessment of effects?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction. MR LANDERS: Yes, I understand the object restriction argument. But are you saying that the effect on the online agents has already been felt of that restriction? MR HARRIS: I don't do that, Mr Landers, by reference to a factual or expert-driven analysis of data. So no, not as a matter of fact or data. But that's because, it being an object restriction, I don't have to do that.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years of trading. Then when you go through all the flexed variants in the different parts of the documents, they all show exactly the same thing. They all show an ability to have achieved way more than sustainable market entry well before five years. MR FREEMAN: Isn't that mixing up subjective intention with assessment of effects? MR HARRIS: Well, the effects case — I take that point,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction. MR LANDERS: Yes, I understand the object restriction argument. But are you saying that the effect on the online agents has already been felt of that restriction? MR HARRIS: I don't do that, Mr Landers, by reference to a factual or expert-driven analysis of data. So no, not as a matter of fact or data. But that's because, it being an object restriction, I don't have to do that. That's why. I mean, it speaks for itself. These things
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years of trading. Then when you go through all the flexed variants in the different parts of the documents, they all show exactly the same thing. They all show an ability to have achieved way more than sustainable market entry well before five years. MR FREEMAN: Isn't that mixing up subjective intention with assessment of effects? MR HARRIS: Well, the effects case I take that point, sir, in this sense. The effects case as fact is set out	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction. MR LANDERS: Yes, I understand the object restriction argument. But are you saying that the effect on the online agents has already been felt of that restriction? MR HARRIS: I don't do that, Mr Landers, by reference to a factual or expert-driven analysis of data. So no, not as a matter of fact or data. But that's because, it being an object restriction, I don't have to do that. That's why. I mean, it speaks for itself. These things are
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years of trading. Then when you go through all the flexed variants in the different parts of the documents, they all show exactly the same thing. They all show an ability to have achieved way more than sustainable market entry well before five years. MR FREEMAN: Isn't that mixing up subjective intention with assessment of effects? MR HARRIS: Well, the effects case I take that point, sir, in this sense. The effects case as fact is set out principally by us in the expert evidence. So that is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction. MR LANDERS: Yes, I understand the object restriction argument. But are you saying that the effect on the online agents has already been felt of that restriction? MR HARRIS: I don't do that, Mr Landers, by reference to a factual or expert-driven analysis of data. So no, not as a matter of fact or data. But that's because, it being an object restriction, I don't have to do that. That's why. I mean, it speaks for itself. These things are —
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years of trading. Then when you go through all the flexed variants in the different parts of the documents, they all show exactly the same thing. They all show an ability to have achieved way more than sustainable market entry well before five years. MR FREEMAN: Isn't that mixing up subjective intention with assessment of effects? MR HARRIS: Well, the effects case I take that point, sir, in this sense. The effects case as fact is set out principally by us in the expert evidence. So that is fact, not subjective intent. But what one has	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction. MR LANDERS: Yes, I understand the object restriction argument. But are you saying that the effect on the online agents has already been felt of that restriction? MR HARRIS: I don't do that, Mr Landers, by reference to a factual or expert-driven analysis of data. So no, not as a matter of fact or data. But that's because, it being an object restriction, I don't have to do that. That's why. I mean, it speaks for itself. These things are
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years of trading. Then when you go through all the flexed variants in the different parts of the documents, they all show exactly the same thing. They all show an ability to have achieved way more than sustainable market entry well before five years. MR FREEMAN: Isn't that mixing up subjective intention with assessment of effects? MR HARRIS: Well, the effects case I take that point, sir, in this sense. The effects case as fact is set out principally by us in the expert evidence. So that is fact, not subjective intent. But what one has MR FREEMAN: It is expert opinion in effect.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction. MR LANDERS: Yes, I understand the object restriction argument. But are you saying that the effect on the online agents has already been felt of that restriction? MR HARRIS: I don't do that, Mr Landers, by reference to a factual or expert-driven analysis of data. So no, not as a matter of fact or data. But that's because, it being an object restriction, I don't have to do that. That's why. I mean, it speaks for itself. These things are MR FREEMAN: I don't want to spar with you, but I mean the same argument applies to the OOP rule. You say that is a restriction by argument but you have gone into effects
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years of trading. Then when you go through all the flexed variants in the different parts of the documents, they all show exactly the same thing. They all show an ability to have achieved way more than sustainable market entry well before five years. MR FREEMAN: Isn't that mixing up subjective intention with assessment of effects? MR HARRIS: Well, the effects case I take that point, sir, in this sense. The effects case as fact is set out principally by us in the expert evidence. So that is fact, not subjective intent. But what one has	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction. MR LANDERS: Yes, I understand the object restriction argument. But are you saying that the effect on the online agents has already been felt of that restriction? MR HARRIS: I don't do that, Mr Landers, by reference to a factual or expert-driven analysis of data. So no, not as a matter of fact or data. But that's because, it being an object restriction, I don't have to do that. That's why. I mean, it speaks for itself. These things are
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	this company set out to achieve that effect well within the five years. It says, and this is what we deliberately cite in our written closing, the aim is to get there within two to three years, the aim is get there as quickly as possible. And when you analyse any of the business cases put forward, which I didn't have time to go through a great detail in cross-examination, but you will recall that even on the entry with 1,000 branches followed by 500 a year, that led to break even after just a little over a year of trading, and cumulative break even after just a little over two years of trading. Then when you go through all the flexed variants in the different parts of the documents, they all show exactly the same thing. They all show an ability to have achieved way more than sustainable market entry well before five years. MR FREEMAN: Isn't that mixing up subjective intention with assessment of effects? MR HARRIS: Well, the effects case I take that point, sir, in this sense. The effects case as fact is set out principally by us in the expert evidence. So that is fact, not subjective intent. But what one has MR FREEMAN: It is expert opinion in effect.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	object restriction. We say it is completely unarguable. We know why bricks and mortar was introduced, because they regarded that as a competitive threat. And who's doing this? This is a grouping of 6,300 agents out of 18,000 agents and what are they doing? They are collectively getting together both jointly to sell to somebody and jointly to buy from somebody. That is over a third of the agents in the market. And what are they doing in this joint purchasing and selling arrangement? They are excluding a competitor. So that's an object restriction. MR LANDERS: Yes, I understand the object restriction argument. But are you saying that the effect on the online agents has already been felt of that restriction? MR HARRIS: I don't do that, Mr Landers, by reference to a factual or expert-driven analysis of data. So no, not as a matter of fact or data. But that's because, it being an object restriction, I don't have to do that. That's why. I mean, it speaks for itself. These things are MR FREEMAN: I don't want to spar with you, but I mean the same argument applies to the OOP rule. You say that is a restriction by argument but you have gone into effects

1	MR HARRIS: That is our choice, sir.	1	their eace when they come into courtnre OTM's entry
2	MR FREEMAN: Yes. It's your choice on Purple Bricks as	2	their case when they came into court pre-OTM's entry, Zoopla in its merged state and Rightmove were just not
	•		
3	well, isn't it? MR HARRIS: Yes, it is our choice.	3	competing. So they say no problem if there is
4 5	MR FREEMAN: You have taken the choice and that's what you	4	a restrictive rule because they are not competing
	are putting to us.	5	anyway. But of course that is downright bizarre, because one only has to ask oneself the question: who
6 7		6 7	
	MR HARRIS: Absolutely, yes. We say we are not obliged to		are the customers of the Zoopla merged group and the Rightmove group? They are the same people. They are
8	put forward an effects case on anything which is also an	8	
9	object restrictions. All the restrictions we identify	9	estate agents.
10	are object restriction. We are entitled to put forward		So Zoopla has to get who? Well, those estate agents
11 12	if and where we wish a case on effects by reference to	11 12	over there. And who does Rightmove have to get? It has
13	data and facts. And because the case in our respectful submission is so clear on the effect in the portals	13	to get those estate agents over there. That is obviously a situation in which there is going to be on
14	market, that is where we chose to adduce our evidence,	14	the face of it a dynamic for competing for those people.
		15	
15	expert and data-driven and fact-led evidence on effects.		And it is made worse, in fact, for my learned friend's
16	One of the reasons this was done, although there are	16 17	team because they are the ones who have been at pains to
17 18	plainly reasons I can't talk about for taking certain		point out that there is, viewed at any particular moment
19	choices and not others, is because it was important in	18	in time, a finite marketing budget.
	our respectful submission for this Tribunal to	19 20	Of course, over the course of time it is growing,
20 21	appreciate this is how we contend it should be seen that both the aim and the effect of this	20 21	and it is growing relative to other types of media. But
22	particular restriction was to damage a particular person	22	what the merged Zoopla and Rightmove are doing? They
23	in the market for far longer. Even if you were to	23	are competing for the same people and at any given point
24	accept there was a necessity for this, which as you know	24	in time a fixed or finite budget for that particular group of people.
25	we don't, but even if you were accept it was to damage	25	
23	we don't, but even if you were accept it was to damage	23	On the face of it, that would be a situation in
	Page 46		Page 48
1	a named person in the market for far, far longer on any	1	which fairly obviously there is competition between
1 2	a named person in the market for far, far longer on any view of the world than was needed in order to achieve	1 2	which fairly obviously there is competition between Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other.
	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve	1	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other.
2	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely	2	
2 3	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every	2 3	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't
2 3 4	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely	2 3 4	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition
2 3 4 5	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it	2 3 4 5	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent
2 3 4 5 6	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that.	2 3 4 5 6	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be
2 3 4 5 6 7	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one	2 3 4 5 6 7	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in all of those documents we have cited in the submissions	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to. MR HARRIS: No, you do have to leave one of the rivals.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in all of those documents we have cited in the submissions about, for example, the point I am paraphrasing, but	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to. MR HARRIS: No, you do have to leave one of the rivals. THE CHAIRMAN: Only under the OOP rule.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in all of those documents we have cited in the submissions about, for example, the point I am paraphrasing, but you know the document of the OOP rule is for members	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to. MR HARRIS: No, you do have to leave one of the rivals. THE CHAIRMAN: Only under the OOP rule. MR HARRIS: Yes, but I thought you were putting to me
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in all of those documents we have cited in the submissions about, for example, the point I am paraphrasing, but you know the document of the OOP rule is for members to obtain the stronger of the two duopoly portals.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to. MR HARRIS: No, you do have to leave one of the rivals. THE CHAIRMAN: Only under the OOP rule. MR HARRIS: Yes, but I thought you were putting to me a situation
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in all of those documents we have cited in the submissions about, for example, the point I am paraphrasing, but you know the document of the OOP rule is for members to obtain the stronger of the two duopoly portals. Do you remember that document? That was the whole	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to. MR HARRIS: No, you do have to leave one of the rivals. THE CHAIRMAN: Only under the OOP rule. MR HARRIS: Yes, but I thought you were putting to me a situation
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in all of those documents we have cited in the submissions about, for example, the point I am paraphrasing, but you know the document of the OOP rule is for members to obtain the stronger of the two duopoly portals. Do you remember that document? That was the whole point. And lo and behold, it has had that effect. And	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to. MR HARRIS: No, you do have to leave one of the rivals. THE CHAIRMAN: Only under the OOP rule. MR HARRIS: Yes, but I thought you were putting to me a situation — THE CHAIRMAN: No. You said that there is competition self-evidently between Zoopla and Rightmove.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in all of those documents we have cited in the submissions about, for example, the point I am paraphrasing, but you know the document of the OOP rule is for members to obtain the stronger of the two duopoly portals. Do you remember that document? That was the whole point. And lo and behold, it has had that effect. And having established those objects and that particular	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to. MR HARRIS: No, you do have to leave one of the rivals. THE CHAIRMAN: Only under the OOP rule. MR HARRIS: Yes, but I thought you were putting to me a situation THE CHAIRMAN: No. You said that there is competition self-evidently between Zoopla and Rightmove. MR HARRIS: Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in all of those documents we have cited in the submissions about, for example, the point I am paraphrasing, but you know the document of the OOP rule is for members to obtain the stronger of the two duopoly portals. Do you remember that document? That was the whole point. And lo and behold, it has had that effect. And having established those objects and that particular effect, we say game over. We don't need to go any	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to. MR HARRIS: No, you do have to leave one of the rivals. THE CHAIRMAN: Only under the OOP rule. MR HARRIS: Yes, but I thought you were putting to me a situation THE CHAIRMAN: No. You said that there is competition self-evidently between Zoopla and Rightmove. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Because they have to get agents and my point
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in all of those documents we have cited in the submissions about, for example, the point I am paraphrasing, but you know the document of the OOP rule is for members to obtain the stronger of the two duopoly portals. Do you remember that document? That was the whole point. And lo and behold, it has had that effect. And having established those objects and that particular effect, we say game over. We don't need to go any further.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to. MR HARRIS: No, you do have to leave one of the rivals. THE CHAIRMAN: Only under the OOP rule. MR HARRIS: Yes, but I thought you were putting to me a situation THE CHAIRMAN: No. You said that there is competition self-evidently between Zoopla and Rightmove. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Because they have to get agents and my point is simply
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in all of those documents we have cited in the submissions about, for example, the point I am paraphrasing, but you know the document of the OOP rule is for members to obtain the stronger of the two duopoly portals. Do you remember that document? That was the whole point. And lo and behold, it has had that effect. And having established those objects and that particular effect, we say game over. We don't need to go any further. So if I may move on then. I would like to address	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to. MR HARRIS: No, you do have to leave one of the rivals. THE CHAIRMAN: Only under the OOP rule. MR HARRIS: Yes, but I thought you were putting to me a situation THE CHAIRMAN: No. You said that there is competition self-evidently between Zoopla and Rightmove. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Because they have to get agents and my point is simply MR HARRIS: Sorry, I thought you were putting to me
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in all of those documents we have cited in the submissions about, for example, the point I am paraphrasing, but you know the document of the OOP rule is for members to obtain the stronger of the two duopoly portals. Do you remember that document? That was the whole point. And lo and behold, it has had that effect. And having established those objects and that particular effect, we say game over. We don't need to go any further. So if I may move on then. I would like to address what we contend are some fundamental difficulties or	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to. MR HARRIS: No, you do have to leave one of the rivals. THE CHAIRMAN: Only under the OOP rule. MR HARRIS: Yes, but I thought you were putting to me a situation THE CHAIRMAN: No. You said that there is competition self-evidently between Zoopla and Rightmove. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Because they have to get agents and my point is simply MR HARRIS: Sorry, I thought you were putting to me a member.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in all of those documents we have cited in the submissions about, for example, the point I am paraphrasing, but you know the document of the OOP rule is for members to obtain the stronger of the two duopoly portals. Do you remember that document? That was the whole point. And lo and behold, it has had that effect. And having established those objects and that particular effect, we say game over. We don't need to go any further. So if I may move on then. I would like to address what we contend are some fundamental difficulties or indeed absurdities at the heart of my learned friend's	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to. MR HARRIS: No, you do have to leave one of the rivals. THE CHAIRMAN: Only under the OOP rule. MR HARRIS: Yes, but I thought you were putting to me a situation THE CHAIRMAN: No. You said that there is competition self-evidently between Zoopla and Rightmove. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Because they have to get agents and my point is simply MR HARRIS: Sorry, I thought you were putting to me a member. THE CHAIRMAN: it's a slightly odd competition in that,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in all of those documents we have cited in the submissions about, for example, the point I am paraphrasing, but you know the document of the OOP rule is for members to obtain the stronger of the two duopoly portals. Do you remember that document? That was the whole point. And lo and behold, it has had that effect. And having established those objects and that particular effect, we say game over. We don't need to go any further. So if I may move on then. I would like to address what we contend are some fundamental difficulties or indeed absurdities at the heart of my learned friend's case. So what they say is that the merged Zoopla TDPG	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to. MR HARRIS: No, you do have to leave one of the rivals. THE CHAIRMAN: Only under the OOP rule. MR HARRIS: Yes, but I thought you were putting to me a situation THE CHAIRMAN: No. You said that there is competition self-evidently between Zoopla and Rightmove. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Because they have to get agents and my point is simply MR HARRIS: Sorry, I thought you were putting to me a member. THE CHAIRMAN: it's a slightly odd competition in that, for instance, if I am competing with plumbers to get my
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	view of the world than was needed in order to achieve sustainable entry, that is just is completely inescapable in our submission on the evidence. Every document says that. So that's the answer. We wouldn't have had to do it on any of them. We have chosen to do it on that one because we thought it was important for the Tribunal to appreciate quite how and why this was targeted at Zoopla and what effect it has had on Zoopla. So that ties in all of those documents we have cited in the submissions about, for example, the point I am paraphrasing, but you know the document of the OOP rule is for members to obtain the stronger of the two duopoly portals. Do you remember that document? That was the whole point. And lo and behold, it has had that effect. And having established those objects and that particular effect, we say game over. We don't need to go any further. So if I may move on then. I would like to address what we contend are some fundamental difficulties or indeed absurdities at the heart of my learned friend's case. So what they say is that the merged Zoopla TDPG exerted no competitive constraint on Rightmove	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on the other. THE CHAIRMAN: It is quite an odd form of competition, isn't it, Mr Harris, in the sense that the competition operates at the level of wanting to get the estate agent simply to sign up with Rightmove, or as the case may be Zoopla, but they don't have to choose. They can sign up with both. So the competition is very much: we want you to sign up with us. It would be nice if you left our rival, but you don't have to. MR HARRIS: No, you do have to leave one of the rivals. THE CHAIRMAN: Only under the OOP rule. MR HARRIS: Yes, but I thought you were putting to me a situation THE CHAIRMAN: No. You said that there is competition self-evidently between Zoopla and Rightmove. MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Because they have to get agents and my point is simply MR HARRIS: Sorry, I thought you were putting to me a member. THE CHAIRMAN: it's a slightly odd competition in that, for instance, if I am competing with plumbers to get my washing machine repaired, at the end of the day I have

- 1	MD HADDIG, Voc	1	
1 2	MR HARRIS: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: But subject to the budgetary constraints you	1	competition before. Obviously, therefore, the OOP rule on this view of the world is the pro-competitive
3	mentioned a moment ago, the estate agents actually are	2 3	fantastic new whizz bang feature. Well, keep it in
4	not compelled to choose absent a rule such as the OOP	4	place, it should stay there the whole time.
5	rule.	5	But of course it doesn't. Even on Agents' Mutual's
6	MR HARRIS: Well, that's interesting, sir, because of course	6	own case, it doesn't stay there for all time. It is the
7	when they walked into court, that was the case being	7	very feature which Mr Bishop said introduces
8	presented. There is no competition whatsoever pre-OTM's	8	competition, and yet it doesn't last for all time. Even
9	entry as between Zoopla on the one hand and Rightmove on	9	on their case, it lasts for a maximum of five years,
10	the other.	10	subject to the fact that actually the five years is not
11	But of course Mr Bishop fairly quickly during the	11	a hard and fast five years, as you know from the written
12	hot tub session said: actually, no, there is competition	12	closings. It goes on and on and or and carries on going
13	as regards at least the unique audience. So that case	13	on.
14	has changed, it's now gone. And we agree, we say there	14	But leaving that to one side, it would mean that it
15	is more competition than that but it is now accepted by	15	should stay in place for all time and it doesn't. And
16	the other side that there is at least competition	16	that again exposes another absurdity at the heart of the
17	including in the pre-OTM entry chronology for the unique	17	case, which is this is the tension between on the one
18	audience. And that's not a surprise.	18	hand Mr Bishop and on the other hand Mr Springett:
19	THE CHAIRMAN: I think, Mr Harris, you need to tread quite	19	Mr Bishop saying, well, this is the pro-competitive
20	carefully in terms of labelling what's been accepted or	20	feature, it introduces all of this wonderful new
21	not accepted. We will read what Mr Bishop and Mr Parker	21	competition. But why on earth, I ask rhetorically,
22	said during the hot tub with great care, but we'll do so	22	would a new entrant introduce a rule that creates more
23	in the context, in particular Mr Bishop's case of the	23	competition in the market that it is trying to enter
24	reports he submitted. Because of course the hot tub	24	than was there before? It is completely absurd.
25	was, as it were, an overlay on his two written reports,	25	Totally and utterly counterintuitive. You don't get
	Page 50		Page 52
1	which and I quite understand why you might want to	1	that.
2	take that course you didn't cross-examine him on.	2	Ancillary restraint cases, which is what this is
3	MR HARRIS: Yes. Sir, we have gone to the trouble of	l .	
	with the fields. Test only we have gone to the flouble of	3	said to be, are what it says on the tin. They are
4		3 4	-
4 5	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else	l	said to be, are what it says on the tin. They are restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want
	setting out in the written closings, and I accept	4	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the
5	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else	4 5	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want
5 6	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the	4 5 6	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to
5 6 7	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least	4 5 6 7	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete
5 6 7 8	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use	4 5 6 7 8	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being
5 6 7 8 9	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said.	4 5 6 7 8 9	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary
5 6 7 8 9 10	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is	4 5 6 7 8 9	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is saying, that's right.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more competition.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is saying, that's right. MR HARRIS: Yes. Then what we say is there is another way	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more competition. MR FREEMAN: Competition law is full of paradoxes.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is saying, that's right. MR HARRIS: Yes. Then what we say is there is another way in which this can be tested, if you like, another	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more competition. MR FREEMAN: Competition law is full of paradoxes. MR HARRIS: Maybe, but this one is irreconcilable for my
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is saying, that's right. MR HARRIS: Yes. Then what we say is there is another way in which this can be tested, if you like, another bizarre feature, this way of putting this case or at	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more competition. MR FREEMAN: Competition law is full of paradoxes. MR HARRIS: Maybe, but this one is irreconcilable for my learned friend's team, which is of course why I raise
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is saying, that's right. MR HARRIS: Yes. Then what we say is there is another way in which this can be tested, if you like, another bizarre feature, this way of putting this case or at least the case before that evidence was given by	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more competition. MR FREEMAN: Competition law is full of paradoxes. MR HARRIS: Maybe, but this one is irreconcilable for my learned friend's team, which is of course why I raise it. There is no answer.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is saying, that's right. MR HARRIS: Yes. Then what we say is there is another way in which this can be tested, if you like, another bizarre feature, this way of putting this case or at least the case before that evidence was given by Mr Bishop which is that if it were right that the OOP	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more competition. MR FREEMAN: Competition law is full of paradoxes. MR HARRIS: Maybe, but this one is irreconcilable for my learned friend's team, which is of course why I raise it. There is no answer. There is another thing to which there is no answer
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is saying, that's right. MR HARRIS: Yes. Then what we say is there is another way in which this can be tested, if you like, another bizarre feature, this way of putting this case or at least the case before that evidence was given by Mr Bishop which is that if it were right that the OOP rule is that which suddenly transforms a market in which there is no competition into a market in which there is now said to be the competition, well, if that were	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more competition. MR FREEMAN: Competition law is full of paradoxes. MR HARRIS: Maybe, but this one is irreconcilable for my learned friend's team, which is of course why I raise it. There is no answer. There is another thing to which there is no answer on this point, which is that on their own characterisation of the world, there is a whole tale of other "competing" portals. Tens of them. We gave you
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is saying, that's right. MR HARRIS: Yes. Then what we say is there is another way in which this can be tested, if you like, another bizarre feature, this way of putting this case or at least the case before that evidence was given by Mr Bishop which is that if it were right that the OOP rule is that which suddenly transforms a market in which there is no competition into a market in which there is now said to be the competition, well, if that were right obviously we don't accept any of that but if	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more competition. MR FREEMAN: Competition law is full of paradoxes. MR HARRIS: Maybe, but this one is irreconcilable for my learned friend's team, which is of course why I raise it. There is no answer. There is another thing to which there is no answer on this point, which is that on their own characterisation of the world, there is a whole tale of other "competing" portals. Tens of them. We gave you a hand up identifying them all. If there is or was no
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is saying, that's right. MR HARRIS: Yes. Then what we say is there is another way in which this can be tested, if you like, another bizarre feature, this way of putting this case or at least the case before that evidence was given by Mr Bishop which is that if it were right that the OOP rule is that which suddenly transforms a market in which there is no competition into a market in which there is now said to be the competition, well, if that were right obviously we don't accept any of that but if it were right, then obviously the OOP rule should remain	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more competition. MR FREEMAN: Competition law is full of paradoxes. MR HARRIS: Maybe, but this one is irreconcilable for my learned friend's team, which is of course why I raise it. There is no answer. There is another thing to which there is no answer on this point, which is that on their own characterisation of the world, there is a whole tale of other "competing" portals. Tens of them. We gave you a hand up identifying them all. If there is or was no competition between portals, then how on earth can there
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is saying, that's right. MR HARRIS: Yes. Then what we say is there is another way in which this can be tested, if you like, another bizarre feature, this way of putting this case or at least the case before that evidence was given by Mr Bishop which is that if it were right that the OOP rule is that which suddenly transforms a market in which there is no competition into a market in which there is now said to be the competition, well, if that were right obviously we don't accept any of that but if it were right, then obviously the OOP rule should remain in place for ever more.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more competition. MR FREEMAN: Competition law is full of paradoxes. MR HARRIS: Maybe, but this one is irreconcilable for my learned friend's team, which is of course why I raise it. There is no answer. There is another thing to which there is no answer on this point, which is that on their own characterisation of the world, there is a whole tale of other "competing" portals. Tens of them. We gave you a hand up identifying them all. If there is or was no competition between portals, then how on earth can there be all these competing portals that they have identified
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is saying, that's right. MR HARRIS: Yes. Then what we say is there is another way in which this can be tested, if you like, another bizarre feature, this way of putting this case or at least the case before that evidence was given by Mr Bishop which is that if it were right that the OOP rule is that which suddenly transforms a market in which there is no competition into a market in which there is now said to be the competition, well, if that were right obviously we don't accept any of that but if it were right, then obviously the OOP rule should remain in place for ever more. It is the OOP rule which on this hypothesis, which	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more competition. MR FREEMAN: Competition law is full of paradoxes. MR HARRIS: Maybe, but this one is irreconcilable for my learned friend's team, which is of course why I raise it. There is no answer. There is another thing to which there is no answer on this point, which is that on their own characterisation of the world, there is a whole tale of other "competing" portals. Tens of them. We gave you a hand up identifying them all. If there is or was no competition between portals, then how on earth can there be all these competing portals that they have identified and labelled? It simply makes no sense at all.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is saying, that's right. MR HARRIS: Yes. Then what we say is there is another way in which this can be tested, if you like, another bizarre feature, this way of putting this case or at least the case before that evidence was given by Mr Bishop which is that if it were right that the OOP rule is that which suddenly transforms a market in which there is no competition into a market in which there is now said to be the competition, well, if that were right obviously we don't accept any of that but if it were right, then obviously the OOP rule should remain in place for ever more. It is the OOP rule which on this hypothesis, which is wrong, but nevertheless on this hypothesis is	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more competition. MR FREEMAN: Competition law is full of paradoxes. MR HARRIS: Maybe, but this one is irreconcilable for my learned friend's team, which is of course why I raise it. There is no answer. There is another thing to which there is no answer on this point, which is that on their own characterisation of the world, there is a whole tale of other "competing" portals. Tens of them. We gave you a hand up identifying them all. If there is or was no competition between portals, then how on earth can there be all these competing portals that they have identified and labelled? It simply makes no sense at all. And of course, turn this round the other way. What
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is saying, that's right. MR HARRIS: Yes. Then what we say is there is another way in which this can be tested, if you like, another bizarre feature, this way of putting this case or at least the case before that evidence was given by Mr Bishop which is that if it were right that the OOP rule is that which suddenly transforms a market in which there is no competition into a market in which there is now said to be the competition, well, if that were right obviously we don't accept any of that but if it were right, then obviously the OOP rule should remain in place for ever more. It is the OOP rule which on this hypothesis, which	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more competition. MR FREEMAN: Competition law is full of paradoxes. MR HARRIS: Maybe, but this one is irreconcilable for my learned friend's team, which is of course why I raise it. There is no answer. There is another thing to which there is no answer on this point, which is that on their own characterisation of the world, there is a whole tale of other "competing" portals. Tens of them. We gave you a hand up identifying them all. If there is or was no competition between portals, then how on earth can there be all these competing portals that they have identified and labelled? It simply makes no sense at all.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	setting out in the written closings, and I accept obviously I wouldn't want you to do anything else than take that and read it in the context of all the other evidence. But we say it is very clear, at least as regards unique audience and I don't have to use the word "accept". That is what he said. THE CHAIRMAN: No. It is a question of what the expert is saying, that's right. MR HARRIS: Yes. Then what we say is there is another way in which this can be tested, if you like, another bizarre feature, this way of putting this case or at least the case before that evidence was given by Mr Bishop which is that if it were right that the OOP rule is that which suddenly transforms a market in which there is no competition into a market in which there is now said to be the competition, well, if that were right obviously we don't accept any of that but if it were right, then obviously the OOP rule should remain in place for ever more. It is the OOP rule which on this hypothesis, which is wrong, but nevertheless on this hypothesis is	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	restraints. The archetypal example of course is the non-compete clause. I'm the new venture, I want a non-compete clause to get me up and off the ground to achieve sustainable entry. By definition, non-compete is anti-competitive. It might be capable of being rescued by virtue of the doctrine of ancillary restraints, but in and of itself it is not creating more competition. MR FREEMAN: Competition law is full of paradoxes. MR HARRIS: Maybe, but this one is irreconcilable for my learned friend's team, which is of course why I raise it. There is no answer. There is another thing to which there is no answer on this point, which is that on their own characterisation of the world, there is a whole tale of other "competing" portals. Tens of them. We gave you a hand up identifying them all. If there is or was no competition between portals, then how on earth can there be all these competing portals that they have identified and labelled? It simply makes no sense at all. And of course, turn this round the other way. What

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

but it is not a pro-competitive rule making the market 2 more competitive. It is deliberately a rule that is 3 intended to restrict and protect Agents' Mutual until 4 a certain period of time. I have made my criticisms of 5 the period of time, you know what they are. But that's what's going on here. It is not just some at large, 6 7 "This is a wonderful pro-competitive feature and 8 therefore we should keep it for ever", that is not what 9 is going on at all. 10 Of course what we can't overlook is the fact that 11 this is all in the context of the OOP rule, we say now 12 made out in the cross-examination and on the documents,

Of course what we can't overlook is the fact that this is all in the context of the OOP rule, we say now made out in the cross-examination and on the documents, of being deliberately to overtake and knock out -- that "knock out, knock Zoopla over" is from one of my learned friend's own side's documents. So it is all in the context of it being specifically targeted at the weaker of the two duopoly portals until we can overtake it and watch it wither away well within the five-year period. Those points are impossible in my respectful submission to overcome.

I am in your hands, gentlemen, if we are going to have a short break. I was going to move on. I am not going to be able to cover all of my points, so I am going to maybe take a few minutes and find the next few that I can sensibly deal with.

potentially before five years they would then remove the OOP rule, therefore, bringing about the very situation in which they say there is no competition between portals. Because their method, so we are told, of obtaining competition between the portals is the OOP rule. Again, a fundamental difficulty for my learned friend's side.

The short fatality, I am going to move on in a minute, to which I just wish to draw your attention, obviously set out in our closing submissions, is Northern Ireland. As you know, it is made out now on the evidence that there are a whole series of less restrictive alternative means of entering this market. We say that therefore completely undermines the necessity case and, if we were ever to get there, the exemption case, but with respect, Agents' Mutual simply have no answer to many of them but on their own case no answer to the Northern Ireland less restrictive rule.

Mr Springett obviously started smiling at that point. We have got that document, those two documents in the trial file, one of which said, that will be handy in court. They know perfectly well that is a less restrictive tool for achieving entry to the part of this market that they themselves have employed and therefore that completely and utterly undermines any case on

Page 54

THE CHAIRMAN: Fair enough, Mr Harris. We'll rise for five

2 minutes and I am entirely happy with the cherry-picking 3 approach. You can take it as read that we have read and 4 will re-read your written submissions, and you go to the 5 points you feel --6 MR HARRIS: What I may do -- I was going to go to one or two 7 of the cases, but I may just give you some references 8 and that may save some time. 9 THE CHAIRMAN: By all means. We will rise for five minutes. 10 (11.43 am) 11 (A short break) 12 (11.48 am) 13 MR HARRIS: Sir, picking it up, members of the Tribunal, 14 with one more oddity and then in my submission another 15 fatality of my learned friend's case. So the last oddity where we were talking about 16 17 bizarreness and absurdity at the heart of my learned 18 friend's case is that what we can see from the strategy 19 and aims in the business plans and the various 20 associated slides is that it was not only 21 Agents' Mutual's intention to overtake Zoopla and then 22 watch it wither away so that there would be a market

with only two large portal groups on their view

no later than five years but, so we are told,

competing, but that on top of that at some point in time

Page 55

Page 56

necessity or for that matter indispensability, and there is no answer.

I am going to move on just to pick up something that

was mentioned by you, sir, Mr Chairman, this morning about, is it an odd form of competition to have where a purchaser on a merchant market purchases things from multiple suppliers and is not having to choose between the two but they are nevertheless regarded as competing.

But of course that answer is met by the example that Mr Parker gave more than once in his evidence about supermarkets. So you can have supermarkets carrying multiple lines, Nestle, Kellogg's or whatever, and those products are provided to the multiple supermarkets but there is no question of them having to choose between supermarkets. They are complements so there's Asda and Sainsbury's and Tesco's and all of the rest of them but nobody would say that because they are selling their products by a different means or portals, if you like, supermarkets, that they are not competing as between themselves, Nestle and Kellogg's. Obviously the supermarkets are also competing but the more relevant point is just because they are selling via complementary means to market doesn't mean that they are not competing. They obviously do.

I am going to move on, if I may, to make a few

Page 57

15 (Pages 54 to 57)

23

24

25

17

24

25

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

particular points about Zoopla because my learned friend seeks to pick up on them. One can understand why, if you like, presentationally but they are weak points and they don't go anywhere.

First of all, and for the record it is totally misleading and without foundation that the litigation is being funded and controlled by Zoopla. My learned friend's phraseology at his paragraph 14 is that Zoopla is or at any rate Zoopla at least in conjunction with others are calling the shots. That is totally and utterly unfounded. It should either be withdrawn or in any event, it should be dismissed. It certainly wasn't put to any of the witnesses and nor is it made out by any of the documents.

A second point is, a number of potshots are taken at Zoopla in my learned friend's closings and again one can understand presentationally. A good jury point or not even that good, but Zoopla in their arrangements at any point in time are not on trial here. They are nothing to the point.

Another point is it is never a defence to any kind of anti-competitive arrangement to say or to point at something else and say, "Oh, well that's also anti-competitive". So what? It doesn't make any difference either way. They are not on trial, we don't say at the expense of Zoopla. "We want you to ditch

2 Zoopla". That was the Trevor Abrahmsohn email from

3 Mr Springett. They were all aimed at Zoopla. That is 4 why in the case -- for instance, just take of my own

5 client's grouping, the IEAG we referred to in the

6 appendix, Mr Ozwell reports back from having had

7 a meeting, "Yesterday with Mr Springett, their plan

8 is" -- do you remember this document? Their plan is --

9 I paraphrase but you know the document -- to see Zoopla

10 disappear first. And that of course, as you know, was

11 exactly the plan that was relayed to Mr Livesey at the

12 Leighton Buzzard meeting. We now know, because

13 Mr Springett freely volunteered it, those exact slides 14

and that exact message were also put forward to Alison 15 Platt of Countrywide and Ian Crabb at LSL. It is all

16 part of a piece.

18 up if we need to -- in which another group of agents, 19 I think it might have been the west Wales agents, had 20 also formed the impression from meeting with

There was another email -- we could perhaps turn it

21 Mr Springett that the strategy of Agents' Mutual was

22 targeted at Zoopla. So there were all of these

23 documents.

> So that is why we say, as you know from our closings, one can't be falsely attracted by the notion

Page 58

have evidence about them. And even if some other person were to be doing something that is anti-competitive, that doesn't mean this isn't anti-competitive, especially when they are not on trial. It is like me if I got inevitably caught speeding and I say to the police officer, "You were speeding as well, you were speeding faster than me". So what? It is no defence.

And of course, it is important in this context to just recall that like in the beef industry development case, the Irish case about the beef market that I took the Tribunal to in opening, this is a set of horizontal arrangements through a mutual company, just like BIDS was a mutual company, a limited company, and it was viewed as a horizontal set of arrangements. This is a situation in which the agreements are all aimed at having Zoopla fall out of the market. That goes back to where we were just before the short break about the various pie charts and the denigration of Zoopla and the tipping points. And it is telling in our respectful submission that what my learned friend completely omits in his written closings is any reference to or focus upon all of that we submit overwhelming weight of documents that show this was a targeted measure aimed at who? Aimed at Zoopla.

That's why there are all of these documents which

Page 59

Page 60

that this is a simple market entry case, a nice easy

plain vanilla, "We're a new person into the markets, that's got to be good". It is wrong on the documents --

4 that is the point I am now making -- and it is wrong in

any event in the same way it was wrong for Mr Bishop to rely upon that as one of his foundational premises.

Because it does work in a bog standard market where you are entering with a new model and trying to compete on the merits. But it doesn't work in a non-bog standard market, and in particular where you are entering with a deeply, we say, restrictive core tool and other tools to surround it, and that core tool is aimed specifically at a particular market participant. That is not the sort of situation in which the Tribunal can safely sit back and say, "No problem, market entry, all the evils are solved".

THE CHAIRMAN: To what extent, Mr Harris, ought we to be careful in deciding the anti-competitive effect of the various provisions that you are laying out before us, the fact that we are seeing inevitably a partial picture? Obviously we only get the material which on disclosure the parties can produce, and to that extent our data is limited -- and it is not a criticism, it is simply a fact. Ought we to be particularly cautious in approaching decisions on anti-competitive object and

Page 61

16 (Pages 58 to 61)

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

Q

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 effect, particularly effect, given the fact that we 2 don't have the sort of breadth of evidence that let us 3 say the market regulator might have? 4 MR HARRIS: In my submission, no. And that is for this 5 reason: Mr Parker, as you know, was careful in his 6 reports and in his oral evidence to explain very clearly 7 that the data analysis part of the piece for which there 8 are just a limited number of data points, was (a) 9 consistent with and (b) formed part of a whole piece. 10 So just by way of reminder, there is the theoretical 11 analysis. That then chimes with that of the OFT and the 12 Bundeskartellamt and then that then chimes with both the 13 third party analysts which it is worth re-reading again 14 at section 9.2 of his first report because there are 15 pages and pages of stuff about Rightmove getting stronger, Zoopla being weakened. These are people who 16 17 do this for a living. That is how they earn their 18 money. They are if you like particular market analysts 19 and then there are also wider industry analysts such as 20 Enders. They are not, if you like, stockbroker type or 21 equity analysts. And it is only at the end of that that we get to the 22 23 data analysis, but the data analysis is consistent with 24 all of that for what it's worth. And Mr Parker was very

control for them but it doesn't mean to say you completely jettison that which I can do particularly when it is on a cost per lead measure which has also factored in a quality consideration."

But what's telling about that and where it actually counts against my learned friend's team is that they have an expert. They are a participant in the market. They have a large team. They have a big budget. If it were the case that there was some other variable that undermined the analysis, well where is that data? Why hasn't Mr Bishop or my learned friend's team come forward and said, "The one thing that will really undo your analysis is for me to show in the relevant time period Rightmove's quality of leads has increased materially." Now if it had come that would have been a problem but it hasn't come. Where is the data on

So what you have to, we say, infer from that is that is all that the other side has been able to do including with its experts is to say, well there might be a problem, there might be a problem about this variable or that variable. But they haven't been able to show

Another point where it comes back to assist me and hurt my learned friend is as regards exemption, if we

Page 62

clear we don't overplay that but nevertheless it points

in the right direction and is consistent.

It is worth bearing in mind of course that even when Mr Bishop altered the figures on his reanalysed figures -- now I appreciate he says, oh well you can't rely on them for other reasons but insofar as you take a different view and you think you can rely on them it is very telling that instead of a 17.4 combined overall increase in price compared to the counter-factual, which was Mr Parker's analysis, it becomes 10.4 or it is 17.3 to 10.4. In any event, 17 to 10.

Again, that is why one of the reasons Mr Parker was able to say, yes, there are points that you can make, as if this was some sort of scientific study of the highest calibre and it was a perfect economic analysis that it doesn't meet the 95 per cent statistical threshold but that is neither here nor there because that is not the standard you are applying. What is important is that even on the reworked figures they come out as a positive increase in price.

Would it be better if there were more data points? Yes. But again that doesn't assist my learned friend's team because, for instance, when it is said oh well, your analysis is undermined because there might be some other variations going on here that you can't control for, well, Mr Parker first of all said "No, I can't

Page 63

Page 64

ever get there. Before I finish I am going to explain why the exemption case is, well we don't really get there or it is hopeless. But if we were ever to get there, and it goes back to a point I was making earlier, it is incumbent upon my learned friend's team to advance a proven case of pro-competitive benefits. So he has to show that, to take one of their pleaded examples, there has been a price benefit to end consumers. That is the burden upon them. That is what they have pleaded. They have no evidence at all.

So when you asked me, about is there enough evidence and/or what are the implications of the fact that there aren't, one of the implications is that their case on pro-competitive benefit is completely hopeless. They haven't each tried to advance a case of pro-competitive benefits established by data or facts, let alone expert evidence.

As I said earlier on, that means that taking the four hurdles, the last one of which is fair share to consumers, well, there isn't any share shown, let alone that it is then fairly split up between the various categories of consumer in this case. And to the extent, sir, that you are driving at the point that there might have been more evidence potentially available from other people, well, that's true, but that is the same in any

Page 65

17 (Pages 62 to 65)

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

1	case, the same in any trial. There is no reason why if
2	more data hadn't been wanted or required from some other
3	source that Agents' Mutual couldn't have sourced it.
4	MR LANDERS: If I may use your phrase, one of the potshots
5	that Mr Maclean launched at Zoopla in the closing
6	submissions was that they could have provided
7	information to your expert on listing fees and chose not
8	to do so. Do you want to answer that point?
9	MR HARRIS: Well, it may or may not be right. I simply
10	don't know what the factual answer to that is. But the
11	way in which our effects case is advanced is that that
12	is not necessary because what we have done in a manner
13	that we say is fully defended by Mr Parker is advance
14	the most coherent relevant metric, cost per lead, and
15	shown the difference between the actual and the
16	counter-factual. And it is nothing to the point for the
17	purposes of that analysis that there might have been
18	possibly some sporadic information from Zoopla only
19	about negotiations that may or may not have been going
20	on involving Zoopla only. That wouldn't have been a pan
21	market approach in any event.
22	Then doubtless we would have been criticised if that
23	had happened about saying well if it is pan market and
24	where's the data for Rightmove.
25	THE CHAIRMAN: That is a good example of data which would be

1 that is something I can rely upon for wider collusive 2 practice of a particular type in a particular area, but 3 what do I mean to say is what we have described in the 4 closing submissions as the structural and mutual 5 horizontal nature of this arrangement and the letter of intent process and the group marketing meetings and the 6 deliberate attempt to create critical mass and those 8 sorts of features -- I am not talking about specifics 9 here, I am talking about generics -- that was an MO that 10 was common around the country.

So whilst you have significantly more evidence for the North East area because we were able to provide lots of it, given that it is a common MO, and indeed for reasons that are now advanced by my learned friend's team, they actually say, well, it all made sense to have for example a joint marketing meeting. We would invite you to infer that if and when you get to an area where there is not quite as much disclosure because of the way the disclosure order has panned out and the nature of the litigation, that was the same sort of process that was going on in the other areas when we took our train journey around the country.

MR FREEMAN: You are not suggesting that is the same sort of evidence as economic data assessing market effects?

25 MR HARRIS: No.

Page 66

interesting but which we don't have. We know we don't

```
2
          have it and we simply have to live with that. That's
 3
          your point.
 4
        MR HARRIS: That is my submission. What I would say,
 5
          however, is that this is a case in which the Tribunal is
 6
          respectfully invited to take note on a completely
 7
          different subject, the wider collusive practices case of
 8
          the fact that there are limitations in data, limitations
          in disclosure and evidence.
10
             Now this is just fact. This is not a criticism of
11
          anybody. It is not a criticism of us or my learned
12
          friend, the Tribunal or anybody. It's just there is
13
          a limit, there is a limit to what was ordered to be
14
          disclosed. This is an expedited trial, it has got to
15
          where it's got. But what we do say is that it is very
16
          telling that in one area where we were able to augment
17
          substantially and meaningfully the evidence about
18
          collusive practice by a series of flukes, we were able
19
          to do that in the North East that we can now see an
20
          extremely telling picture in the North East.
21
             And what we know -- indeed, one of my learned
```

friend's own submissions in oral opening was effectively

the MO, the modus operandi, was the same around the

I am not trying to suggest that that means by itself

Page 67

Page 68

MR FREEMAN: You are making a very general point. MR HARRIS: Yes. I was just trying to build on another but completely different point about what the Tribunal should do when there is doubtless more evidence out there but it hasn't been adduced before this Tribunal. Just for completeness on the Zoopla point, Mr Landers. As I said before, we would have been criticised if we only got it from Zoopla because the whole point is you would need a pan market view, and then this case would have started in another three months and cost another £3 million, and what have you. We are where we are. What I want to do now is move on and make some brief

submissions about collectivity and critical mass because this is quite telling. What is now sought to be said by the other side in response to the different horizontal allegations of anti-competitive object and effect is, inter alia, there is some kind of justification for the collectivity; namely that a critical mass was needed. But it is important just to pause here for a minute. This has been, on the pleadings, a horizontal case

from the beginning and there is no pleaded case of critical mass by way of justification for collectivity at all. Just absent. Just like it was absent in response to my written skeleton argument and just like

Page 69

18 (Pages 66 to 69)

country.

22

23

24

25

what have you.

it was completely absent in response to my oral opening. So right at the death, we have some kind of attempt to suggest, oh, well there's some sort of justification for collectivity in the form of critical mass.

But leaving aside the absence hitherto forth which is one matter, the reason it fails is very straightforward. First of all, there is absolutely no evidence that came out of the documents or the cross-examination that that was how it was analysed in fact at the time. What we see from the documents is a strategy and attempt to grow well beyond critical mass, well beyond the critical mass that is needed "to achieve a sustainable entry" -- that is from the very first business plan on bundle 1, page 181. That was with 1,000 offices and then 500 per year leading to trading at a profit at a little over a year, and a cumulative break even a little bit after two years.

That is potentially a sustainable entry, but that is not where the minimum indispensable restriction was set. Nowhere does it say, "Fine, that's the critical mass that is needed to get me into the market". First of all, it doesn't say that, and secondly, we know from the facts that that is just not what happened. It was 4,600 offices, so it was well over four times what might potentially have been said to be the critical mass that

contrast to Agents' Mutual, what happened in BAGS was the new entrant, a company called AMRAC, went to very great trouble in analysing pre-entry what was the minimum indispensable requirement for collectively, how many race courses were needed to be within the AMRAC club, and not one more could be taken, because that would go beyond what was the minimum indispensable entry technique, and what was the minimum indispensable level of exclusivity, and not one jot more could be obtained because that wouldn't fit the legal -- and there was a budget for that and there were experts and consultants, data was obtained, sensitivity analyses and

But on this point, what's critical is that in sharp

Has any of that happened here? Absolutely not. Mr Springett admitted it. What we had was Mr Springett with a £5,000 budget at the beginning with no help, and then we saw out of thin air three-year restriction, and indeed as you know Rightmove was in fact specifically named there in that one, but there is no analysis for the three years and no analysis for the five-year; no data, no sensitivity analysis, no consultant. And most importantly of all, no attempt to ask oneself the right question at that stage, which is: what is the minimum indispensable to get me with an implemented functioning

Page 70

was actually achieved. And what happened was at that point, instead of revisiting the nature of the restrictions, whether they were needed at all or whether they were needed for that scope or duration, all of that was ignored. What was said was, "I am just going to spend all of this new money on marketing". And indeed as we pointed out in our closing submissions in a bit that's highlighted in blue, there was a particular objective there by reference to Zoopla and Rightmove's marketing spend. Well, fine, we're glad that's been acknowledged. It is not legal. It is not a legitimate or objective justification.

Then the contrast with BAGS here is really quite startling, because in BAGS -- first of all, as you know, the context is utterly different because that was a case in which there was ineluctably no competition in the market. It was a monopoly and a monopsony. And critically -- and please do not ever lose sight of this, gentlemen -- it was a market in which as a matter of fact it was found there wasn't going to be any competition. There was no potential entry, so it was a monopoly and a monopsony and no potential competition. So it is difficult to see how an entry tool in those circumstances can create an anti-competitive effect when

Page 71

there is nothing to effect. So that's one thing.

Page 72

portal within the market? It just wasn't asked. When it was overachieved, as I say, instead of dialling back on the restrictions, all that happens is more is spent on marketing. Well, those were the choices but they were not legal choices.

Then another interesting point to note at this stage is that in trying to get together more members in groups, in these collectives around the various regions of the country, incidentally deliberately using board members, of whom of course Clive Rook is a central member -- putting that to one side -- in trying to get these reasonable groupings and critical masses "everywhere", names of other people in the very region, who weren't even members at the time, were disseminated by none other than Agents' Mutual.

So that plainly involves a facilitation in our respectful submission and an encouragement of the collusion which we say then took place at these local levels. There is absolutely no need on any view of the world for you to give names if what you are trying to do is give reassurance that there are other people involved. But Mr Springett did give names. We have two cast iron examples, even in the disclosure we have received. One was in the North East region and one was in the Cambridge region. That latter one is relevant as

Page 73

19 (Pages 70 to 73)

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

22

1 you know from our closings including annex A, because 2 Mr Springett knew exactly why it was wanted. It was so 3 we could have "discreet discussions about which other 4 portal to choose". That was why it was sought, that is 5 why it was sent back. 6

In that regard, I am not going to turn any parts of these up unless invited to do so, but there are particular passages we have mentioned in our closing submissions I would respectfully invite the Tribunal to just refresh its collective memory, about the width of the case law on concerted practices. I am now talking very briefly about that wider case of collusion in various regions.

To take that now infamous case in the Tribunal JJB, the replica kit case. Of course why it has achieved notoriety in many ways is because of the rather comic meeting, the helicopter meeting at which the chief executives of these competing retailers of replica kit shirts arrived at one of their houses. One of them flew in by helicopter and they had one meeting. On one view of the world, or at least for some of them, one meeting at which there was then a dissemination between competitors, horizontally of what should have been private information about pricing.

And what of course the Tribunal found in that case,

submissions -- as well I have taken care to

2 cross-examine them all on -- was that the board members

3 were deliberately put forward by Agents' Mutual as the

4 ones to disseminate the relevant messages. And in

5 clause 6 of the agreement, they are the ones specifically tasked with implementation of the OOP rule.

6 7

So to give you an example, post his appointment as 8 a board member, which was on 1st or 10 March 2014, and

9 going forward several months to 2 June where Julie

10 Emmerson and Ms Whiteley were enquiring about the

11 legality of things that were going on in the North East 12

agent's marketing meeting -- up there in the North East.

Do you recall that one of the things Mr Springett said was, "Don't create any more messages documents, refer them to Clive." Why is that? Because Clive Rook was the personification for these purposes of Agents' Mutual in that part of the world. Then when there was a query from Nigel Jones in the West Wales group -- I forget the date -- to Mr Springett, one of the things he said was, "You will need a direct line to the board, I'll get a board member to ring you", and then it turned out to be Mr Hodgson, who was Douglas & Gordon -- it doesn't really matter, he was a board member. So what we know is the way in which these

Page 74

consistent with all the European case law, of course, is that one meeting alone can implicate somebody in illegal collusion. It is because -- and to use the words of Anic which we also cite because:

"It makes one aware of the actual conduct planned or put into effect by other undertakings in pursuit of the same objectives."

And that takes away the unilateral nature of what you are supposed to be doing. It even goes so far -and here I am quoting from Anic at paragraph 87:

"You are bound if you could reasonably have foreseen what the reaction would have been of the other people and you are prepared to take that risk."

What we know here from many of the documents we have cited, including our annex is that Mr Springett and other people within Agents' Mutual expressly, including board directors, not limited to Mr Rook, is that they did know there was going to be this --

THE CHAIRMAN: Pausing there. Leaving Mr Springett on one

20 side and looking at other board directors, to what 21

extent do we need to have regard to the fact that these gentlemen had several hats?

Page 75

23 MR HARRIS: Yes. You need not worry in this case for this

24 reason: we know from the documents that we have gone to 25 the very great trouble of setting out in the written

via board members and not limited to just Mr Springett.

horizontal messages were being carried out was directly

Page 76

I will just add as a postscript to that. Of course what we also know, but we don't have full disclosure on that -- that is just facts -- other people within the organisation who haven't been called, who I haven't been able to cross-examine, they weren't aware of even the most basic parts of competition law well into the piece. And yet they were the people who were going ahead and carrying on with the actual implementation of the organisation's objectives on the ground, and yet they didn't have a basic understanding of elementary concepts of competition law.

One of the reasons I raised JJB here of course, and the relevant passages are cited in our skeleton closings, but in particular it is paragraphs 876 and 1042 to 1046 -- this is how far the case law goes and it simply hasn't been appreciated, with respect, by Agents' Mutual -- is if you find yourself implicated even in a single meeting, what do you have to do in order to get off the hook? You need to publicly distance yourself. You might even have to go to the authorities and report it.

What have Agents' Mutual done? It hasn't done that. It hasn't done that as regards these wider collusive practices. What it seeks to rely upon, limited only to

Mr Springett -- it doesn't bear upon Ms Whiteley, I think this is how you should act". And that is 1 2 Miss Emmerson, Ms Beaufoy, Ms Kerr, Mr Hodgson, Mr Rook 2 repeated all over the place. So it was giving specific 3 or any of these other people, it simply doesn't bear on 3 advice to the group in West Wales about, for example, 4 them at all. But what Mr Springett has done on isolated 4 the terms upon which they could list with Zoopla in flat 5 occasions is make semi-attempts to cover some of the 5 contradiction to his written evidence. 6 ground that shouldn't be being dealt with collusively by 6 Specific advice in the North East context without 7 7 any warnings at all to, for example, Caroline Pattinson 8 That is not good enough because you would have to do 8 about, "Can you please align?" And then specific advice 9 it completely and on every occasion in order to get 9 reported in an email from a conversation with Clive Rook 10 yourself off the hook and/or report what's going on to 10 about, "Well, actually, we don't think you should come 11 the regulatory authority. And that's not happened. 11 off both because that might lead to the dam breaking and 12 If you can be caught by one meeting alone without 12 people coming back more quickly". 13 publicly distancing yourself or reporting, then it means 13 So in other words, time after time after time, we 14 you are not off the hook if you make sporadic and 14 are not limited to a simple joint marketing presentation 15 isolated individual attempts to cover half the message. 15 and then everybody disappears. I have two more points 16 THE CHAIRMAN: What do you say about the distinction that 16 about that. 17 Mr Springett drew between Agents' Mutual making a group 17 The first is that even if it were, we know it was 18 presentation of what it was intending to do on the one 18 effectively a facade or a sham now we have got better 19 side and on the other side what he said was an 19 disclosure for the North East, because Julie Emmerson 20 individual decision of individual estate agents to 20 was told that she couldn't be there at that point, which 21 decide whether or not to sign up? I think he said -- or 21 was the media negotiation, and who uses that word? 22 if he didn't say, it was Mr Maclean -- if there was 22 Well, none other than a board director, he knew full 23 a collusive agreement between estate agents where they 23 well what was going on. It doesn't matter anyway, 24 were discussing collective action for or against 24 because she left the room and got two emails which 25 Agents' Mutual and on Zoopla, that was nothing to do 25 report in two separate meetings, including that one Page 78 Page 80 with his client. 1 1 where the email is on 2 June, she just finds out 2 MR HARRIS: He says that, but that is undermined by the 2 afterwards what happened in any event. 3 3 factual evidence. To take your first point, I have no I don't mean this in the legal sense, but that is 4 4 difficulty with a mere joint marketing presentation. No a sham, and that is just a joke. It doesn't make any 5 problem. But we know from the document that it didn't 5 difference if you pop out behind the door and then a few 6 end there. Let me give you one example. The North 6 days later somebody says, "Oh, this is what happened 7 7 London group, the REAP Fabric group with when you went for a cup of coffee". 8 8 Mr Abrahmsohn -- I am just paraphrasing, but the gist of Most important of all, could I please invite the 9 9 it was, "We are thinking of joining Zoopla, have you got Tribunal not to pick it up but to just note down that in 10 anything to say about that?" And what he comes back 10 the Electrotechnical Fittings cartel case, which we have 11 with and says is, "Act as a group, and what's more, you 11 now added into the additional authorities bundle -- I am not sure which tab it is, but Mr Woolfe will tell me --12 12 [I think that's Glentree, Mr Abrahmsohn] you are a swing 13 vote within it. What we don't want to be is the 13 is that one of the means in which the horizontal 14 number 2". 14 association, tab 3 of that authorities bundle, and the 15 Then there is another email, and the further email 15 relevant paragraphs really if I could invite the 16 back is "yes". He says in part of the email, "Be 16 Tribunal to read them extend from 359 through 379. 17 careful in certain respects". But what does he also say 17 But a number of points come out of them and one of 18 in the email? He says, "I hope you will forgive me from 18 them is that where a trade association facilitates and 19 signalling that from an OTM/AM point of view, I would 19 encourages the horizontal collusion by providing the 20 like you all to ditch them, all to ditch Zoopla". 20 forum, the meetings that act as the forum by which this 21 21 horizontal collusion goes on, then that implicates the So there is clear encouragement. It is no good to 22 say on the one hand, "I have given a bit of a warning to 22 trade association. 23 23 one person", and then in the same document and seen in It is completely admitted by Agents' Mutual that 24 other documents where there is no warning at all to say, 24 they were doing that and that they were attempting to do 25 25 "Nevertheless, I think you should act as a group and that all over the place. So for those reasons in this

Page 79

1	particular case you can't regard in isolation even the	1	talks about when you are informed of anti-competitive
2	mere convening of joint meetings because it can't be	2	conversations, so in that case it was between various
3	divorced from what else is	3	members of one of the associations and then the
4	THE CHAIRMAN: What you called a moment ago group marketing	4	association finding out, one of the reasons that the
5	meetings?	5	association was impugned, as well as the members, was
6	MR HARRIS: Yes, that's right. If there were nothing bar	6	because it didn't publicly distance itself from those
7	that and there were no other things going on in the	7	discussions and it had set up the forum in which those
8	background then that by itself I wouldn't or couldn't	8	discussions were taking place.
9	impugn. But that is not this case for all of these	9	So there were a number of important aspects of that.
10	reasons.	10	THE CHAIRMAN: What are we to make of the group negotiations
11	So take, for example, take Bristol as another port	11	by agents with Zoopla? Again, do you say that's
12	of call. When Mr Springett was invited there he knew	12	perfectly legitimate or
13	from the email that was setting it up that that group	13	MR HARRIS: Again, I think this was a point which might have
14	wanted to take joint decisions about which portal to	14	arisen in the opening. I don't take a stance one way or
15	choose. So it wasn't and of course we also know, and	15	the other on that. There might be certain circumstances
16	this is so important in this case, is this was directly	16	in which a group negotiation could occur without any
17	in the interests of Agents' Mutual. They wanted to have	17	difficulty. And there are other circumstances in which
18	Zoopla targeted. They wanted to not be second anywhere.	18	it might not. But that is not in my focus and I don't
19	They didn't want the split vote or the diluted vote and	19	have to take a stance on that. That is not intended to
20	who was getting the message about what they wanted?	20	be a cop out. What it is intended to be is that one has
21	Mr Springett denies it. He says, oh well even there for	21	to be very careful in this case to focus upon those
22	example I left the room and they went upstairs for some	22	collective discussions that went too far and that
23	more drinks and what have you.	23	involved Agents' Mutual in any relevant sense of
24	But the important thing we know from the evidence,	24	providing a forum for a meeting, knowing of or
25	the incontrovertible evidence of what message was	25	facilitating, failing publicly to distance itself and/or
	Ç		
	Page 82		Page 84
1	actually being received take for example that John	1	lmouring what's gaing an and haing propored to take the
1	actually being received, take for example that John	1	knowing what's going on and being prepared to take the
2	Ozwell email where he says: Mr Springett came to see me	2	risk that it will carry on even though you know of it
3 4	yesterday, their plan is to see Zoopla disappear. Perhaps if Mr Woolfe could just turn that one up so	3 4	and are facilitating of it. What I would say however, and your question partly
5	I can make sure that I get that accurate.	5	bears upon what I was going to finish on as regards
6	And that was the same all round the country. That	6	Gottrup Klim, which is a case always cited where there
7	was the same in west Wales. It was the same in	7	is an anti-competitive method of supposedly entering
8	Maidstone and in Bristol et cetera et cetera.	8	
	And then there are a couple of other it is H2/979	9	a new market, is that one has to understand where a joint purchasing decision can stray into the illegal
9		10	
	and the relevant bits, so this is in one of the entries	1	territory.
11	on page 24 of my annex A, the bit that I have been trying to paraphrase a couple of times now, Mr Ozwell	11	So just to remind ourselves of course. Gottrup Klim
12		12	was a case in which the people were getting together in
13	met with Mr Springett and before any dispute about any	13	the agricultural cooperative precisely so as to obtain
14	of this arose from a contemporaneous email, his	14	countervailing buyer power. That was the whole raison
15	impression was:	15	d'etre of doing that. Why were they doing that? It is
16	"Their plan [that is OTM's plan] is based upon most	16	because they were being effectively squashed by the big
17	agents initially dropping Zoopla to go with them and	17	agricultural suppliers. Massive companies, massive
18	then eventually dropping Rightmove as the new portal	18	multinational companies and they were not getting a good
19	becomes the major portal."	19	deal. And they thought, what do I need to do? What is
20	As I said before, Mr Livesey gave evidence that he	20	my purpose? What I am really trying to do here? Trying
21	formed exactly the same he obtained exactly the same	21	to countervail is what they're doing. Because there
22	understanding, and little wonder when you see the	22	were very strong sellers. If that's your very core
23	slides. Little wonder he got that understanding.	23	objective, little wonder that you should be allowed to
24	The other reason that Electrotechnicals is important	24	take some measures to facilitate that core objective of
25	is because at 365 to 367 it is another case where it	25	creating the countervailing power on the other side of
	Page 83		Page 85
		1	1 1100 00

2

3

8

10

15

20

21

22

23

24

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

22

23

24

25

1 2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

24

25

1 the market. 2 But what's key in that case is to recognise that, as 3 I think we set out in our written submissions, is that 4 in that case, notwithstanding that some part of the 5 collectivity was permitted, what wasn't permitted were 6 two things. What had to be allowed for it to be lawful 7 was that persons other than the members of the 8 cooperative could purchase from it. That was one of the 9 conditions upon which it was said to be allowed to have 10 some of the restrictions. But of course in our case 11 that is simply not true because non-members can't buy 12 from this mutual cooperative, this portal. Non-members 13 are emphatically excluded. They are competitors and 14 they are deliberately excluded. So the onlines, the 15 non-bricks and mortar are excluded. So this goes 16 significantly further on one of the points that was 17 taken in the Court of Justice in that case. 18 The prohibition on membership of competing 19 organisations, back in Gottrup Klim, what had to be 20 allowed was that members had to be free to make 21

purchases from other cooperatives. So even though they were joined together in a membership structure to allow countervailing power, nonetheless they had to be allowed to buy from other people, and indeed, as many such other people as they saw fit.

were supplying to and buying from the same organisation

as opposed to some other big multinational selling

organisation, where it is the same do you need any

4 exclusivity at all? No, no exclusivity was allowed. 5 And that is very important in the case because in -- it

6 is probably my final point in many ways. Insofar as we

7 are going back to the new case on, oh well there's some

kind of critical mass justification, the other thing

9 that it simply doesn't deal with is exclusivity.

Critical mass is a possible justification if analysed

11 and if supported by the data and if really used at the

12 time, none of which apply here, but if all of those are 13 dealt with then it is a justification for collectivity,

14 not for exclusivity. Critical mass means getting people

together. It might mean getting them together for

16 a certain period of time so that they provide an 17 adequate income stream. But it has nothing whatsoever

18 to do with exclusivity and in the Rennet case no 19

exclusivity case was permitted at all.

I do accept that to some degree and by no means the whole case but to some degree it was talking about the anti-competitive effects that can take place in the purchasing and/or in the supply market where the people doing this exclusive collective purchasing form

25 a meaningful part of the market. I do accept that was

Page 86

But of course that is not the case here because the exclusivity obligation in this case excludes the members from buying from other sources save only for one. That's not the case. These are important because that was a case in which there were certain ancillary restraints for less time than was proposed by the cooperative, so that is another important point, duration is always relevant here, it was only allowed to allow the very raison d'etre and pro-competitive raison d'etre to be achieved and not a jot more, not a jot more was allowed, not for a day more than was allowed and specifically you had to allow other people to purchase who weren't members. Well, that is included in the case of Agents' Mutual. And you had to allow the members to purchase from as many other places as they liked and that is excluded from Agents' Mutual.

So that is not a good case for my learned friends, and then of course -- I don't have time to turn it up -but in the Cooperative Stremsel case that we cite in our closing -

MR FREEMAN: That is the Rennet decision.

MR HARRIS: Yes, sometimes called the Rennet case, yes.

23 MR FREEMAN: Easier to pronounce I think.

MR HARRIS: That's right. What is telling there is what was

an ancillary restriction for circumstances in which you

Page 87

Page 88

some part of the analysis but of course these people do form a meaningful part of the market. There are 6,300 agents, occasionally there has been a bit of a variation around there, out of about 18,000 agents. That is exactly the sorts of reasons why these exclusivity parts are not permitted. They have, for example, foreclosure effects. They have foreclosure effects within the market of in this case other would be purchasers, right. For example, the non-traditional estate agents. They are foreclosed. They are excluded. That is what the bricks and mortar restriction does. And it also has an exclusion area -- perhaps that is a better word than foreclosure, meaning more or less the same thing -exclusion effects on other portals, because lo and behold, mostly Zoopla in this case, is now effectively precluded from getting its hands upon those people who have gone with the 6,300 who are members of Agents' Mutual.

And that's what's going on in this case law. Gottrup Klim says even where you have got a particular method of creating a pro-competitive countervailing force nevertheless you have to allow purchasers from elsewhere and non-members to use it. That is not this case. And that's where there was somebody else that was being countervailed against. Whereas in Rennet where it

Page 89

23 (Pages 86 to 89)

1	is the same people you are not allowed any exclusivity.	1	of written explanations on every occasion, that there
2	MR FREEMAN: They are not two-sided portal markets cases,	2	couldn't then be a group decision by people what to do.
3	are they?	3	So that's where the line is crossed in this
4	MR HARRIS: No, I accept that, but Gottrup Klim is put	4	circumstance.
5	forward by my learned friends in particular as the	5	Now, this is for all the reasons we have set out in
6	answer. Look at Gottrup Klim, we are effectively	6	our written closing because this is inherently a mutual
7	analogous with that. They succeed, we succeed and it	7	horizontal arrangement between competitors and where
8	just doesn't work.	8	Agents' Mutual goes wrong right at the beginning
9	May I just take one moment.	9	MR FREEMAN: Potential competitors.
10	THE CHAIRMAN: Of course.	10	MR HARRIS: Well in many, many cases actually competitors.
11	MR HARRIS: Sir, so unless I can assist further those are	11	I haven't got time to do
12	the closing oral submissions subject to a reply.	12	MR FREEMAN: It is a regional market. It is a series of
13	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr Harris. I think we may have	13	regional markets.
14	one or two questions. Mr Freeman.	14	MR HARRIS: Take, for example, the North East AMG. We know
15	MR FREEMAN: Just going back to the joint marketing	15	that they are all competitors. But anyway be that as it
16	presentation and your argument that the meetings went	16	may. That is where it goes too far. Of course we know
17	too far, and I appreciate that on your submission the	17	Agents' Mutual falls foul of that going too far because,
18	OOP rule is itself restrictive and therefore has	18	as Mr Springett fairly explained, it was their own modus
19	a tainting effect, but at what point are you suggesting	19	operandi to make sure this was done in groups.
20	to us that the meetings go too far? If Agents' Mutual,	20	MR FREEMAN: The question is how much is it implicit in
21	rightly or wrongly, has the OOP rule as one of its	21	explaining how the OOP rule operates that there will
22	features, then a presentation to agents who might be	22	have to be a choice? You are saying it is the
23	interested in joining Agents' Mutual has to address the	23	facilitating of a collective decision on any choice that
24	OOP rule because that's your submission and nobody has	24	is the issue.
25	argued, a key feature of joining Agents' Mutual, you	25	MR HARRIS: It is two things, sir. It is the facilitating
	D 000		D 02
	Page 90		Page 92
1	subscribe to the OOP rule, and that means you are	1	and encouraging because it was in their interests and
2	allowed to list on one other portal only if you join	2	this is all admitted. It is in their interests to get
3	Agents' Mutual.	3	there to be group decisions because what they didn't
4	Now, presumably a joint marketing presentation that	4	want was a splitting or a dilution of the vote. They
5	says, well you have got to choose which you list on but	5	didn't want it fracturing. These are their terms. They
6	it can only be one other, that's not going too far. Is	6	wanted a critical mass of agents everywhere, and that is
7	that what you are saying? Just to finish, and you go	7	a more or less direct quote from one of the documents.
8	too far when you start naming names. Is that what you	8	MR FREEMAN: That is to join Agents' Mutual.
9	are inviting us to conclude?	9	MR HARRIS: Yes, but that is a dividing line that shouldn't
10	MR HARRIS: So, sir, it is not limited to the naming names.	10	have been crossed in this case because it is
11	It is if it were a joint marketing meeting that simply	11	a horizontal arrangement between competing estate
12	said: this is the Agents' Mutual proposition and here	12	agents. So it is not limited to an illegal decision
13	I am marketing to ten of you because that's cheaper than	13	collectively to boycott one or the other whether named
1		1 44	or not. It is also in this case a collective decision
14	doing it ten separate meetings	14	of not. It is also in this case a concentre decision
15	doing it ten separate meetings MR FREEMAN: I'm a sceptical agent and I put up my hand and	15	to join which was deliberately facilitated, avowedly
15	MR FREEMAN: I'm a sceptical agent and I put up my hand and	15	to join which was deliberately facilitated, avowedly
15 16	MR FREEMAN: I'm a sceptical agent and I put up my hand and I say, "Hang on, but what's this clause which says one	15 16	to join which was deliberately facilitated, avowedly facilitated. That is what they were doing by
15 16 17	MR FREEMAN: I'm a sceptical agent and I put up my hand and I say, "Hang on, but what's this clause which says one other portal only?"	15 16 17	to join which was deliberately facilitated, avowedly facilitated. That is what they were doing by Agents' Mutual. And that is a distinction and
15 16 17 18	MR FREEMAN: I'm a sceptical agent and I put up my hand and I say, "Hang on, but what's this clause which says one other portal only?" MR HARRIS: If you simply explain what the Agents' Mutual's	15 16 17 18	to join which was deliberately facilitated, avowedly facilitated. That is what they were doing by Agents' Mutual. And that is a distinction and a dividing line between a mere collective marketing
15 16 17 18 19	MR FREEMAN: I'm a sceptical agent and I put up my hand and I say, "Hang on, but what's this clause which says one other portal only?" MR HARRIS: If you simply explain what the Agents' Mutual's proposition is including that there is this thing called	15 16 17 18 19	to join which was deliberately facilitated, avowedly facilitated. That is what they were doing by Agents' Mutual. And that is a distinction and a dividing line between a mere collective marketing presentation which by itself simpliciter may be of no
15 16 17 18 19 20	MR FREEMAN: I'm a sceptical agent and I put up my hand and I say, "Hang on, but what's this clause which says one other portal only?" MR HARRIS: If you simply explain what the Agents' Mutual's proposition is including that there is this thing called the One Other Portal rule and the other restrictions,	15 16 17 18 19 20	to join which was deliberately facilitated, avowedly facilitated. That is what they were doing by Agents' Mutual. And that is a distinction and a dividing line between a mere collective marketing presentation which by itself simpliciter may be of no particular difficulty even if it said there is an OOP
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MR FREEMAN: I'm a sceptical agent and I put up my hand and I say, "Hang on, but what's this clause which says one other portal only?" MR HARRIS: If you simply explain what the Agents' Mutual's proposition is including that there is this thing called the One Other Portal rule and the other restrictions, then no problem. But what has to be scrupulously to be	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	to join which was deliberately facilitated, avowedly facilitated. That is what they were doing by Agents' Mutual. And that is a distinction and a dividing line between a mere collective marketing presentation which by itself simpliciter may be of no particular difficulty even if it said there is an OOP and it means X on the one hand, versus going too far on
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MR FREEMAN: I'm a sceptical agent and I put up my hand and I say, "Hang on, but what's this clause which says one other portal only?" MR HARRIS: If you simply explain what the Agents' Mutual's proposition is including that there is this thing called the One Other Portal rule and the other restrictions, then no problem. But what has to be scrupulously to be adhered to is that there is nothing beyond just the	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	to join which was deliberately facilitated, avowedly facilitated. That is what they were doing by Agents' Mutual. And that is a distinction and a dividing line between a mere collective marketing presentation which by itself simpliciter may be of no particular difficulty even if it said there is an OOP and it means X on the one hand, versus going too far on the other.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR FREEMAN: I'm a sceptical agent and I put up my hand and I say, "Hang on, but what's this clause which says one other portal only?" MR HARRIS: If you simply explain what the Agents' Mutual's proposition is including that there is this thing called the One Other Portal rule and the other restrictions, then no problem. But what has to be scrupulously to be adhered to is that there is nothing beyond just the marketing and the exposition and in particular, that you	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	to join which was deliberately facilitated, avowedly facilitated. That is what they were doing by Agents' Mutual. And that is a distinction and a dividing line between a mere collective marketing presentation which by itself simpliciter may be of no particular difficulty even if it said there is an OOP and it means X on the one hand, versus going too far on the other. And then there are embellishments upon it. So
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	MR FREEMAN: I'm a sceptical agent and I put up my hand and I say, "Hang on, but what's this clause which says one other portal only?" MR HARRIS: If you simply explain what the Agents' Mutual's proposition is including that there is this thing called the One Other Portal rule and the other restrictions, then no problem. But what has to be scrupulously to be adhered to is that there is nothing beyond just the marketing and the exposition and in particular, that you would have take all full measures including where necessary, public distancing or reporting or all manner	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	to join which was deliberately facilitated, avowedly facilitated. That is what they were doing by Agents' Mutual. And that is a distinction and a dividing line between a mere collective marketing presentation which by itself simpliciter may be of no particular difficulty even if it said there is an OOP and it means X on the one hand, versus going too far on the other. And then there are embellishments upon it. So adding lists of names even when they are not members et cetera et cetera. And, as I say, further embellished
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	MR FREEMAN: I'm a sceptical agent and I put up my hand and I say, "Hang on, but what's this clause which says one other portal only?" MR HARRIS: If you simply explain what the Agents' Mutual's proposition is including that there is this thing called the One Other Portal rule and the other restrictions, then no problem. But what has to be scrupulously to be adhered to is that there is nothing beyond just the marketing and the exposition and in particular, that you would have take all full measures including where	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	to join which was deliberately facilitated, avowedly facilitated. That is what they were doing by Agents' Mutual. And that is a distinction and a dividing line between a mere collective marketing presentation which by itself simpliciter may be of no particular difficulty even if it said there is an OOP and it means X on the one hand, versus going too far on the other. And then there are embellishments upon it. So adding lists of names even when they are not members

1	by the fact that it is not limited. It would be	1	THE CHAIRMAN: Mr Harris, thank you very much.
2	a mistake I respectfully submit to think that this was	2	Mr Maclean, we will run a little bit past one
3	limited to Agents' Mutual, whether via its directors or	3	o'clock.
4	its senior or less senior employees, not knowing the	4	MR MACLEAN: Yes, of course. The Tribunal will no doubt
5	other things that were going on in the background. They	5	tell me when its desire to eat outruns its desire to
6	did know. The documents show that they knew that there	6	listen to me.
7	were going to be these collective decisions about	7	MR FREEMAN: A very difficult choice.
8	joining and which other portal. And in many cases	8	Closing submissions by MR MACLEAN
9	take, for example, the one in the north Devon region	9	MR MACLEAN: As we say in our closing submission at
10	where they say: "We have reached a consensus."	10	paragraph 34, Gascoigne Halman has abandoned the
11	This was stuff that was known to Agents' Mutual and	11	allegation that the OOP rule has the effect of
12	so as an absolute bare minimum they carried on	12	restricting competition in local estate agency markets
13	facilitating these group arrangements taking the risk.	13	and the Tribunal won't have forgotten what we call the
14	MR FREEMAN: I am eating into your time. So the collective	14	concession letter which also abandons the effect case on
15	decision doesn't have to be about the OOP rule in your	15	one of the other restrictions as well, namely the bricks
16	submission.	16	and mortar restriction, and you have that in bundle X,
17	MR HARRIS: Not limited to. It includes but is not limited	17	tab 27.
18	to.	18	So they have abandoned their effects case in
19	MR FREEMAN: So if Agents' Mutual hadn't had an OOP rule,	19	relation to OOP and bricks and mortar but Gascoigne
20	the collective decision to join facilitated by	20	Halman continues to allege that the OOP has the object
21	Agents' Mutual's representatives at group meetings would	21	of restricting competition between agents in such
22	have been illegal in your submission.	22	markets. I am dealing here now first with the estate
23	MR HARRIS: It certainly could have been illegal. It might	23	agents market and I will deal with the portal market
24	have been capable of being saved in theory by	24	shortly. That is on the basis that the OOP rule,
25	a collectivity critical mass argument, but you know what	25	according to my learned friend's skeleton argument at
	Page 94		Page 96
1	I have to say about that.	1	paragraph 88, and I quote, "Restricts one important
2	MR FREEMAN: Yes, okay, thank you.	2	parameter of competition between agents, namely their
3	MR HARRIS: And not made out in this case.	3	freedom to choose how many and which portals to list the
4	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.	4	properties of their customers", and they make their
5	MR LANDERS: Just so that I have understood the exclusivity	5	point in a number of places in their skeleton.
6	rule and the Danish case. If the Agents' Mutual members	6	So they contend that the OOP rule is an object
7	had decided at some point a portal is not going to fly	7	infringement because agents are effectively agreeing
8	and instead we will go to Zoopla and Rightmove and say,	8	with one another to limit their own output on the
9	give us a good price if we agree that we will only	9	downstream market for estate agency services and/or to
10	appear on one of those portals ie exclusivity, that	10	restrict themselves as regards the key parameter of
11	would have been anti-competitive as well.	11	competition in that market. See my learned friend's
12	MR HARRIS: Absolutely could have been, yes. One would have	12	written closing argument at paragraph 5.1.
13	to analyse that in context but, yes, it certainly could	13	Now, we know that the agreement between my client
14	have been. Why? Because it would have been a big chunk	14	and Gascoigne Halman is a vertical one, albeit
15	of the market effectively adopting a foreclosing or	15	a vertical one in, as Mr Freeman put it, a horizontal
16	exclusionary rule as against other portals.	16	context. It is not a direct agreement between agents.
17	Perhaps my very final word is we are also not to	17	But even if it were, even if one was to regard the
18	forget that this was avowedly a situation, this OOP	18	agreement as horizontal, it doesn't amount to an object
19	rule, not just to attack the people who were in the	19	-
20	market but to create a barrier to entry to people who	20	restriction. As I indicated in opening, and Mr Harris hasn't, I think said anything to the contrary in the
	market but to create a partier to tillly to people will		
21		1 71	
21	would be in the market. That was Helen Whiteley's point	21	course of the trial, whether an agreement restricts by
22	would be in the market. That was Helen Whiteley's point four to the KFH enquiry: our strategy is to create	22	object depends on whether it reveals a sufficient deal
22 23	would be in the market. That was Helen Whiteley's point four to the KFH enquiry: our strategy is to create further barriers to entry. And that of course further	22 23	object depends on whether it reveals a sufficient deal of harm to competition to remove the need to examine the
22 23 24	would be in the market. That was Helen Whiteley's point four to the KFH enquiry: our strategy is to create further barriers to entry. And that of course further distinguishes the case from BAGS because there was no	22 23 24	object depends on whether it reveals a sufficient deal of harm to competition to remove the need to examine the effects. That is Cartes Bancaires. I took you to it in
22 23	would be in the market. That was Helen Whiteley's point four to the KFH enquiry: our strategy is to create further barriers to entry. And that of course further	22 23	object depends on whether it reveals a sufficient deal of harm to competition to remove the need to examine the
22 23 24	would be in the market. That was Helen Whiteley's point four to the KFH enquiry: our strategy is to create further barriers to entry. And that of course further distinguishes the case from BAGS because there was no	22 23 24	object depends on whether it reveals a sufficient deal of harm to competition to remove the need to examine the effects. That is Cartes Bancaires. I took you to it in

1	go to it now. The relevant paragraphs are certainly	1	important parameter of competition at all. As
2	between 49 and 53.	2	Miss Frew, my learned friend's witness put it, she said
3	In paragraph 53 the court explains that in order to	3	at Day 2:
4	determine whether one is in object territory you have to	4	"When you've only got two portals then, you know, it
5	have regard to the economic context of the agreement.	5	was interesting and positive, potentially positive to
6	So what's the economic context of this agreement?	6	have a third portal."
7	First, there were prior to my client's entry and still	7	In her mind there were only two portals of
8	are two very large portals, Rightmove and Zoopla. We	8	importance. The same point was made in an exchange
9	know, it is common ground, that most agents felt	9	between Mr Harris and Mr Symons on Day 4, see page 14,
10	compelled to list on both of them. See the	10	line 9. Again I am not going to read all of this out
11	cross-examination of Mr Parker who agreed by reference	11	but Mr Symons made the point in his answers that there
12	to one, I think, of the Zoopla documents which showed	12	were really only two portals. He went on to say:
13	that 88 per cent of agents listed on Rightmove and 89	13	"I mean to completely clarify, they were utterly
14	per cent listed on Zoopla and he confirmed that when one	14	insignificant to us."
15	does the math, as the Americans would say, the minimum	15	Ie the other ones, the ones that didn't matter.
16	of 77 per cent of agents therefore listed on both the	16	Page 45:
17	two main portals, Day 8, page 108, line 16 and	17	"The truth is there were only two. The rest were
18	following.	18	little insignificance."
19	Third, the other portals beside the incumbents and	19	"It was designed to take from both of them. We
20	OnTheMarket were and are insignificant, to pick up	20	found we can live with two portals quite easily and
21	a point Mr Landers raised right at the beginning on	21	without losing any market share at all," said Mr Wyatt
22	Day 1. That was already the case by the time of the OFT	22	on the same day at page 80, and there are other
23	merger decision. We have been to the OFT decision on	23	references to be found at page 79 as well.
24	a number of occasions. I think we haven't been to this	24	So when one has regard to the evidence of the estate
25	bit, and could I just invite the Tribunal to dig out one	25	agents and the economic context in which the OOP rule
	Page 98		Page 100
1	last time the OFT's decision which is in bundle F1 and	1	was introduced, it is not correct in our submission that
2	you will remember that it starts at page 309. I just	2	the OOP rule has limited output or has restricted agents
3	want to show the Tribunal it starts at 309. If you	3	in an important parameter of competition at all, what
4	turn to 318 and could I just invite the Tribunal to	4	Mr Harris this morning called a key parameter of
5	note, I am not going to read it out, but could I just	5	competition.
6	invite you to note paragraphs 31 through to 34 inclusive	6	Before my client entered with the OOP rule, agents
7	dealing with what's called a "tale of smaller property	7	effectively had a choice of listing with one or both of
8	portals", at 31 through to 34 where the conclusion is	8	the major portals. The other portals were insignificant
9	that the smaller portals are unlikely to represent	9	and didn't affect competition or offer any realistic
10	a meaningful constraint on the parties, ie Zoopla and	10	opportunity for agents to differentiate their offering.
11	Primelocation at this stage or Rightmove. And so they	11	In this context if you take paragraph 100.1 of my
12	forget about that. They sideline them and go on to deal	12	learned friend's written closing argument it is rather
13	with the parties and Rightmove, and quite rightly.	13	interesting to note what he says here 100 is a very,
14	So that's the third point. The fourth point is that	14	very long paragraph with all sorts of subpoints and
15	the other portals had a much lower level of site visits,	15	subplots but if you take 100.1 at internal page 59 at
16	they were less valuable and they didn't constrain the	16	the bottom of the page do you see the (ii), so the
17	larger portals. That remains the position today. See	17	sentence begins in the middle of the paragraph:
18	the appendix to the amended defence which is in bundle A	18	"Thus the OOP rule substantially simplifies the
19	at tab 2, a helpful table in Mr Harris's pleading.	19	tasks for AM and for its member agents in coordinating
20	The evidence that the Tribunal has heard from the	20	as to the choice of other portal once OTM has joined
21	estate agents which you have heard during the trial also	21	rather than each member having to decide separately and
22	tends to confirm that Rightmove and Zoopla were the only	22	independently of other agents in respect of each and
23	real shows in town and that portal listing this is	23	every other portal in the market whether they would drop
24	the point that portal listing was not, contrary to	24	it or not they would have the comfort of knowing: 1"
	and point that portar norms was not, contrary to	1	
25	Mr Harris' submission, and prior to my client's entry an	25	And then 2:
25	Mr Harris' submission, and prior to my client's entry an	25	And then 2:
25	Mr Harris' submission, and prior to my client's entry an Page 99	25	And then 2: Page 101

2

3

4

5

8

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

"The choice, given market conditions, is effectively a binary one of choosing Rightmove and boycotting Zoopla or choosing Zoopla and boycotting Rightmove."

That recognises rightly, we say, just how restricted a parameter of competition the choice of portal is and, as Gascoigne Halman recognise in that same paragraph, 100.1, the market conditions which one has to have regard to for the object argument mean that agents felt compelled to maintain a listing with either one or both of the incumbent portals. The smaller ones were of no competitive significance and didn't permit an agent to differentiate itself in any meaningful way."

My client's launch has not reduced the opportunities for agents to differentiate themselves or in any way limit their output. On the contrary, it has increased the opportunities for differentiation. It has enabled agents to offer a wider array of choices to their customers. Agents' Mutual members listed on one of the incumbent portals before, who did so before can still do so in combination with OnTheMarket. Members listing on both of the incumbent portals before have chosen to substitute OnTheMarket for one of the incumbent portals, thereby differentiating themselves in a way which wasn't open to them previously. The incumbent portals were free to compete for the business of these agents at

the business of agents but Mr Bishop's point, which my learned friend with respect hasn't grasped, is that

there was no competition, there was no meaningful restraint by Zoopla, prior to my client's entry of

OnTheMarket, on the pricing power of Rightmove. The

6 question is whether portal choice represented an

7 important parameter of competition which the OOP rule

has constrained and the answer to that question is no.

9 on the contrary, as I have already submitted, the only

10 competitively significant choice was prior to my

11 client's entry whether to list on either or both of the 12 incumbent portals and the large majority of agents, as

13 we have seen on the evidence, felt compelled, for 14

whatever reason, whether it was the wildebeest, herd 15 data or some other reason felt compelled to list on

16

The choice of listing on either of the portals remains open and the fact that those agents who are members of my client have exercised a competitive choice to list with Agents' Mutual and one of the incumbents is a situation which illustrates the injection of competition into the market which my client's entry has brought about.

I was just going to turn to the CMA's letter just very briefly. If I can just do that that would be

Page 104

Page 102

the moment when they made their choice and they can still compete to be the one other portal of

Agents' Mutual members and of course Agents' Mutual members are -- of course the smaller portals are still

there but they are still as utterly insignificant as

they always were.

We submit that the situation does bear some analogy, contrary to Mr Harris's submission, with the BAGS case. Can I just show you Lord Justice Lloyd in BAGS in K4. Now, there was a BAGS case in K4 but that was the first instance decision. That was the wrong case. I hope you now have in bundle K4 tab 48. You should have the Court of Appeal's decision in the BAGS case which was the one we really want. We have quoted some parts of this in our written closing. I don't want to show you the bits we have quoted in the closing. I want to show you a different bit which is paragraph 92 of Lord Justice Lloyd who gives the main judgment with whom Lord Justices Moore-Bick and Mummery agree. Paragraph 92 at page 2722 of the authorities bundle: "At a more basic level. ...(Reading to the

words)... but did not and could not exist at the time."

Now, in the present case it is true that there was some degree of competition, and Mr Bishop never suggested otherwise, between the incumbent portals for

Page 103

convenient.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Please do.

3 MR MACLEAN: Mr Harris relies in his closing submission 4 footnote 3 to paragraph 5.1 on the CMA's letter to my

client of 27 March 2015. That is in bundle H10 at

page 5395. What that says is, and I quote:

"The number and identity of portals can be an important parameter of competition for estate agents."

That statement is true, and no doubt carefully worded, see the word "can" and the CMA of course was -well, can, can be an important parameter and we know that the CMA's predecessor, the OFT, at the time of the merger was similarly of the view that there could be some additional restraint on Rightmove after the merger of Zoopla and Primelocation.

But the point about the CMA letter of March 2015 and indeed the other CMA letter and the email that followed it in 2016 is that the CMA did not have any present concerns about what it calls the plus one rule, the OOP rule, it didn't have any concern about the bricks and mortar restriction either. Those concerns would only arise if and in the event that my client acquired market power. Mr Parker, on his analysis my client's going to be of tiny significance each in 2020 and no one seriously suggests that Agents' Mutual has ever had

Page 105

27 (Pages 102 to 105)

1	market power, in 2015 had market power or even today is	1	Mr Springett's evidence. With respect, that is quite
2	anywhere close to obtaining market power.	2	wrong, because when one looks at Mr Springett's
3	MR FREEMAN: Mr Maclean, you don't take Mr Harris's point	3	evidence, it's clear in our submission that he
4	that having 6,000 agents as members gives market power	4	absolutely stood by and my clients stand by the
5	of some kind?	5	justification of the OOP rule which was consistently
6	MR MACLEAN: No, it doesn't. I am going to deal with the	6	stated in the contemporaneous document.
7	34 per cent figure that's been floated around and I am	7	The relevant passages are in Day 7 of the
8	going to explain why that figure is to all intents and	8	transcript, and I am just going to ask you to turn those
9	purposes meaningless. It certainly doesn't get	9	up in just a moment, and we cite them in our closing
10	Gascoigne Halman anywhere. I was going to spend just	10	submission at paragraph 49.
11	five minutes on that in the course of my submission.	11	But where the point goes is if contrary to
12	So I was going to turn then to the supposed object	12	Mr Harris' submission he is very keen to distance
13	infringement vis à vis the portal market, but would it	13	this case from the BAGS case this case is like the
14	be convenient to do that after the short adjournment?	14	BAGS case because my client generally and the OOP rule
15	THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, thank you very much, Mr Maclean. We'll	15	specifically were introduced with the object of
16	resume at 1.55.	16	increasing competition by enabling the entry of an
17	(1.10 pm)	17	additional undertaking into the market. That's BAGS
18	(Luncheon Adjournment)	18	paragraph 81, Lord Justice Lloyd, with whom
19	(1.55 pm)	19	Lord Justice Moore-Bick and Lord Justice Mummery agreed,
20	MR MACLEAN: Sir, I wanted to turn to say just a few words	20	which we cite in our closing submissions at
21	about the object case in relation to the portal market.	21	paragraph 33.
22	If you have our written closing to hand, we deal with	22	Can I then just show you briefly the relevant bits
23	this between paragraphs 43 and 49. I am not going to	23	of the transcript which I was referring to. If you have
24	obviously go through all of that. I know the Tribunal	24	the daily transcript, they are all in Day 7. I think
25	has read it. But as we point out at paragraph 46, the	25	there are three extracts I want to show you. The first
	1 01		,
	Page 106		Page 108
1		,	
1	case law confirms that even a full exclusivity	1	one, using the four pages to a page version, is page 66
2	requirement is not a restriction by object, and we give		
	and a Common them that is most included to A decret	2	of the transcript, where right at the bottom of the page
3	some references there, but in particular the Advocate	3	Mr Harris asks:
4	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in	3 4	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?"
4 5	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1,	3 4 5	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that?
4 5 6	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587.	3 4 5 6	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to
4 5 6 7	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out	3 4 5 6 7	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment",
4 5 6 7 8	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect	3 4 5 6 7 8	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view".
4 5 6 7 8 9	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the
4 5 6 7 8 9	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question:
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?"
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the Chapter 2 prohibition, and we give the reference to	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "No, because it still doesn't
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the Chapter 2 prohibition, and we give the reference to Mr Parker's first report. I am not going to read this	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "No, because it still doesn't address".
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the Chapter 2 prohibition, and we give the reference to Mr Parker's first report. I am not going to read this out, but the Tribunal will have seen what we say in our	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "No, because it still doesn't address". And then finally on this point, page 91, Mr Harris's
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the Chapter 2 prohibition, and we give the reference to Mr Parker's first report. I am not going to read this out, but the Tribunal will have seen what we say in our paragraph 48.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "No, because it still doesn't address". And then finally on this point, page 91, Mr Harris's question at line 17 that seems to be where he asked
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the Chapter 2 prohibition, and we give the reference to Mr Parker's first report. I am not going to read this out, but the Tribunal will have seen what we say in our paragraph 48. To turn then to what Mr Harris says in his closing	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "No, because it still doesn't address". And then finally on this point, page 91, Mr Harris's question at line 17 that seems to be where he asked all his best questions line 17:
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the Chapter 2 prohibition, and we give the reference to Mr Parker's first report. I am not going to read this out, but the Tribunal will have seen what we say in our paragraph 48. To turn then to what Mr Harris says in his closing submissions, in paragraphs 35 to 38 of their written	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "No, because it still doesn't address". And then finally on this point, page 91, Mr Harris's question at line 17 that seems to be where he asked all his best questions line 17: "My suggestion to you under the OOP rule in
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the Chapter 2 prohibition, and we give the reference to Mr Parker's first report. I am not going to read this out, but the Tribunal will have seen what we say in our paragraph 48. To turn then to what Mr Harris says in his closing submissions, in paragraphs 35 to 38 of their written closing, my learned friends make the somewhat surprising	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "No, because it still doesn't address". And then finally on this point, page 91, Mr Harris's question at line 17 that seems to be where he asked all his best questions line 17: "My suggestion to you under the OOP rule in fact~"
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the Chapter 2 prohibition, and we give the reference to Mr Parker's first report. I am not going to read this out, but the Tribunal will have seen what we say in our paragraph 48. To turn then to what Mr Harris says in his closing submissions, in paragraphs 35 to 38 of their written closing, my learned friends make the somewhat surprising submission that my clients have, as they put it, all but	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "No, because it still doesn't address". And then finally on this point, page 91, Mr Harris's question at line 17 that seems to be where he asked all his best questions line 17: "My suggestion to you under the OOP rule in fact~" Can I just highlight Mr Springett's answer, "Well,
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the Chapter 2 prohibition, and we give the reference to Mr Parker's first report. I am not going to read this out, but the Tribunal will have seen what we say in our paragraph 48. To turn then to what Mr Harris says in his closing submissions, in paragraphs 35 to 38 of their written closing, my learned friends make the somewhat surprising submission that my clients have, as they put it, all but abandoned the justification for the OOP rule that it	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "No, because it still doesn't address". And then finally on this point, page 91, Mr Harris's question at line 17 that seems to be where he asked all his best questions line 17: "My suggestion to you under the OOP rule in fact~" Can I just highlight Mr Springett's answer, "Well, I don't think" over the page, ending, "Either Rightmove
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the Chapter 2 prohibition, and we give the reference to Mr Parker's first report. I am not going to read this out, but the Tribunal will have seen what we say in our paragraph 48. To turn then to what Mr Harris says in his closing submissions, in paragraphs 35 to 38 of their written closing, my learned friends make the somewhat surprising submission that my clients have, as they put it, all but abandoned the justification for the OOP rule that it provides a differentiated stock of properties, so that	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "No, because it still doesn't address". And then finally on this point, page 91, Mr Harris's question at line 17 that seems to be where he asked all his best questions line 17: "My suggestion to you under the OOP rule in fact~" Can I just highlight Mr Springett's answer, "Well, I don't think" over the page, ending, "Either Rightmove or Zoopla". Then Mr Harris asks him another question,
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the Chapter 2 prohibition, and we give the reference to Mr Parker's first report. I am not going to read this out, but the Tribunal will have seen what we say in our paragraph 48. To turn then to what Mr Harris says in his closing submissions, in paragraphs 35 to 38 of their written closing, my learned friends make the somewhat surprising submission that my clients have, as they put it, all but abandoned the justification for the OOP rule that it provides a differentiated stock of properties, so that OnTheMarket didn't simply replicate the same stock	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "No, because it still doesn't address". And then finally on this point, page 91, Mr Harris's question at line 17 that seems to be where he asked all his best questions line 17: "My suggestion to you under the OOP rule in fact~" Can I just highlight Mr Springett's answer, "Well, I don't think" over the page, ending, "Either Rightmove or Zoopla". Then Mr Harris asks him another question, and in his next answer beginning, "Well, and I take that
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the Chapter 2 prohibition, and we give the reference to Mr Parker's first report. I am not going to read this out, but the Tribunal will have seen what we say in our paragraph 48. To turn then to what Mr Harris says in his closing submissions, in paragraphs 35 to 38 of their written closing, my learned friends make the somewhat surprising submission that my clients have, as they put it, all but abandoned the justification for the OOP rule that it provides a differentiated stock of properties, so that OnTheMarket didn't simply replicate the same stock available on both of the incumbents.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "No, because it still doesn't address". And then finally on this point, page 91, Mr Harris's question at line 17 that seems to be where he asked all his best questions line 17: "My suggestion to you under the OOP rule in fact~" Can I just highlight Mr Springett's answer, "Well, I don't think" over the page, ending, "Either Rightmove or Zoopla". Then Mr Harris asks him another question, and in his next answer beginning, "Well, and I take that view", he says:
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the Chapter 2 prohibition, and we give the reference to Mr Parker's first report. I am not going to read this out, but the Tribunal will have seen what we say in our paragraph 48. To turn then to what Mr Harris says in his closing submissions, in paragraphs 35 to 38 of their written closing, my learned friends make the somewhat surprising submission that my clients have, as they put it, all but abandoned the justification for the OOP rule that it provides a differentiated stock of properties, so that OnTheMarket didn't simply replicate the same stock	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "No, because it still doesn't address". And then finally on this point, page 91, Mr Harris's question at line 17 that seems to be where he asked all his best questions line 17: "My suggestion to you under the OOP rule in fact~" Can I just highlight Mr Springett's answer, "Well, I don't think" over the page, ending, "Either Rightmove or Zoopla". Then Mr Harris asks him another question, and in his next answer beginning, "Well, and I take that
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	General's opinion in the Neste case, which we cite in paragraph 46, and the reference for that is bundle K1, tab 9 at pages 586 to 587. Then we go on in that same paragraph to point out that Mr Parker in purporting to find an adverse effect on the portal market acknowledged that his result was unusual given that provisions such as the OOP rule are typically of concern only being enacted by the dominant firms, in which case they are controlled under the Chapter 2 prohibition, and we give the reference to Mr Parker's first report. I am not going to read this out, but the Tribunal will have seen what we say in our paragraph 48. To turn then to what Mr Harris says in his closing submissions, in paragraphs 35 to 38 of their written closing, my learned friends make the somewhat surprising submission that my clients have, as they put it, all but abandoned the justification for the OOP rule that it provides a differentiated stock of properties, so that OnTheMarket didn't simply replicate the same stock available on both of the incumbents.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Mr Harris asks: "Can you show me the document?" Do you see that? Can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "That's a judgment", and the next answer beginning "Well, because our view". Then if you go over two or three pages to page 79 of the transcript, line 17, you see Mr Harris' question: "So you could have gone round?" And can I draw your attention to Mr Springett's answer beginning, "No, because it still doesn't address". And then finally on this point, page 91, Mr Harris's question at line 17 that seems to be where he asked all his best questions line 17: "My suggestion to you under the OOP rule in fact~" Can I just highlight Mr Springett's answer, "Well, I don't think" over the page, ending, "Either Rightmove or Zoopla". Then Mr Harris asks him another question, and in his next answer beginning, "Well, and I take that view", he says:

1 and there as a unique collection of properties ..." 1 authorities who particularly aim to measure market 2 2 And then at the end: shares on a revenue basis as a result." 3 3 "I have explained to you what the objective was, to Dead right. 4 move the market away from the situation where any new 4 Now Agents' Mutual's share of purchases by revenue 5 entrant would only ever have a subset of what one or 5 is well below, very far below, 30 per cent. The agents 6 6 other of the big portals had." buy from Agents' Mutual, which has the lowest ARPA --7 7 So there has been no resiling from that at all and average revenue per advertiser -- of the three portals, 8 we are slightly puzzled to see the suggestion otherwise 8 and usually almost always from one other portal, most 9 in my learned friend's closing. 9 from Rightmove and some from Zoopla. You can see the 10 Can I say just a couple of words about collective 10 comparative ARPA figures, if you haven't put Mr Parker's 11 purchasing and indeed joint production/ My learned 11 first report away again. 12 friend's written closing contained some material on 12 In bundle F1, tab 1, page 79, you can see the 13 collective purchasing which might charitably be 13 comparative ARPA figures on Mr Parker's own analysis, 14 described as rather novel. What we have in mind are the 14 which chops them up into six monthly periods. Mr Bishop 15 passages beginning at paragraph 25 referring to the 15 doesn't think that is the correct approach, indeed, it 16 16 horizontal guidelines. If you have my learned friend's introduces errors, he explains. But we need not worry 17 17 written closings at paragraph 30.4, it is said: about that for the moment. I just want to remind the 18 18 "With respect to the purchasing market, ie here the Tribunal of the overall pattern of ARPA, and you can see 19 property portal market, it is necessary to focus on the 19 that Rightmove is some way ahead of Zoopla, which is 20 20 some way although less far ahead of OnTheMarket. extent to which switching by the suppliers constrains 21 the purchasers, ie the extent to which property portals 21 In any event, the collective purchasing that 22 22 are able to switch away from supplying the parties to Mr Harris is discussing in his closing submission is the 23 the agreement in question." 23 collective purchasing by Agents' Mutual's members of 24 Then there is a citation you see in the parenthesis 24 Agents' Mutual's listing services, because collective 25 25 a couple of paragraphs further on, paragraph 198 of the purchasing from other portals is not impugned. Page 110 Page 112 So the relevant question for the purposes of this 1 horizontal guidelines. Then it is said in the last 1 2 sentence, picking up a point Mr Freeman touched on 2 litigation is whether other suppliers are foreclosed 3 3 because too great a portion of the purchasing market is before the short adjournment, the last sentence: 4 4 "In that regard, it should be noted that AM's subject to the OOP rule. 5 members account for over one-third of the estate agents 5 The answer to that question is very obvious. The 6 demanding property portal services since as accepted by 6 relevant market share measure is a proportion of the 7 7 Mr Springett, AM has member branches totalling over market which is being supplied by Agents' Mutual over 8 one-third the total number of agency branches." 8 the listing period, the period for which the OOP 9 9 What we say about that, and I think I dealt with restriction applies. Agents' Mutual does not require 10 this in cross-examination of Mr Parker, the over 10 agents to purchase the entirety of their portal 11 one-third figure is a wholly misleading metric which the 11 provision from it, but only a proportion of their 12 12 Tribunal would be wise to ignore. The best measure is services; 50 per cent by volume and less than that by 13 13 value, given Agents' Mutual's lower ARPA as I have just sales by value, ie revenue, and as to that Mr Parker's 14 14 first report, bundle F, tab 1, page 33 at shown you. 15 paragraph 4.4.2. You will remember that Mr Parker 15 On that basis, Agents' Mutual's arrangements cannot 16 identified three different metrics by which one, as he 16 possibly cause any competition law difficulties because 17 puts it, can measure the size of the market. The first 17 the amount of the purchasing side of the portal market 18 18 one was number of visits, the second was number of that is tied up, to use a neutral term -- foreclosed if 19 agents and number of properties listed, and then the 19 you like, but tied up would be a neutral term -- by 20 third one was direct property portal metrics such as 20 Agents' Mutual's entry is tiny. And the one-third, 21 21 32 per cent or 34 per cent, or whatever it is, figure is revenue. At 4.4.2, he says this: 22 "In my view, the revenue metric is the most directly 22 of no value because it is not a measure of market share. 23 23 informative measure as it reflects the ability of And Mr Parker, although I asked him twice what this was 24 24 actually doing, well, he did indicate -- I'm not sure we portals to charge for their services. This metric is 25 25 also considered most informative by the competition got a very coherent answer to that question -- but he Page 111 Page 113

didn't suggest and can't suggest, and in light of his
first report -- I have shown you the references -- that
it is a metric of market share. And plainly it isn't.
So there just aren't any competition law difficulties at
all raised by my client's entry into the market.
My learned friends then go on to suggest, they

My learned friends then go on to suggest, they appear to be suggesting, that an agreement to purchase largely or exclusively from a collective will in all cases infringe article 101 by object; and more generally that an agreement by members of a purchasing collective to buy from such a collective will infringe article 101 unless it can be justified as strictly necessary to ensure that the cooperative can function properly.

We get that from paragraph 33 of my learned friend's written closing. In those paragraphs, 33, 33.1, 33.2 and 33.3, they refer to a couple of cases. First of all, they refer to Gottrup Klim -- I am going to come to that in just a second -- and they also refer to the Rennet case you see in paragraph in 33.3.

Neither of those propositions, the ones of the two I have just referred to, is correct. I want to make three observations if I may.

First, the Rennet case, which you have in my learned friend's additional bundle of authorities Mr Harris took you to at tab 1. That represents now rather old case

"A notional joint purchasing agreement will have as its object the restriction of competition where it is in fact a disguised cartel ..."

And some cases are cited, but that is obviously not this case.

So then Gottrup Klim itself, which is as you see heavily footnoted in paragraph 6.069 of Bellamy and Child, the case itself is at tab 50 of bundle K4. Gottrup Klim is not authority for the proposition that a collective purchasing agreement will infringe Article 101 unless it can be justified as strictly necessary to the functions of the cooperative.

What was going on in that case, if we turn to paragraph 28, was that the court was considering whether a provision in the statutes of a cooperative purchasing association was caught as they put it in paragraph 28, by the prohibition in what is now Article 101. At paragraph 32 of the judgment, the court made clear that collective purchasing associations may be a good thing for competition, and the court recognised that.

"A provision preventing members from joining other associations may have adverse effects on competition and that to escape the prohibition. Regardless of such effects, the restrictions under the rules would need to be limited to what was necessary to the proper

Page 116

Page 114

law from the Court of Justice, under which collective purchasing arrangements were treated as restrictions by object. But that case law has been superseded by the more contextual and economic approach which is taken in Gottrup Klim. I just want to show you one extract from Bellamy and Child which makes this good. If you take bundle K4 and if you turn please to

If you take bundle K4 and if you turn, please, to page -- it should be, I hope, tab 53. We should obviously have photocopied the front page of this, but would the Tribunal take it from me this is the current edition of Bellamy and Child. You see the heading "Joint purchasing agreements". It is a fairly shortish passage which runs from here through to page 375. I dare say all of it is some interest, but the most important passages, the ones I would invite the Tribunal to look at now, are 6.068 at the foot of 372 and 6.069. I wonder whether the Tribunal would just read them to yourselves, if you would. You will see the footnote 304 is the Rennet case. That is the older case law, and then 6.069 comes on to discuss Gottrup Klim, which in our submission is the more modern and current approach. If the Tribunal would care to read those two

Page 115

MR MACLEAN: You will see the next paragraph goes on to say:

paragraphs, I would be very grateful. (Pause).

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, we have read that.

functioning of the cooperative."

You get that from paragraph 35. In other words, the court was making clear that the provision at issue in that case could infringe article 101 by reason of its adverse effects on competition. Whether it did in fact have such an effect would be a question for the national court referring the matter to the European Court. And if it did, the association's rules would need to be justified.

But the issue of justification only arises where a restrictive effect has first been shown. And one of the problems with one of the themes of Mr Harris' submissions was that he spent quite a lot of time attacking my client's positive case on ancillary restraint and exemption, which of course we only get to if Mr Harris succeeds in his positive case of showing there is either some restriction by object or a restriction by effect in one of the ways which hasn't been abandoned under the concession.

In other words, basically, whether he can show there is an effect argument on the portal market of the OOP rule. That is really what his effects case now comes to in light of those concessions. The third point, as Bellamy and Child note:

"The horizontal guidelines adopt the most contextual

Page 117

30 (Pages 114 to 117)

1	approach in Gottrup Klim and only treat collective	1	MR FREEMAN: Till the next question is asked and then
2	purchasing agreements as infringements by object in very	2	yes.
3	limited circumstances."	3	MR MACLEAN: Well, one builds up the picture in stages.
4	So in this case, even if the OOP rule was to be	4	MR FREEMAN: Okay.
5	treated as a horizontal agreement between agents	5	MR MACLEAN: So far as the effects case is concerned, as we
6	which on the face of it, it is not, because it is	6	have pointed out in paragraph 50 of our closing
7	a classic vertical restraint But even if that were	7	submission indeed, I think I touched on this in
8	to be treated as a horizontal agreement, there is simply	8	opening the correct analytical approach as to
9	no support for my learned friend's wholly misplaced	9	analysing the effects is set out amongst other places in
10	submission that it is to be regarded as an infringement	10	this Tribunal's decision in the Sainsbury's case, to
11	of Article 101 and less capable of objective	11	which the Chairman was a party see paragraph 105.
12	justification.	12	The reference for that is in bundle K3, tab 35,
13	In paragraph 29 of my learned friend's closing, he	13	pages 2019 to 2020.
14	makes some points on joint production by reference to	14	What one does, we all know, is to identify the
15	the Commission's guidelines. Those observations in his	15	relevant market, identify theory of harm, and then you
16	paragraph 29, in our respectful submission, don't take	16	imagine what the market would have been like absent the
17	matters any further and I don't propose to say anything	17	alleged infringing provision. And as we also point out
18	about them.	18	at paragraphs 52 and 53 of our written closing, I just
19	Can I then turn to the case on effect, and I am	19	want to show you this briefly. If you take our written
20	talking now about the effect of the case in relation to	20	document and turn to paragraph 52, we refer to the O2
21	the OOP rule in the portal market, because the effects	21	case where the court examined how competition would
22	case on the estate agents market has been dropped.	22	operate in the absence of the agreement:
23	MR FREEMAN: Just before you get there, just going back to	23	"As the court observed in the O2 case, the
24	our Danish friend, Gottrup Klim. That is a preliminary	24	examination of how competition would operate in the
25	ruling on a reference from a Danish court, and I just	25	absence of the agreement is particularly important in
	D 440		D 420
	Page 118		Page 120
1	wonder how much weight do we attach to the factual	1	markets where effective competition may be problematic,
2	matrix of that case in trying to construe the rather	2	owing for example to the presence of a dominant
3	Delphic pronouncements of the reference judgment?	3	operator, the concentrated nature of the market
4	MR MACLEAN: I am not sure one needs the reason I take	4	structure or the existence of significant barriers to
5	you to Gottrup Klim is really to make the good point	5	entry."
6	that Bellamy and Child make about the fact that Rennet	6	Then we refer to BAGS. Can I just invite you to
7	is now rather old hat. And the reason I take you to	7	take up the BAGS case, the Court of Appeal version,
8	Gottrup Klim is to show you the approach, the contextual	8	bundle K4, tab 48. Just to show you paragraph 97, which
9	and economic based approach that is now to be taken.	9	is the passage we refer to there, still in the judgment
10	I am not sure you get much assistance from the	10	of Lord Justice Lloyd, just above paragraph 95, you see
11	detailed	11	the heading, "Arrangements with the effect of
12	MR FREEMAN: It is responding to questions, so the questions	12	restricting competition". Lord Justice Lloyd says:
13	drew attention to particular restrictions, which is why	13	"I therefore turn to anti-competitive effect."
14	you get the restrictions mentioned in the reference	14	And at 96 he refers to the O2 v Commission case.
15	judgment.	15	And at 97, he says this:
16	MR MACLEAN: Yes.	16	"The markets presently under consideration are not
17	MR FREEMAN: So what I am asking is: do you have to go	17	in general analogous to the emerging TT mobile
18	behind that and parse what was going on in the Danish	18	telecommunications market. But they do share the
19	litigation in order to understand what the court was	19	features of a dominant operator and high cost of entry
20	getting at, or can we just take the statements as	20	as a significant barrier to a new operator(Reading
21	literal tablets from Mount Sinai, as it were?	21	to the words) Equally the references in paragraph 68
22	MR MACLEAN: You can take the court's answer to the	22	and 71 to considering the agreement in light of the
23	questions referred to the court as being all one needs	23	competition situation as it would be in the absence of
24	in order to grasp what the court was saying about the	24	the agreement in dispute are highly pertinent to the
25	relevant legal principles.	25	present case."
	Page 119		Page 121

We respectfully suggest those observations find an echo in this case too. As we go on to say then in paragraph 53, the burden is on my learned friend, Gascoigne Halman, to show that although the (inaudible) gives rise to an adverse effect on competition in any relevant market. We have given the reference to the regulation, but I am not going to waste time turning that up.

Now, as we explain from paragraph 56 and following in our written closing, Mr Parker's analysis just does not show that OnTheMarket's entry has caused any appreciable harm to competition. Mr Parker's theoretical account in support of his unusual conclusion rests on an important and incorrect assumption; namely that ZPG provided any material constraint on Rightmove's pricing power prior to OnTheMarket's launch. The evidence, we respectfully suggest, does not support that assumption, and we have dealt with that fairly extensively in our written document from paragraphs 58 to 68 in particular.

As we point out at paragraph 65 -- we have set out extensively extracts from Morgan Stanley, from Enders, from Exane BNP Paribas, from the estate agents themselves who gave evidence. And at paragraph 65, we make the point that Rightmove's ARPA has progressed

Can I just draw your attention to footnote 22, because it is actually rather important. This is paragraph 35 of our written closing. What we say there is that during his oral evidence to the Tribunal, by which we have in mind not just his cross-examination but also the hot tub experience, Mr Parker very visibly sought to downplay the significance of the empirical analysis, describing it as, "By no means the only item of evidence I think I bring to bear", coming right at the end of the other evidence, and so on.

But the important point is not the extent to which Mr Parker was running away from, though he was, the important point is at the end of that footnote. The empirical analysis is the only means by which Mr Parker purports to substantiate his allegation that agents have experienced higher prices by reason of Agents' Mutual's entry. His theoretical predictions can't do that, nor does the OFT decision, nor do the third party statements.

So it is only the empirical analysis and nothing else which seeks to address the question of Rightmove's pricing power and whether Rightmove's pricing power has been enhanced. It is no good Mr Parker saying, "This is only one part of the case, I can point to Morgan Stanley or I can point to Enders or I can point to the OFT", the

Page 122

upwards for several years at the same rate with no change either following the ZPG merger with Primelocation in 2012, or following OTM's entry, although ZPG's ARPA has also increased every year since the merger, albeit at slower rate since OnTheMarket's launch. Then at paragraph 69 and following, we deal with the

Then at paragraph 69 and following, we deal with the OFT's decision in relation to the Zoopla merger. The Tribunal I know already has the point well in mind that our submission is that that decision by the OFT does not provide any strong support for the suggestion that ZPG constrained Rightmove's pricing power before OTM's launch. As we point out at paragraph 71, in his opening submissions my learned friend Mr Harris accepted that that was so, contrary to the contentions advanced by Mr Parker in his evidence.

At paragraph 72 of our written document, we have attempted to summarise the reasoning of the OFT, and again, I am not going to spend time reading that out. But what I do want to spend just a little bit of time on is Mr Parker's empirical analysis. Because as we tried to explain from paragraphs 76 and following, the empirical analysis relied upon by Mr Parker to validate this does not demonstrate any increase in Rightmove's pricing power.

Page 124

case stands or falls. The case that OnTheMarket's entry has enhanced Rightmove's pricing power stands or falls with Mr Parker's empirical analysis. And if it stands and falls on that, then of course it falls, because the analysis faces at least four hurdles, none of which it is able to clear.

It falls at the first; and if it didn't fall at the first, it would fall at the second, and so on. There are four key flaws, each of which is -- to use my learned friend's term -- "fatal" to Gascoigne Halman's reliance on Mr Parker's imperial analysis. We set those out clearly and extensively in our closing submission between paragraphs 77 and 81. I just want to emphasise what each of them is without developing them in the way we have in the written document.

The first of the four is this: cost per lead on which the whole thing rests is totally unsuitable as a quality adjusted measure of price. It's not the subject of any negotiation between estate agents and property portals. It is instead derived from the actually negotiated price, which is fixed or fixed for a 12 month period, usually a listing fee, negotiated annually and based on a price per branch per month, and the numbers of leads subsequently achieved during that year.

Page 125

In other words, as Mr Bishop explained, it is an ex post measure used by Mr Parker in an attempt, to use the chairman's terminology, to slice out of the bare price a particular driver of that price without taking account of the other features of the service provided by property portals to the estate agent's way when assessing the value of a particular portal.

That is the first problem; the cost per lead is just unsuitable as a tool for the task to which Mr Parker sets down to deal with.

The second problem is that cost per lead, even if one does adopt that as the metric, will inevitably vary for a variety of reasons which have nothing to do with the pricing power of any particular portal. We give three examples of this at our paragraph 78. One of those is that the design of a particular portal may affect the volume of leads produced.

You will remember the evidence about one too many leads which have the potential to produce a large volume of leads, usually of fairly low quality -- see for example, Day 3, pages 155 to 159, but also Mr Springett's seventh statement and various other places, and indeed the Exane BNP Paribas report of 8 January 2015, bundle X2, tab 41, page 351.

could have increased. So he has to give some other explanation for ZPG's increase, which he conveniently attributes to a timeline.

As we point out in our written closing at paragraph 79B -- we are not at all persuaded that is remotely plausible -- but even if it were accepted, Mr Parker has no basis on which to conclude that the increase in Rightmove's cost per lead is not to be explained on the same basis rather than by reference to any alleged increase in Rightmove's pricing power.

I suggested to Mr Parker that he was in effect guessing, a proposition which of course he rejected. But whatever Mr Parker may have been doing, the Tribunal is not in the business of guessing, and I know this Tribunal won't be doing so. So that's the third problem.

The fourth problem is the one that Mr Landers, if I may say so, put his finger on, which is that the empirical analysis of cost per lead which Mr Parker presents is based on only six data points, from which as Mr Landers put it in the question to Mr Parker, I think it was, it is very difficult to draw any conclusions. What we do know is that it doesn't meet the conventional standards of significance usually employed by economists and embodied in the Commission's best practice

Page 126

You will recall during his evidence, Mr Notley

explained for the first time that Rightmove, not Zoopla, had removed a particular type of lead in 2016. And that is inconvenient for Mr Parker because those changes are likely to impact on the overall volume of leads produced, and the increase in cost per lead relied on by Mr Parker as supposedly showing Rightmove's greater pricing power since my client's entry is driven not by any change in the rate of increase of Rightmove's ARPA, but rather by its number of leads stalling in 2016.

But as I think I made the point at the end of Mr Parker's cross-examination, the Tribunal has no way of knowing based on Mr Parker's methodology whether the phenomenon he detects was caused by a change in the design of Rightmove's portal. To accept Mr Parker's analysis, the Tribunal would need to be satisfied that no other important drivers beside pricing power could account for the changes in cost per lead that Mr Parker claims to have identified. That is the second problem. That is also fatal.

The third problem is that Mr Parker in attributing the alleged increase in cost per lead to Rightmove's pricing power as opposed to some other explanation has a problem, because both ZPG's and Rightmove's cost per lead have on his analysis risen. But on his theory, only Rightmove has any pricing power in the market that

Page 128

guidelines, with which Mr Parker was in fact very familiar, but which he hadn't referred to or dealt with in either of his reports.

So in short, Mr Parker's empirical analysis simply does not demonstrate the required causal link between OTM's entry with the OOP rule and the alleged increase in Rightmove's prices -- I use that word advisedly -- to make good Gascoigne Halman's allegation of adverse effects on the portal market. And that is the end of my learned friend's case on effects in relation to the OOP rule, and it is actually the end of this case.

But I'm going to deal anyway with what my learned friend says about the supposed collective boycott. We dealt with this in our opening, we have made the points in our opening and indeed in our written closing. We have made the points about the case as pleaded against us. And the case that's pleaded against us is a case of collective boycott of Zoopla.

In his opening submissions and in their closing submissions, Mr Harris now tries to ride several other horses besides the collective boycott of Zoopla because that case hasn't come up to proof.

Before I go into the detail of this, I should perhaps note that despite the vast number of documents in the bundle in fact, and despite the enormous efforts,

Page 127

Page 129

33 (Pages 126 to 129)

1	almost without boundary, that Zoopla seems have gone to	1	firm must make its own independent decision."
2	in order to gather information which they hope might be	2	And that is precisely what Gascoigne Halman did, and
3	of some assistance to Gascoigne Halman in these	3	we can see that from Mr Halman's own emails.
4	proceedings I have in mind people in Northern Ireland	4	So what do we make of Mr Harris's new case? The
5	sitting with tape recorders in their handbags	5	first attempt to provide any specifics as to this new
6	Gascoigne Halman have in fact relied	6	case on collective boycott is in the written closing
7	MR HARRIS: Sir, that is an entirely unfair remark. What on	7	submission in paragraph 100 and the accompanying
8	earth has that got to do with Zoopla? That is	8	annex A, the 28-page I think annex which it says sets
9	completely unwarranted and should be withdrawn.	9	out the totality of the evidence.
10	MR MACLEAN: Well, the Tribunal will make of it what it	10	Before we come to the emails and the evidence, can
11	will. But what we have seen, in particular in the	11	I just start with a little bit of law? This law is in
12	letter from Quinn Emanuel, is what could only fairly be	12	our written opening. It is not in our written closing,
13	described as sustained efforts, leaving no stone	13	and I didn't refer to it in my oral opening. I'm sure
14	unturned, in order to gather material which Zoopla for	14	the Tribunal has this well in mind, but I just want to
15	its part I am not suggesting Gascoigne Halman or	15	remind you of three little bits of law.
16	Connells were directly or otherwise involved appears	16	The first is the Chester City Council case and then
17	to have enthusiastically engaged in.	17	the Napp case, both of which refer to in Re H. So the
18	Because we know that Zoopla is really calling the	18	point is, as the Tribunal will recall, Gascoigne Halman
19	shots and is the real enemy. It is Zoopla that is	19	must provide strong and compelling evidence that
20	concerned with OnTheMarket's entry and for very good	20	Gascoigne Halman was party to the relevant alleged
21	reasons. But the point I was about to try and make was	21	infringing conduct.
22	that Gascoigne Halman have in fact relied on about 100	22	First of all, Chester City Council is in bundle K3,
23	documents in this case in the end, these H1 to H18, the	23	tab 31, paragraph 10. Mr Justice Rimer, as he then was,
24	10,000 pages. In fact, they have relied in the end on	24	in a case which I see my learned friend appeared for the
25	about 100 documents in their oral opening, in the	25	defendants led by Mr Sharp, Queen's Counsel.
	Page 130		Page 132
1			
	cross-examination or in the skeleton argument. They	1 1	The relevant paragraph paragraph 10
	cross-examination or in the skeleton argument. They	1 2	The relevant paragraph, paragraph 10, Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's
2	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails	2	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's
2 3	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from	2 3	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but
2 3 4	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called	2 3 4	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit:
2 3 4 5	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are	2 3 4 5	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled
2 3 4 5 6	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give	2 3 4 5 6	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the
2 3 4 5 6 7	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the	2 3 4 5 6 7	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key	2 3 4 5 6	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious
2 3 4 5 6 7	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective boycotts involving Agents' Mutual, they have put forward	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make it good."
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective boycotts involving Agents' Mutual, they have put forward no witness evidence whatsoever from those member firms of a boycott.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective boycotts involving Agents' Mutual, they have put forward no witness evidence whatsoever from those member firms of a boycott. The only witness from any of the the only estate	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make it good." Then there is a reference to the well-known passage
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective boycotts involving Agents' Mutual, they have put forward no witness evidence whatsoever from those member firms of a boycott.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make it good." Then there is a reference to the well-known passage of Re H, Lord Nicholls of Birkenhead. Re H is in the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective boycotts involving Agents' Mutual, they have put forward no witness evidence whatsoever from those member firms of a boycott. The only witness from any of the the only estate agent witness at all from any of those firms was	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make it good." Then there is a reference to the well-known passage of Re H, Lord Nicholls of Birkenhead. Re H is in the same bundle at tab 25. I'm not going to go to it, but
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective boycotts involving Agents' Mutual, they have put forward no witness evidence whatsoever from those member firms of a boycott. The only witness from any of the the only estate agent witness at all from any of those firms was Mr Forrest. Mr Forrest quite rightly didn't make any	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make it good." Then there is a reference to the well-known passage of Re H, Lord Nicholls of Birkenhead. Re H is in the same bundle at tab 25. I'm not going to go to it, but what I want to go to is tab 26. This is the decision of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective boycotts involving Agents' Mutual, they have put forward no witness evidence whatsoever from those member firms of a boycott. The only witness from any of the the only estate agent witness at all from any of those firms was Mr Forrest. Mr Forrest quite rightly didn't make any allegations of that sort at all, and he suggested and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make it good." Then there is a reference to the well-known passage of Re H, Lord Nicholls of Birkenhead. Re H is in the same bundle at tab 25. I'm not going to go to it, but what I want to go to is tab 26. This is the decision of this Tribunal. Originally we had the wrong version of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective boycotts involving Agents' Mutual, they have put forward no witness evidence whatsoever from those member firms of a boycott. The only witness from any of the the only estate agent witness at all from any of those firms was Mr Forrest. Mr Forrest quite rightly didn't make any allegations of that sort at all, and he suggested and it is obvious from the contemporaneous documents that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make it good." Then there is a reference to the well-known passage of Re H, Lord Nicholls of Birkenhead. Re H is in the same bundle at tab 25. I'm not going to go to it, but what I want to go to is tab 26. This is the decision of this Tribunal. Originally we had the wrong version of this case in this tab, but when you come to tab 26, are
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective boycotts involving Agents' Mutual, they have put forward no witness evidence whatsoever from those member firms of a boycott. The only witness from any of the the only estate agent witness at all from any of those firms was Mr Forrest. Mr Forrest quite rightly didn't make any allegations of that sort at all, and he suggested and it is obvious from the contemporaneous documents that Gascoigne Halman made its choice of portal as	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make it good." Then there is a reference to the well-known passage of Re H, Lord Nicholls of Birkenhead. Re H is in the same bundle at tab 25. I'm not going to go to it, but what I want to go to is tab 26. This is the decision of this Tribunal. Originally we had the wrong version of this case in this tab, but when you come to tab 26, are you looking at a decision of 15 January 2002 and where
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective boycotts involving Agents' Mutual, they have put forward no witness evidence whatsoever from those member firms of a boycott. The only witness from any of the the only estate agent witness at all from any of those firms was Mr Forrest. Mr Forrest quite rightly didn't make any allegations of that sort at all, and he suggested and it is obvious from the contemporaneous documents that Gascoigne Halman made its choice of portal as a commercial decision upon its own individually, in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make it good." Then there is a reference to the well-known passage of Re H, Lord Nicholls of Birkenhead. Re H is in the same bundle at tab 25. I'm not going to go to it, but what I want to go to is tab 26. This is the decision of this Tribunal. Originally we had the wrong version of this case in this tab, but when you come to tab 26, are you looking at a decision of 15 January 2002 and where counsel, Messrs Green and Roth as they then
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective boycotts involving Agents' Mutual, they have put forward no witness evidence whatsoever from those member firms of a boycott. The only witness from any of the the only estate agent witness at all from any of those firms was Mr Forrest. Mr Forrest quite rightly didn't make any allegations of that sort at all, and he suggested and it is obvious from the contemporaneous documents that Gascoigne Halman made its choice of portal as a commercial decision upon its own individually, in accordance with the "What's next?" slide in the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make it good." Then there is a reference to the well-known passage of Re H, Lord Nicholls of Birkenhead. Re H is in the same bundle at tab 25. I'm not going to go to it, but what I want to go to is tab 26. This is the decision of this Tribunal. Originally we had the wrong version of this case in this tab, but when you come to tab 26, are you looking at a decision of 15 January 2002 and where counsel, Messrs Green and Roth as they then respectfully
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective boycotts involving Agents' Mutual, they have put forward no witness evidence whatsoever from those member firms of a boycott. The only witness from any of the the only estate agent witness at all from any of those firms was Mr Forrest. Mr Forrest quite rightly didn't make any allegations of that sort at all, and he suggested and it is obvious from the contemporaneous documents that Gascoigne Halman made its choice of portal as a commercial decision upon its own individually, in accordance with the "What's next?" slide in the presentations that Mr Springett made. And this slide is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make it good." Then there is a reference to the well-known passage of Re H, Lord Nicholls of Birkenhead. Re H is in the same bundle at tab 25. I'm not going to go to it, but what I want to go to is tab 26. This is the decision of this Tribunal. Originally we had the wrong version of this case in this tab, but when you come to tab 26, are you looking at a decision of 15 January 2002 and where counsel, Messrs Green and Roth as they then respectfully THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, we have that.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective boycotts involving Agents' Mutual, they have put forward no witness evidence whatsoever from those member firms of a boycott. The only witness from any of the the only estate agent witness at all from any of those firms was Mr Forrest. Mr Forrest quite rightly didn't make any allegations of that sort at all, and he suggested and it is obvious from the contemporaneous documents that Gascoigne Halman made its choice of portal as a commercial decision upon its own individually, in accordance with the "What's next?" slide in the presentations that Mr Springett made. And this slide is in the Gascoigne Halman presentation, and you will	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make it good." Then there is a reference to the well-known passage of Re H, Lord Nicholls of Birkenhead. Re H is in the same bundle at tab 25. I'm not going to go to it, but what I want to go to is tab 26. This is the decision of this Tribunal. Originally we had the wrong version of this case in this tab, but when you come to tab 26, are you looking at a decision of 15 January 2002 and where counsel, Messrs Green and Roth as they then respectfully THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, we have that. MR MACLEAN: That is the right one then, sir, and the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	rely heavily I will come to in a minute on emails from Mr Rook, but they haven't called evidence from anybody at Rook Matthews Sayer, they haven't called Mr Rook to give evidence. They rely they are Gascoigne Halman. They haven't called Mr Halman to give any evidence in the context of the allegations about the IEAG. In fact, despite Connells' ownership of two key member firms in regions where they now allege collective boycotts involving Agents' Mutual, they have put forward no witness evidence whatsoever from those member firms of a boycott. The only witness from any of the the only estate agent witness at all from any of those firms was Mr Forrest. Mr Forrest quite rightly didn't make any allegations of that sort at all, and he suggested and it is obvious from the contemporaneous documents that Gascoigne Halman made its choice of portal as a commercial decision upon its own individually, in accordance with the "What's next?" slide in the presentations that Mr Springett made. And this slide is in the Gascoigne Halman presentation, and you will remember it is in the other presentations as well; for	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Mr Justice Rimer and I don't know if the Tribunal's copy has been helpfully sidelined as mine has, but that's the bit: "In applying that standard, it is however settled that it is necessary to factor into the assessment the seriousness of the particular allegation being considered, the short point being that the more serious the allegation, the less probable it is well founded, and therefore the stronger must be the evidence to make it good." Then there is a reference to the well-known passage of Re H, Lord Nicholls of Birkenhead. Re H is in the same bundle at tab 25. I'm not going to go to it, but what I want to go to is tab 26. This is the decision of this Tribunal. Originally we had the wrong version of this case in this tab, but when you come to tab 26, are you looking at a decision of 15 January 2002 and where counsel, Messrs Green and Roth as they then respectfully THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, we have that. MR MACLEAN: That is the right one then, sir, and the relevant passage is at paragraph 107, this Tribunal's

Page 133

the Re H point in the Competition Appeal Tribunal context. (Pause). The CHARBMAN: Yes, we have read that. With MACLEAN: I am very gratfol. So that is the evidential the terms of the allegations rande. Over the first few pages of this ames, the first enerly II pages is the North East. But it is stated to the their written closing at paragraph 100 at pages by in paragraph 100. It, they say that the OOP rule itself is a form of horizontal ecoperation or coordination between agents. That of course is a repetition of officers on object but it doesn't make a boycott and grating the collective beyoott and it doesn't make a boycott and grating the collective beyoott and it doesn't make a boycott and grating the collective beyoott and it doesn't make a boycott and grating the collective beyoott and it doesn't make a boycott and grating the collective beyoott and it doesn't make a boycott and grating the collective beyoott and it doesn't make a boycott and grating the collective beyoott and grating the collective beyont and grating the collective beyont and grating the collective beyont and grating the collective process that grating the collective beyont and grating the collective beyont and grating the collective process that grating the collective beyont and grating the collective process the grating that the grating the grating the grating that grating the grating that grating the grating that grating the grating that grating the g				
2 context. (Pause). 3 THECHARMAN Year, we have read that. 4 MR MACLEAN: I am very grateful. So that is the evidential threshold, the type of allegation of collective beyoott of more submission has to med. 5 threshold, the type of allegation of collective beyoott a more submission has to med. 6 no or submission has to med. 7 So what do my learned friends say about this? If you take their witten cologing a prangarsh [100 at 9 page 59 in paragraph 1001, they say that the COP rule is elid a a form of hurizontal couperation or 10 to coordination between agents. That of course is 12 a repetition of their ease on object but it doesn't take 13 the collective beyoott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyoott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyoott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyoott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyoott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyoott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyoott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyoott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyoott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyoott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyoott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyoott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyoott allegation any further the given portal and policy a	1	the Re H point in the Competition Appeal Tribunal	1	these geographical areas, but I just want to as quickly
THE CHAIRMANY. Yes, we have read that. MR MACLEAN. I am very gasteful. So that is the evidential to threshold, the type of allegation of collective boycott of more submission has to meet. So what do my learned friends say about this? If you take their written closing at paragraph 100 at page 50 page 59 p. paragraph 100 at 18 still not clear what the agents are actually said to be concerting to do, whether to drop Rightmove or Zoopla. And the emails written are actually said to be concerting to do, whether to drop Rightmove or Zoopla. And the emails written are actually as a collection of some irrelevant material, some emails at collective boycott and it doesn't make a boycott any caser to implement, to whereas agents can instantly verify whether other agents are abiding by an agreement to boycott the given portal by booking at the portal online. The art 100.2 to 100.7, allegations are made that agents coordinated in deciding to join Onl'heMarket. But joining Onl heMarket doesn't move the collective boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, agents are the same time. The evidence the Iribunal has been supported to a critical mass of properties whether supports portals need a critical mass of properties when requires the collective agents are the same time. The evidence the Iribunal has by obeking at the property portals need a critical mass of properties when the requires the control. Page 134 Page 136 Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter of primage of the property portals need a critical mass of properties when the requires the country. Agents' Mutual was involved in collision between agents as the same time. The evidence the Iribunal has by object or by effect. So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that agents with the property portals need a critical mass of properties which requires the country. What they say is that they are relying on amene A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in an anex A. You see	2		2	
4 MR MACLEAN: I am very grateful, So that is the evidential be threshold, the type of allegation of collective boycott in our submission has to meet. 5 So what do any learned friends say about this? If So what do the threshold, the type of allegation of collective boycott discording at paragraph 100 at page 59. In paragraph 100,1, they say that the OOP rule itself is a form of historical cooperation of coordination between agents. That of course is a repetition of their case on object but it doesn't take a the collective boycott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective boycott and the collective boycott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective boycott and the collective boycott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective boycott and the collective boycott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective boycott and are abiding by an agreement to boycott the given portal by looking at the portal contine. Then at 100.2 to 100.7, allegations are made that agents coordinated in deciding to join On'TheMarket. But joining On'TheMarket doesn't involve the collective agreement or any case of a Zoopla boycott. But in any event, the emails are hopeds in our abunission a collective agreement or which by Springer Rightmove. So clearly that any clear to a collective agreement on which portals to dropy/remain on." Page 134 1 heard clearly shows that the property portals need a critical mass of properties which requires the involved in collision between agents and the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has moved any collective proposal of a critical mass of properties which requires the polyment of multiple agents. That was true of proposed to a critical mass of properties which requires the proposed to a critical mass of properties which requires the proposed to a critical mass of properties which requires the proposed to a critical mass of properties which requires the proposed to a critical	3		3	important of the allegations made. Over the first few
threshold, the type of alleguiton of collective boyoott in our submission has to mect. So what do my learned friends say about this? If you take their written closing at paragraph 100 at page 59. In paragraph 100, 1, they say that the OOP rule is self is a form of horizontal cooperation or coordination between agents. That of course is a repetition of their case on object but it doesn't take the collective buyoot allegation amy further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyoot and it doesn't make a boyoot any easier to implement, so wherea a gents can instantly verify whether other agents are abriding by an agreement to beyoeth the given portal by locking at the portal online. Then at 100.2 to 100.7, allegations are made that agents coordinated in deciding to join OnTheMarket. But joining OTheMarket obsect it involve the collective bycocot tof anyone at all. And in our submission, agents which are property portals need a critical mass of properties which requires the involvement of multiple agents. That of competition Regulation of collective beyoet of anyone at all. And in our submission, agents coordinated in deciding to join OnTheMarket. But joining OTheMarket obsect involve the collective agreement on which portals to deprive middle of such letter of intent process to market its services to groups of Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of Rightmove in the acty noughties, it was true of right in form the contract of the received of the contract of right mass of properties which requires the involvement of multiple agents. That of corespetition Regulation of collective boyoot in various parts of the country. What they say is that they are relying on annex A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You ase that in the fourth line of subparagraph 100.8. In fact,	4		4	
that my client was involved in an agreement or concerted practice among agents in the North East. But it is syou take their written closing at paragraph 100 at 1 totel's a form of horizontal cooperation or coordination between agents. That of course is 1 the collective boycott allegation any further. The OOP 1 to 1 t	5		5	
So what do my learned friends say about this? If you take their written closing at paragraph 100 at page 39. In paragraph 100 1, they say that the OOP rule itself is a form of horizontal cooperation or coordination between agents. That of course is a repetition of their case on object but it doesn't take the collective beyoot allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyoot and it doesn't make a beyoot any easier to implement, wherea agents are antituty verify whether other agents are abiding by an agreement to boycott the given portal by looking at the portal online. The at 1002 to 1007, allegations are made that agents coordinated in deciding to join OnTheMarket. But joining OnTheMarket of south its overall agents are abiding was perceptly entitled to use the letter by boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter definition of the carly noughties; it was true of Rightmove in the early noughties; it was true of Rightmove in the early noughties; it was true of Rightmove in the carly noughties; it was true of Rightmove in the early noughties; it was true of Rightmove in the early noughties; it was true of my learned friends turn to an allegation that now planted friends turn to an allegation that Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter principal may be agent. That was true of Rightmove in the early noughties; it was true of prime for the product of mutual has Page 134 Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter generation of collective agreement on which portals to drop/remain on." Page 134 Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter a bear of letter process to market its services to groups of generation the carly noughties; it was true of Rightmove in the early noughties; it was true of Rightmove in the carly noughties; it was true of Rightmove in the carly noughties; it was true of Rightmove in the carly noughties; it was true of Rightmove in the carly noughties; it was true	6		6	
self is a form of horizontal cooperation or coordination between agents. That of course is the collective boycott allegation any further. The OOP 12 a regettion of their case on object but it doesn't take the collective boycott allegation any further. The OOP 13 are defined to the collective boycott allegation any further. The OOP 14 rule is not required to effect a collective boycott and 15 it doesn't make a boycott any easier to implement, 16 whereas agents can instantly verify whether other agents 18 by looking at the portal online. 17 are abding by an agreement to boycott the given portal 18 by looking at the portal online. 18 by looking at the portal online. 19 Then at 100.2 to 100.7, allegations are made that 20 agents coordinated in deciding to join OnTheMarket. But 21 joining OnTheMarket doesn't involve the collective 22 boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, 23 Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter 24 of intent process to market its services to groups of 25 agents at the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has 20 agents of mouthing agents. That was true of 3 involvement of multiple agents in setting up or 3 joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition 8 by object or by effoct. 20 Mr. Springett's exponse is at page 1307, set out on page 2 of the annex. He says he does need to speak to 3 involvement of multiple agents in setting up or 2 joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition 8 by object or by effoct. 20 Mr. Springett's exponse is at page 1307, set out on page 2 of the annex. He says he does need to speak to 3 movement of multiple agents in setting up or 2 joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition 8 by object or by effoct. 20 my and 18 joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition 19 page 2 of the annex it because the process of the portal in the property portals need a critical mass of properties which requires the property portals need a critical mass of properties which requires the property portals need a critical mass of	7	So what do my learned friends say about this? If	7	
page 59 In paragraph 100 I, they say that the OOP rule itself is a form of horizontal cooperation or 10 coordination between agents. That of course is a repetition of their case on object but it doesn't take the collective beyocat all algation any printer. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective beyocat and it doesn't make a boycott any easier to implement, it doesn't make a boycott any easier to implement, are abiding by an agreement to boycott the given portal by looking at the portal online. 19 Then at 100 2 to 100 7, allegations are made that agents coordinated in deciding to join OnTheMarket. But joining OrTheMarket doesn't mivoke the collective boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, 22 doesn't will be considered the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has prime to the carry noughties, it was true of Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of Primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. And the involvement of multiple agents. That was true of Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of pointing OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by boybet or by effect. Pages 134 1 heard clearly shows that the property portals need a critical mass of properties which requires the substance of a critical mass of properties which requires the prime location, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by boybet or by effect. Pages 134 1 heard clearly shows that the property portals need a critical mass of properties which requires the substance of prime location, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by beybet or by effect. Prime location of collective beyoet of any potal participation for collective proposal and participation of collective boyce of the portal. That is to say, an all all participation of collective boyce of the portal. That is	8		8	
itself is a form of horizontal cooperation or coordination between agents. That of course is a repetition of their case on object but it doesn't take the collective boycott allegation any further. The OOP the page is not required to effect a collective boycott all and is not required to effect a collective boycott and it doesn't make a boycott any easier to implement, whereas agents can instantly verify whether other agents are by looking at the portal online. Then at 100.2 to 100.7, allegations are made that gagnts coordinated in deciding to join OnTheMarket. But joining OnTheMarket doesn't involve the collective 21 boycott of anyone at all and in our submission. Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter of intent process to market its services to groups of agents at the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has page 134 The heard clearly shows that the property portals need a critical mass of properties which requires the involvement of multiple agents. That was true of joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. And the involvement of multiple agents is setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. But the country. Agents' Mutual was involved in carbot the given portal is not going on the Market is sort are striction of competition law is usual was a large 1307, set out on page 2 of the annex. He says he does need to speak to Mr Henning. Page 136 And the warns Mr Henning of Jan Forster Estates into which Mr Foringett's copied any participation by Agents' Mutual. Agents' Mutual was involved in carbot to such the letter of intent process to market its services to groups of agents of the speak to such a services to groups of agents of the speak to such a services to groups of agents of the speak to such a services to groups of agents of the speak to such a services to groups of agents of the speak to such a service of a speak to the services to group of the annex. It is a so that the same time to the servic	9		9	· ·
a collection of some irrelevant material, some emails a repetition of their case on object but it doesn't take a through their case on object but it doesn't take a project allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective boycott and is doesn't make a boycout any easier to implement, whereas agents can instantly verify whether other agents are abiding by an agreement to boycott the given portal by looking at the portal online. Then at 100.2 to 100.7, allegations are made that agents coordinated in deciding to join OnTheMarket. But joining OnTheMarket doesn't involve the collective boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, agents af the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has Page 134 heard clearly shows that the property portals need a critical mass of properties which requires the heard clearly shows that the property portals need a critical mass of properties which requires the a mivolvement of multiple agents. It at was true of Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of Primiceation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla, And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. And the involvement of multiple agents. It as to say, an allegation of collective boyect of the portal. That is to say, an allegation of collective boyect in the fourth line of omits and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in amnex A. You see that in the fourth line of omits and what they agent along time of the country. The Gascoigne Halman retial, some mails about to a case agents and mail and a boycott of anyothed. The contract of any other portal in any event the remails are topically but the case is now indigined to plone of the growth of Zoopla, a feet of the mice. He says he does need to speak to Mr Henning The Henning that there are "competition law issues which you could be exposed to". He explains that have been spum by Gascoigne Halman retial, som	10		10	
that have been spun by Gascoigne Halmun into a case against Agents Mutual, but do not in fact show any involvement of effect a collective boycott and to construct the state of the country. The ratio 2 to 1007, allegation any further. The OOP the whereas agents are abiding by an agreement to boycott the given portal by looking at the portal online. The ratio 2 to 1007, allegations are made that agents coordinated in deciding to join OnTheMarket. But joining OnTheMarket doesn't involve the collective 22 boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, 22 agents with the protest to make the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has 2 a critical mass of properties which requires the involvement of multiple agents. That was true of 2 primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. By So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my by object or by effect. By So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of 2 the country. Check the collective boycott and the country. Check the collective boycott and the country. Diagnated the collective boycott and the country. Diagnated the collective boycot in any part of the country. Diagnated the country. Diagnated the collective boycott and the collective agents the contract of a collective boycott in a ratio and largetion that and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of a collective boyott in any part of the country. Diagnated the collective boycott any and the collective boycott in any early the collective boycott any and the collective boycott any	11		11	•
the collective boycott allegation any further. The OOP rule is not required to effect a collective boycott and it doesn't make a boycott any easier to implement, whereas agents can instantly verify whether other agents are abiding by an agreement to boycott the given portal by looking at the portal online. Then at 100 2 to 100 7, allegations are made that agents coordinated in deciding to join On't heMarket. But joining On't heMarket doesn't involve the collective boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter of intent process to market its services to groups of agents at the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has Page 134 The first email is from Mr Henning of Jan Forster Estates into which Mr Springett's occupied, but the estates into which Mr Springett's occupied, but the estates into which Mr Springett is copied, but the estates into which Mr Springett is copied, but the estates into which Mr Springett is copied, but the estates into which Mr Springett is copied, but the Estates into which Mr Springett is copied, but the Estates into which Mr Springett is copied, but the Estates into which Mr Springett is copied, but the Estates into which Mr Springett is copied, but the Estates into which Mr Springett is copied, but the Estates into which Mr Springett is copied, but the Estates into which Mr Springett is copied, but the Estates into which Mr Springett is copied, but the Estates into which Mr Springett is copied, but the Estates into which Mr Springett is copied, but the Estates into which Mr Springett is consistent and associated in a sevidence of a zoopia boycott. But in any event, the emails a propessed of a Zoopia boycott. But in any event, the emails are sof a Zoopia boycott. But in any event, the emails are sof a Zoopia boycott. But in any event, the emails are sof a Zoopia boycott and as evidence of any participation by Agents' Mutual. Mr Springett gority any case of a Zoopia boycott on a sevidence of any participatory set of a Zoopia bo	12		12	
rule is not required to effect a collective boycott and it doesn't make a boycott of anybody. The first email is from Mr Henning of Jan Forster Estates into which Mr Springett's copied, but the emails proposed dropping Rightmove. So clearly that's not going to support any case of a Zoopal boycott. But in any event, the emails are hopeless in our submission as evidence of any participation by Agents' Mutual in a boycott of anybody. The first email is from Mr Henning of Jan Forster Estates into which Mr Springett's copied, but the emails proposed dropping Rightmove. So clearly that's not going to support any case of a Zoopal boycott. But in any event, the emails are hopeless in our submission as evidence of any participation by Agents' Mutual. Mr Springett's copied, but the emails proposed dropping Rightmove. So clearly that's not going to support any case of a Zoopal boycott. But in any event, the emails are hopeless in our submission as evidence of any participation by Agents' Mutual. Mr Springett's copied, but the emails proposed dropping Rightmove. So clearly that's not going to support any case of a Zoopal boycott. But in any event, the emails are hopeless in our submission as evidence of any participation by Agents' Mutual in a boycott of anybody. The first email is from which Mr Henning of Jan Forster Estates into which Mr Springett's copied, but the emails proposed dropping Rightmove. So clearly that's not going to support any case of a Zoopal boycott. But in any event, the emails are hopeless in our submission as evidence of any participation by Agents' Mutual and any event, the emails are hopeless in our submission as evidence of any participation by Agents' Mutual. Mr Springett's copied, but the emails proposed dropping Rightmove. The camel is copied, but the emails proposed dropping Rightmove reases of a Zoopal boycott. But in any event, the emails are hopeless in our submission as evidence of any participation by Zoopla bycott. But in any event the emails are hopeless in our submission as evidence of	13		13	
it doesn't make a boycott any easier to implement, whereas agents can instantly verify whether other agents are abiding by an agreement to boycott the given portal by looking at the portal online. Then at 100.2 to 100.7, allegations are made that agents coordinated in deciding to join OnTheMarket. But joining OnTheMarket doesn't involve the collective boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter of intent process to market it is services to groups of agents at the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has Page 134 1				
whereas agents can instantly verify whether other agents are abiding by an agreement to boycott the given portal by looking at the portal online. Then at 100.2 to 100.7, allegations are made that agents coordinated in deciding to join OrTheMarket. But joining OrTheMarket doesn't involve the collective 2d of intent process to market its services to groups of 2d of intent process to descript intent of 2d of intent process to descript intent				
are abiding by an agreement to boycott the given portal by looking at the portal online. The art 100.2 to 100.7, allegations are made that agents coordinated in deciding to join On TheMarket. But joining OnTheMarket doesn't involve the collective 2 boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, 3 Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter of intent process to market its services to groups of agents at the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has Page 134 1 heard clearly shows that the property portals need 2 a critical mass of properties which requires the 3 involvement of multiple agents. That was true of 4 Rightmove in the early noughlites, it was true of 5 Primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. 6 And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or 7 joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. 9 So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that 11 Agents' Mutual was involved in collision between agents 12 as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an 13 allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the country. 14 One could spend a long time going through each of 20 Mr Springert's content was hear to the context of 21 to annex A, was esthat in the fount line of the country. 22 One could spend a long time going through each of 23 Agents' Mutual was involved in collective portal in any part of 24 the country. 25 decidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in collective portal in any part of 26 the country. 27 So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, 28 So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, 29 So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, 29 So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, 20 Mr Springert provided a list of agents in the North East				
by looking at the portal online. Then at 100.2 to 100.7, allegations are made that agents coordinated in deciding to join OnTheMarket. But joining OnTheMarket doesn't involve the collective boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter of intent process to market its services to groups of agents at the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has Page 134 The aericlearly shows that the property portals need a critical mass of properties which requires the involvement of multiple agents. That was true of Rightmove in the early noughtics, it was true of primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that Agents' Mutual was involved in collusions between agents as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the omissions as Pil note shortly in the context of Mr Henning: And the warns Mr Henning that there are "competition law issues which you could be exposed to". He explains that: "The bottom line is that each individual firm must make its own independent decision." Now what, one asks, is wrong with tha? Then Gascoigne Hanrel you emails beginning nine months later between March and June 2014, see page 3 of the annex. But those are emails about collective negotiations between agents with Zoopla or with Rightmove. In fact, Rightmove refuses to participate in collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friends urn to an allegation that and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as Pil note shortly in the context of Mr Henning: Now what, one asks, is wrong with the collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My le				
Then at 100.2 to 100.7, allegations are made that agents coordinated in deciding to join OnTheMarket. But joining OnTheMarket doesn't involve the collective by boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, 22 boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, 33 Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter of intent process to market its services to groups of 34 agents at the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has 35 page 134 agreement on which portals to drop/remain on." Page 134 Page 136 The heard clearly shows that the property portals need a critical mass of properties which requires the 24 Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of 35 Primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or 36 joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition 38 by object or by effect. So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that 39 page 130 page 131 page 130. In fact, annex A was under the country. And was they say is that they are relying on annex A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out 18 subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as II not shortly in the context of 50 Mr Springert's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns 120 to annex A, we submit there is no storog or compelling 220 evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in 231 a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of 140 the country. 250 One could spend a long time going through each of 251 Mr Springert's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns 251 concould spend a long time going through each of 252 Mr Springert's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns 253 and collective boycott of any other portal in any part of 140 the country. 250 Concould spend a long time going through each of 252 Mr Springert's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns 253 and collective boycott of any other portal in any part of 254 Mr Springert's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns 255 many and 155 many and 155 many and 155 many and 155 many				
agents coordinated in deciding to join OnTheMarket. But joining OnTheMarket doesn't involve the collective 22 boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, 23 Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter of intent process to market its services to groups of 24 agents at the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has 25 agreement on which portals to drop/remain on." Page 134 Page 136 1 heard clearly shows that the property portals need 2 a critical mass of properties which requires the 3 involvement of multiple agents. That was true of 4 Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of 5 Primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. 6 And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or 7 joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition 8 by object or by effect. 9 So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that 10 my learned friends turn to an allegation that 11 Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an 13 allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the ountry. 12 one could spend a long time going through each of 12 agents by a portal. That is to say, an 13 allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the 14 country. 15 One could spend a long time going through each of 15 One could spend a long time going through each of 15 One could spend a long time going through each of 15 One could spend a long time going through each of 15 One could spend a long time going through each of 15 One could spend a long time going through each of 15 One could spend a long time going through each of 15 One could spend a long time going through each of 15 One could spend a long time going through each of 15 One could spend a long time going through each of 15 One could spend a long time going through each of 15 One could spend a long time going through each of 15 One could spend a long time going through each of 15 One could spend a long time going through each of 15 One could spend a long time going through eac			1	
21 joining OnTheMarket doesn't involve the collective 22 boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, 23 Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter 24 of intent process to market its services to groups of 25 agents at the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has Page 134 1 heard clearly shows that the property portals need 2 a critical mass of properties which requires the 3 involvement of multiple agents. That was true of 4 Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of 5 Primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or 7 joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition 8 by object or by effect. 8 So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that 10 my learned friends turn to an allegation that 11 Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents 12 as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an 13 allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the 14 country. What they say is that they are relying on annex A 16 and what they call the totality of the evidence set out 17 in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of 18 subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable 19 omissions as PII note shortly in the context of 20 Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns 21 to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling 22 evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in 23 a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of 24 the country. 25 Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns 26 The following force behind precisely those 27 negotiations. Was a party to and 28 indeed the driving force behind precisely those 29 negotiations. 20 And as Mr Harnia seis at page 1307, set out on 3 Mr Henning: 3 Mr Henning: 4 Mr Springett's response is at page 1307, set out of sections page 2 of the Regarding any attempt to reach a collective agreement on which portals to drop/remain on." 20 Primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. 3 Mr Springett's response is at page			1	
22 boycott of anyone at all. And in our submission, 23 Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter 24 of intent process to market its services to groups of 25 agents at the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has Page 134 1 heard clearly shows that the property portals need 2 a critical mass of properties which requires the 3 involvement of multiple agents. That was true of 4 Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of 5 Primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. 6 And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or 7 joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition 8 by object or by effect. 9 So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that 10 my learned friends turn to an allegation that 11 Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents 12 as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an 13 allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the 14 country. 15 What they say is that they are relying on annex A 16 and what they call the totality of the evidence set out 17 in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of 18 subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable 19 omissions as PII note shortly in the context of 20 Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns 21 to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling 22 evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in 23 a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of 24 the country. 25 page 2 of the annex. He says he does need to speak to Mr Henning: 26 "Regarding any attempt to reach a collective 27 "Regarding any attempt to reach a collective 28 "Regarding any attempt to reach a collective 29 agerement on which portals to drop/remain on." Page 136 And he warns Mr Henning that there are "competition law issues which you could be exposed to". He explains that: "The bottom line is that each individual firm must make its own independent decision." Now what, one asks, is wrong with that? Then Gascoigne Halman rely on emails beginning nine months later between March and Jun			1	
23 Agents' Mutual was perfectly entitled to use the letter 24 of intent process to market its services to groups of 25 agents at the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has Page 134 26 Page 136 27 Page 136 28 Page 136 29 Page 136 20 And he warns Mr Henning: 20 Iaw issues which you could be exposed to". He explains that: 30 involvement of multiple agents. That was true of 41 Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of 42 Primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. 43 And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or 44 joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition 45 Primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. 46 And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or 47 joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition 48 by object or by effect. 49 So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that 40 my learned friends turn to an allegation that 41 Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents 41 allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the 42 country. 43 collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My 44 and what they call the totality of the evidence set out 45 in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of 18 subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable 19 omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of 19 omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of 20 Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns 21 to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling 22 evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in 23 a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of 24 the country. 20 Cone could spend a long time going through each of 25 Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East 19 Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East 23 Mr Henning: "Regarding any attempt to reach a collective agreed agreement on which portals to drop/remain on." 21 And he warns Mr Henning that there are "competition alaw issues which you could be exposed to". He explains that: 22 The fottom in the earl			1	
of intent process to market its services to groups of agents at the same time. The evidence the Tribunal has Page 134 Page 136 And he warns Mr Henning that there are "competition law issues which you could be exposed to". He explains that: The evidence store involvement of multiple agents. That was true of primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. And he involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. Man the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. Man the warns Mr Henning that there are "competition law issues which you could be exposed to". He explains that: The ottom line is that each individual firm must make its own independent decision." Now what, one asks, is wrong with that? Then Gascoigne Halman rely on emails beginning nine months later between March and June 2014, see page 3 of the annex. But those are emails about collective mogotiations between agents with Zoopla or with Rightmove. In fact, Rightmove refuses to participate in collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that he does not impugn such collective negotiations with agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. My Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. My Springett provided a list of agents in the North East				
Page 134 Page 136 And he warns Mr Henning that there are "competition law issues which you could be exposed to". He explains that: The bottom line is that each individual firm must make its own independent decision." Now what, one asks, is wrong with that? Then Gascoigne Halman rely on emails beginning nine months later between March and June 2014, see page 3 of the annex. But those are emails about collective page 136 And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is no ta restriction of competition by object or by effect. So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the country. What they say is that they are relying on annex A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of wissions as l'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. One could spend a long time going through each of			1	
Page 134 Page 136 And he warns Mr Henning that there are "competition law issues which you could be exposed to". He explains involvement of multiple agents. That was true of Primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that my learned friends turn to an allegation that at leaguing of collective boycott in various parts of the country. What they say is that they are relying on annex A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of Subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. One could spend a long time going through each of And he warns Mr Henning that there are "competition law issues which you could be exposed to". He explains that: And he warns Mr Henning that there are "competition law issues which you could be exposed to". He explains that: The bottom line is that each individual firm must make its own independent decision." Now what, one asks, is wrong with that? Then Gascoigne Halman rely on emails beginning nine months later between March and June 2014, see page 3 of the annex. But those are emails about collective negotiations between agents with Zoopla or with Rightmove refuses to participate in collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friends turn to an allegation that the subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A as opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that he does not impugn such collective negotiations with agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. And as Mr Harris ac			1	
heard clearly shows that the property portals need a critical mass of properties which requires the involvement of multiple agents. That was true of Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the country. What they say is that they are relying on annex A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns the country. And he warns Mr Henning that there are "competition law issues which you could be exposed to". He explains that: I alw issues which you could be exposed to". He explains that: that: "The bottom line is that each individual firm must make its own independent decision." Now what, one asks, is wrong with that? Then Gascoigne Halman rely on emails beginning nine months later between March and June 2014, see page 3 of the annex. But those are emails about collective negotiations between agents with Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friends has made it perfectly clear in his opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that he does not impugn such collective negotiations with agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of 20 maragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12	23	agents at the same time. The evidence the Tribunar has	23	agreement on which portain to drop/remain on.
a critical mass of properties which requires the involvement of multiple agents. That was true of Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining On TheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents to annex A. You see that in the fourth line of subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns The whottom line is that each individual firm must make its own independent decision." Now what, one asks, is wrong with that? Then Gascoigne Halman rely on emails beginning nine months later between March and June 2014, see page 3 of the annex. But those are emails about collective negotiations between agents with Zoopla or with Rightmove. In fact, Rightmove refuses to participate in collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that he does not impugn such collective negotiations with agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East		Page 134		Page 136
a critical mass of properties which requires the involvement of multiple agents. That was true of Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining On TheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents to annex A. You see that in the fourth line of subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns The whottom line is that each individual firm must make its own independent decision." Now what, one asks, is wrong with that? Then Gascoigne Halman rely on emails beginning nine months later between March and June 2014, see page 3 of the annex. But those are emails about collective negotiations between agents with Zoopla or with Rightmove. In fact, Rightmove refuses to participate in collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that he does not impugn such collective negotiations with agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East	1	heard clearly shows that the property portals need	1	And he warns Mr Henning that there are "competition
involvement of multiple agents. That was true of Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of Primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the country. What they say is that they are relying on annex A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. 13 that: "The bottom line is that each individual firm must make its own independent decision." Now what, one asks, is wrong with that? Then Gascoigne Halman rely on enails beginning nine months later between March and June 2014, see page 3 of the annex. But those are emails about collective negotiations between agents with Zoopla or with Rightmove. In fact, Rightmove refuses to participate in collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his oellective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his does not impugn such collective negotiations with agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. So then over the page, page 4. On 4				
Rightmove in the early noughties, it was true of Primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the country. What they say is that they are relying on annex A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns A collective poycott of any other portal in any part of the country. And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or bow what, one asks, is wrong with that? Then Gascoigne Halman rely on emails beginning nine months later between March and June 2014, see page 3 of the annex. But those are emails about collective megotiations between agents with Zoopla or with Rightmove. In fact, Rightmove refuses to participate in collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that he does not impugn such collective negotiations with agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. And as Mr Bringett provided a list of agents in the North East Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East			1	
Primelocation, and it was key to the growth of Zoopla. And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the and what they say is that they are relying on annex A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of my Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns Argentes' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. make its own independent decision." Now what, one asks, is wrong with that? Then Gascoigne Halman rely on emails beginning nine months later between March and June 2014, see page 3 of the annex. But those are emails about collective months later between March and June 2014, see page 3 of the annex. But those are emails about collective negotiations between agents with Zoopla or with Rightmove. In fact, Rightmove refuses to participate in collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that he does not impugn such collective negotiations with agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. And as Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East				
And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition by object or by effect. So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents at oallective bycott in various parts of the and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of a collective borycott of any other portal in any part of the country. And the involvement of multiple agents in setting up or joining OnTheMarket is not a restriction of competition of competition by object or by effect. Now what, one asks, is wrong with that? Then Gascoigne Halman rely on emails beginning nine months later between March and June 2014, see page 3 of the annex. But those are emails about collective megotiations between agents with Zoopla or with Rightmove. In fact, Rightmove refuses to participate in collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that he does not impugn such collective negotiations with agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. Are Springett provided a list of agents in the North East Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East				
Then Gascoigne Halman rely on emails beginning nine by object or by effect. So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the country. What they say is that they are relying on annex A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the analysis of the sold the decision of the paragraph 100.8 to an a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the analysis of the sold the decision of the sold the country. Then Gascoigne Halman rely on emails beginning nine months later between March and June 2014, see page 3 of the annex. But those are emails about collective negotiations between agents with Zoopla or with Rightmove. In fact, Rightmove refuses to participate in collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that be does not impugn such collective negotiations with agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East				*
by object or by effect. So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the country. What they say is that they are relying on annex A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns The subparagraph 100.8. In fact, Rightmove refuses to participate in collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that he does not impugn such collective negotiations with agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East				
So it is not until you get to paragraph 100.8 that my learned friends turn to an allegation that lacents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents lacents' Mutual was involved in lacents' Mutua				
my learned friends turn to an allegation that Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the country. What they say is that they are relying on annex A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns certain a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. In anoty, Rightmove. In fact, Rightmove refuses to participate in collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that he does not impugn such collective negotiations with agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. Kr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East				
Agents' Mutual was involved in collusion between agents as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the country. 13 allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the country. 14 country. 15 What they say is that they are relying on annex A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. 10 Agents' Mutual was involved in as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an to collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that he does not impugn such collective negotiations with agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. 10 And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. 11 Rightmove. In fact, Rightmove refuses to do so. My learned friend has made it perfectly lawful for the refectly clear in his collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. 12 So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, 13 Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East		, , , , ,		
as to their choice of other portal. That is to say, an allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the country. What they say is that they are relying on annex A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. 12 collective negotiations, but Zoopla agrees to do so. My 13 learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that he does not impugn such collective negotiations with he does not impugn such collective negotiations, he does not impugn such collective negotiations. Na does not impugn such collective negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East			1	
allegation of collective boycott in various parts of the country. What they say is that they are relying on annex A and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. 13 learned friend has made it perfectly clear in his opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that he does not impugn such collective negotiations with agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East		-	1	
14 country. 15 What they say is that they are relying on annex A 16 and what they call the totality of the evidence set out 17 in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of 18 subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable 19 omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of 20 Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns 21 to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling 22 evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in 23 a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of 24 the country. 14 opening, and indeed in his closing argument today, that 15 he does not impugn such collective negotiations with 16 agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, 17 part funder of this litigation, was a party to and 18 indeed the driving force behind precisely those 19 negotiations. 20 And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, 21 collective purchasing of that nature may well be 22 perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in 23 paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. 24 the country. 25 One could spend a long time going through each of 26 Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East		•	1	
What they say is that they are relying on annex A 15 he does not impugn such collective negotiations with 16 and what they call the totality of the evidence set out 17 in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of 18 subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable 19 omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of 10 Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns 21 to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling 22 evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in 23 a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of 24 the country. 25 One could spend a long time going through each of 16 does not impugn such collective negotiations with 16 agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, 17 part funder of this litigation, was a party to and 18 indeed the driving force behind precisely those 19 negotiations. 20 And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, 21 collective purchasing of that nature may well be 22 perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in 23 paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. 24 So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, 25 Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East			1	
and what they call the totality of the evidence set out in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. One could spend a long time going through each of 16 agents by a portal. That's because no doubt Zoopla, part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East		-	1	
in annex A. You see that in the fourth line of subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. One could spend a long time going through each of part funder of this litigation, was a party to and indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East			1	
subparagraph 100.8. In fact, annex A has some notable omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. One could spend a long time going through each of Is indeed the driving force behind precisely those negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East			1	
omissions as I'll note shortly in the context of Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. One could spend a long time going through each of 19 negotiations. And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East			1	
Mr Springett's contact with Mr Rook. But when one turns to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. One could spend a long time going through each of And as Mr Harris accepts and we also accept, collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East			1	
to annex A, we submit there is no strong or compelling evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of the country. One could spend a long time going through each of 21 collective purchasing of that nature may well be perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East			1	
evidence that Agents' Mutual was involved in 2 perfectly lawful for the reasons set out in 2 paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. 2 the country. 2 So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, 2 One could spend a long time going through each of 2 Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East			1	
23 a collective boycott of any other portal in any part of 24 the country. 25 One could spend a long time going through each of 28 paragraphs 12 to 18 of our written closing. 29 So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, 20 Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East			1	
the country. 24 So then over the page, page 4. On 4 April, 25 One could spend a long time going through each of 26 Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East			1	
One could spend a long time going through each of 25 Mr Springett provided a list of agents in the North East			1	
			1	
Page 135 Page 137	23	One could spend a long time going through each of	23	wir opringen provided a list of agents in the North East
		Page 135		Page 137

to Mr Rook and to Mr Henning. He did so for two 1 set out in our written closing. 2 2 reasons. First, so they could help with a further So this annex is a jumble of different points. Some 3 3 recruitment OnTheMarket. Nothing wrong with that. And 4 second, in connection with the portal negotiations --4 5 5 that's to say the collective negotiations by agents with 6 portals -- which Gascoigne Halman makes clear it does 6 7 7 not impugn. The email is not compelling evidence or 8 8 otherwise which could implicate Mr Springett, and hence 9 9 Agents' Mutual, in any kind of boycott of anybody. 10 Then we have an internal exchange within 10 11 Agents' Mutual on 2 June 2014, H5/2751. Ms Whiteley 11 12 12 emails Mr Springett and her concern is that there have 13 been negotiations with Zoopla and Rightmove for 13 14 a collective rate at a meeting which Miss Emmerson, the 14 15 local rep for my client, will be attending. So the 15 16 16 conduct of which Agents' Mutual is aware is not 17 17 a collective boycott discussion but a collective 18 negotiation with other portals which Gascoigne Halman 18 19 doesn't impugn. Her concern is that the collective 19 20 20 negotiation discussion could link to a collective 21 decision on which portals to drop. Mr Springett's 21 22 response makes perfectly clear that Agents' Mutual must 22 23 23 not be involved in discussions of other portals. See 24 the middle of the page, where he says: 24 it doesn't get Mr Harris anywhere. I have two 25 25 "Joint negotiation with other portals ..." observations. Page 138 If we just turn that up, H5/2751. I know we have it 1 1 First, Miss Emmerson did not attend the discussion 2 set out in the annex, but if we just look at it in the 2 relating to the collective negotiations with the other 3 3 original. In the middle of the page, Ms Whiteley has portals. My learned friend does not and cannot suggest 4 emailed Mr Springett, and he then replies in the middle 4 5 of the page: 5 6 "Yes. Julie needs to ask whoever is leading the 6 7 7 market to put matters like further agent 8 recruitment...(Reading to the words)... and then move on 8 Q 9 to agent only matters. [Joint negotiation] with other 10 portals and choice of other portals are completely off 10

of it is about collective consideration of whether to join Agents' Mutual, some of it is about collective negotiations with another portal -- Zoopla, in fact. Some of it shows that some agents at least in some places are at least considering having some collective putting of the heads together about the question of the other portal. But my clients are very careful never to be involved in that and to make sure that they are not involved in it. Then we come to 21 June. I just want to spend a little bit of time with this. There is an email correspondence between Mr Rook of RMS -- no doubt Mr Harris would like me to point out at this stage he was also a director of Agents' Mutual. I am going to come to that point in a minute, which of course doesn't take him anywhere -- and Miss Emmerson. This solitary email is perhaps the high watermark of Mr Harris's case. He relies on the fact that Miss Emmerson records that she left the room and they got into the second portal debate feedback suggesting an overwhelming desire to drop Rightmove and Zoopla. But

Page 140

otherwise. Second, the feedback she heard after the meeting was that agents favoured dropping both of the incumbent portals. That is not the pleaded collective boycott of Zoopla, and in any event it didn't come to pass. And there is no suggestion that Agents' Mutual supported such a course then, previously or since. On the contrary, the contemporaneous emails show that Mr Springett did not want agents to drop both portals for the reasons he explained in the emails and he explained in his cross-examination. But the key point is that whatever was discussed by the agents, Miss Emmerson wasn't there. Then we go to 2 August, and now we have veered back again to allegations about collective negotiations with Zoopla. Mr Springett offers some thoughts on the prospective group deal. The notes do not say the group should adopt one portal or the other, and of course such collective negotiations are not impugned by Gascoigne Halman.

Then at page 6, the next email of 2 August is also about the collective negotiations with Zoopla. No one from Agents' Mutual is copied in to that email, it is

Page 141

Nothing to do with any collective boycott at all and an entirely unproblematic practice for the reasons we have Page 139

Then at the top of the page, he emphasises it again.

party in any sense to this and should avoid receiving/

She should refer people to Clive Rook, she should not be

sending any messages/ documents about it. If questioned

about the stand, she should refer people to Clive Rook.

shows is Mr Springett, and therefore Agents' Mutual,

potential boycott of another portal. To go back then to

my learned friend's annex in page 5, the annex changes

concerned with member recruitment to Agents' Mutual.

tack and includes an email of 6 June 2014, which is

being very careful to avoid getting involved in any

I am coming to Clive Rook shortly. What the email

36 (Pages 138 to 141)

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

limits for us."

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

not suggested that they were. And that doesn't provide any evidential weight either for Gascoigne Halman's defence. It is true it is an email to Mr Rook, and as we know he was a director of Agents' Mutual. I'm going to deal with that point in just a moment -
Then at page 7 there are emails showing agents in

Then at page 7 there are emails showing agents in the North East discussing which portals to drop and whether to boycott Zoopla. But no Agents' Mutual executive or even employee is copied in to those emails and there is no evidence they saw them or had any involvement in the relevant events.

So what do Gascoigne Halman rely on? They put quite a lot of store in the fact that Mr Rook was a director of Agents' Mutual at the time, at least from March I think of 2014. This is a thoroughly bad point for various reasons. The first and most obvious reason, and the Chairman touched on it this morning, is the hats point. Mr Rook was clearly not acting in his capacity as an Agents' Mutual non-executive director, but rather in his capacity as an estate agent on behalf of Rook Matthews Sayer in discussions with other estate agents, and in those discussions those other estate agents had as a group with Zoopla. It would be nonsensical to suggest that Agents' Mutual was one of the legal persons negotiating with Zoopla. Clearly it wasn't.

And then 13, "Delegation of directors powers":

"The directors may delegate any of their powers to.

- (1) Any committee consisting of one or more directors and such other persons if any not being directors co-opted on to such committee as the directors think fit provided that ..."
- (2) The chief executive for the time being of the company."

So actual authority can be conferred on a committee of one or more directors or on the chief executive, Mr Springett.

Then can I ask you to turn, please, to bundle K4, the authorities bundle, at page 2887. It should be tab 54, I hope. This is an extract from Bowstead and Reynolds on Agency. If you would turn over the page to 8033, you see the heading "Common law" -- this is page 398 of Bowstead. Does the Tribunal see the sentence in the fifth line, "Under the rule in Royal British Bank". If you would just read from, "Under the rule in Royal British Bank", down to, "More specific holding out", which is the end of the pre-penultimate sentence. If you just read that, please.

Then once you have got to, "More specific holding out", there is then a discussion about the Companies Act and the various reforms which took place leading up to

Page 142

So the fact that he is a director of Agents' Mutual or maybe a director of Unilever, Kraft or Tesco or anybody else is neither here nor there. It was Rook Matthews Sayer that was negotiating with Zoopla, who was participating in the collective negotiation. And if there were any collective boycotts, which it is far from clear there was, it would be Rook Matthews Sayer that would be involved in that. But the second point is a matter of English company

law. Mr Rook could not in any event act for or bind Agents' Mutual in any of these discussions. Can I just make that good by reference first of all to two documents. The first one is the articles of Agents' Mutual, the articles of association, bundle H4/2080. These are the articles, and if you turn, please, the two articles that matter are articles 12 and 13 at 2091. 2091 says it is the powers of directors -- plural:

"Subject to the divisions of the provisions of the 2006 Act [that is the Companies Act obviously] and these articles and to any directions given by special resolution and subject to any matters especially reserved to the members, the business of the company shall be managed by the directors who may exercise all the powers of the company ..."

Page 143

Page 144

section 40 of the Companies Act 2006, referred to on 8036 on the facing page. Do you see the reference in 8036 to section 40 which provides:

"... the power of the directors to bind the company and authorise others to do so shall be deemed in the case of a person dealing with a company in good faith to be free of any limitation under the company's constitution."

Then the last sentence:

"It remains doubtful whether directors who themselves do not purport to be acting as the board but only as delegates are within the purview of section 40."

Just before that, it has made the point:

"Upon its face, section 40 seems to direct the limitations on the power of the board as a whole when constituted as a quorum. The section refers to the directors, not to individual directors, who ordinarily have little status except at a properly constituted board meeting."

Then over the page at 8038 of page 401 of Chitty: "In respect of other agents, including individual

director, the agreement will be enforceable by the application of normal rules of agency ...(Reading to the words)... has power to authorise others to bind the company."

Page 145

37 (Pages 142 to 145)

Clearly we have seen in the atticle there is power 2 to delegate functions: 3 " but the can only assume he has actually 4 exercised this power by time of the common law rules 5 (Reading to the words) as by grunting powers of 4 extracted this power by vittee of the common law rules 5 (Reading to the words) by grunting powers of 4 attorney without restriction." 4 And then last sentence: 8 "But pursuant to the general doctrine, there is no 7 protection even in such a case for a third party (Reading to the words) by the facts of the 11 turnsaction." 10 protection even in such a case for a third party (Reading to the words) by the facts of the 12 turnsaction." 11 Turnsaction." 12 So in our case, the first answer to Mr Rook as 3 a director point - and the same applies to 4 the All Land eduling is - Mr Harris obviously they were acting not on behalf of the 5 depends on the first of the 15 depends on the first obviously they were acting not on behalf of the 2 suggested there was my holding out by the company - of course, one card hold oneself out in order to have 2 suggested there was my holding out by the company - of course, one card hold oneself out in order to have 2 suggested there was my holding out by the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the 2 suggested there was my holding out by the company - of course, one card hold oneself out in order to have 2 suggested there was my holding out by the company - of course, one card hold oneself out in order to have 2 suggested there was my holding out by the company - of course, one card hold oneself out in order to have 2 suggested there was my holding out by the company - of course, one card hold oneself out in order to have 2 suggested there was my holding out by the company - of course, one card hold oneself out in order to have 2 suggested there was my holding out by the company - of course, one card hold oneself out in order to have 2 suggested there was my holding out by the company - of course,				
" but he can only assume he has actually exercised this power by virtue of the common law rules (Reading to the words) as by granting powers of attorney without restriction." And then last sentence. But pursuant to the general doctrine, there is no protection even in such a case for a shirt party (Reading to the words) by the facts of the transaction." So no our case, the first answer to Mr Rook as a director point - and the same applies to Mr Adrahmshon and indeed to Mr Hodgson - is that obviously they were acting not on behalf of Agents' Mutual in these groups, but on behalf of the cestate agents which were their businesses. But in any event, they didn't have any power to bind Agents' Mutual. They had no actual authority to do so and it was no suggested there was any holding out by the company - of course, one can't hold oneself out in order to have a oppacent authority. There has to be holding out by the company. That the roofers authority is they had which Mr Isars restoup not authority to do so and it was no they had no actual authority to act on behalf of the company. That there confers authority they had no actual authority to act on behalf of the company. That there confers authority they had no actual authority to act on behalf of the company. That there confers authority they had which Mr Isars restoup not altered to a paperent authority. There has to be holding out by the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the where the see gendence bound Agents' Mutual in authority the part of the confers authority. THE CHARRAM's Conference was a conferring or authority for page 14. MR MACLEAN: Seach that were agong to be same point, because he's acting the were restored. It am not sare the sent formal discrete many power to bind Agents' Mutual. They had no actual authority to act on behalf of the company. That there confers authority. Nor is it suggested there was any holding out by the company of the paperent authority is a confer of the company. The there confers authori	1		1	•
4 exercised his power by virtue of the common law rules 5(Reading to the words) as by granting powers of 6 attorney without restriction." 7 And then last sentence: 8 "But pursuant to the general doctrine, there is no 9 protection even in such a case for a third 10 party(Reading to the words) by the facts of the 11 transaction." 12 So in our case, the first answer to Mr Rook as 13 a director point and the same applies to 14 Mr Abrahrasoh and indeed to Mr Rook as 15 director point and the same applies to 16 depoint of the same and the same applies to 17 estate agents which were their businesses. But in any 18 event, they didn't have any power to bind 19 Agents' Mutual in these groups, but on behalf of the 21 suggested ther they had any actual authority. Nor is it 22 suggested there was any holding out by the company - of course, one can't hold oneself out in order to have 23 apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the 25 company's. That then confers authority 26 they had no actual authority to act on behalf of the 27 company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the 28 they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back to a Agents' Mutual. 19 Company's. That then confers authority. 10 Company's. That then confers authority. That then confers authority. 11 MR MACLEAN: the segatement bound Agents' Mutual to the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the 29 they had been act to be a tributed back to a Agents' Mutual. 20 They had no actual authority to act on behalf of the 21 company's. That then confers authority. 21 THE CHARMAN: The ribute to be folding out by the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the company to the very to act on behalf of the company to the very to act on behalf of the company's to act on behalf of the company's to act on behalf of the company's the very control of the company to say, "That the confers authority." It is a fine to the company to say, "That the competition and the company to say the say the court of the	2		2	magic in somebody being a director, executive director
5 actomey without restriction." And then last sentence are a set of a stronger without restriction." And then last sentence are a set of a third. But pursuant to the general doctrine, there is no protection even in such a case for a third party(Reading to the words) by the facts of the third party(Reading to the words) by the facts of the third party(Reading to the words) by the facts of the third party(Reading to the words) by the facts of the third party(Reading to the words) by the facts of the third party(Reading to the words) by the facts of the third party(Reading to the words) by the facts of the third party(Reading to the words) by the facts of the party(Reading to the words) by the facts of the party the second party and the same applies to a director point and the same applies to a director point and the same applies to a director with a control of the castate agents which were their businesses. But in any event, they didn't have any power to bind extent a language and the party and the castate agents which were their businesses. But in any event, they didn't have any power to bind extent a gent which were their businesses. But in any event, they didn't have any power to bind a gent by the castate agents which were their businesses. But in any event, they didn't have any power to bind a gent by had any actual authority. Nor is it suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it suggested that they had any actual authority. There has to be holding out by the company. There has to be holding out by the company. There has to be holding out by the company. That the neconfars authority. 1 consequence one can't hold one self-with a deseroit and the authority. There has to be holding out by the company. The party of the party of the self-with a support of the party of the party of the self-with a support of the party of the self-with and the party of the self-with a support	3		3	or non-executive director. There is no magic in any of
6 attorney without restriction." 7 And then last sentence: 8 "But pursuant to the general doctrine, there is no protection even in such a case for a third party. (Reading to the words) by the facts of the transaction." 9 protection even in such a case for a third party. (Reading to the words) by the facts of the transaction." 11 So in our case, the first answer to Mr Rook as a director point — and the same applies to 11 director point — and the same applies to 12 chants the mantra, he's a director, he's a	4			that. All I am doing here is just pointing out that the
And then has sentence: 8 "But pursuant to the general doctrine, there is no 9 protection even in such a case for a firid 10 party(Reading to the words) by the facts of the 11 transaction." 12 So in our case, the first answer to Mr Rook as 13 a director point — and he same applies to 14 Mr Abrahmsohn and indeed to Mr Hodgson — is that 15 obviously they were acting not on behalf of 16 Agents' Mutual in these groups, but on behalf of the 17 estate agents which were their businesses. But in any 18 event, they didn't have any power to bind 19 Agents' Mutual. 20 They had no actual authority to do so and it was not 21 suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it 22 suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it 23 suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it 24 apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the 25 corpany to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the 26 company," That then confers authority, to act on behalf of the 27 course, one cart hold oneself out in order to have 28 apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the 29 corpany to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the 20 page 146 1 company," That then confers authority, to act on behalf of the 21 page 146 1 company," That then confers authority, to act on behalf of the 22 page 146 2 somework whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual 3 whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual 4 authority we are alting about 4 agents' Mutual 5 page 146 2 somework whether was any holding out by the company. 4 agents' Mutual 6 page 146 2 somework whether was any holding out by the company to say," That then confers authority to act on behalf of the 2 spirit or one of the moving spirits behind that group. 2 somework whether was any holding out by the company that would have to be decompany that would have to be decompany that would have to be the company that would h	5	5(Reading to the words) as by granting powers of		fact Mr Rook was a director of Agents' Mutual is, as
By "But pursuant to the general doctrine, there is no protection even in such a case for a third party. (Reading to the words) by the facts of the transaction." By on our case, the first answer to Mr Rook as a director point and the same applies to director approach to the point of the point of the director and the same applies to director and the approach the point of the director and the point of the director and the same applies to director and the point of the point of the director and the point of the point of the director and the point of the point of the p	6	6 attorney without restriction."		Lord Justice Laws would say, true but uninteresting.
protection even in such a case for a third party(Reading to the words) by the facts of the tansaction." So in our case, the first answer to Mr Rook as a director point—and the same applies to Mr Abrahmsohn and indeed to Mr Hodgson—is that obviously they were acting not on behalf of Agents' Mutual in these groups, but on behalf of the estate agents which were their businesses. But in any event, they didn't have any power to bind They had no actual authority to do so and it was not suggested there was any holding out by the company—of course, one can't hold oneself out in order to have apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the Page 146 1 company". That then confers authority THE CHAIRMAN. Of course we are not here talking about a whether these gentlenes bound agents' Matual to to Agents' Matual MR NACLEAN: It depends wharfs meant by, "Talk to Clive Rook because he's acting for me". I am not sure the evidence segosts of the rew as my holding out by the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the Page 146 1 company". That then confers authority. THE CHAIRMAN. Of course we are not here talking about a whether these gentlenes bound agents' Matual to a whether these gentlenes bound agents' Matual at the sylmad which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back to Agents' Matual MR NACLEAN: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN. Yes. MR NACLEAN: Bound a stributed back to Agents' Matual MR NACLEAN: So of course we are not here talking about authority they had pursuant to these rales? MR NACLEAN: So of course we are not here talking about authority they had pursuant to these rales? MR NACLEAN: So of course we are not here talking about whether any knowledge attribution is ecoloured of framed by the actual authority they had pursuant to these rales? MR NACLEAN: So of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. MR NACLEAN: So of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. MR NACLE	7	And then last sentence:	7	THE CHAIRMAN: Good, I think we are going to the same point,
party(Reading to the words) by the facts of the transaction." 10	8		8	because I was going to say that isn't the test we need
11 transaction" 12 So in our case, the first answer to Mr Rook as 13 a director point and the same applies to 14 Mr Abrahmsohn and indeed to Mr Hodgson is that 15 obvously they were acting not on behalf of the 16 Agents' Mutual in these groups, but on behalf of the 17 estate agents which were their businesses. But in any 18 event, they didn't have any power to bind 19 Agents' Mutual. 19 Agents' Mutual. 10 They had no actual authority to do so and it was not 21 suggested there was any holding out by the company of 22 course, one can't hold oneself out in order to have 23 apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the 24 apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the 25 course, one can't hold oneself out in order to have 26 apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the 27 THE CHAIRMAN. Of course we are not here talking about 28 whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to 29 they any them to noters authority. 20 THE CHAIRMAN. Of course we are not here talking about 21 suggested there are placed by the company to say, "X has authority of act on behalf of the 22 THE CHAIRMAN. Of course we are not here talking about 23 whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to 24 anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge 25 they had which hr Harris reles us pon is attributed back 26 to Agents' Mutual. 27 MR MACLEAN Yes. 28 THE CHAIRMAN. The function, yes 29 they are alknown to these rules? 29 they are alknown to the estate of attribution is coloured or farmed by the actual 29 whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mitual to 30 authority they had pursuant to these rules? 31 MR MACLEAN Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global 32 arthetion of the company. 33 the beart at all, whose knowledge is in the particular 34 director, and one can attribute -1 was in a case 35 course, and one can attribute -1 was in a case 36 course, and one can attribute -1 was in a case 37 course and one can attribute -1 was in a case 38 director, and one can attribute -1 was in a case 39 condition of t	9	•	9	to apply the Meridian/Bilta line, rather than the formal
12 So in our case, the first answer to Mr Rook as a director, point — and the same applies to 14 Mr Abrahmsohn and indeed to Mr Hodgon — is that obviously they were acting not on behalf of 15 Agents' Mutual in these groups, but on behalf of 16 Agents' Mutual in these groups, but on behalf of the 25 estate agents which were their businesses. But in any event, they didn't have any power to bind 18 Agents' Mutual. 19 Agents' Mutual 20 They had no actual authority to do so and it was not suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it 22 suggested there was any holding out by the company — of course, one carl't hold oneself out in order to have apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the Page 146 Page 148 1 company". That then confers authority. 19 Page 146 1 company". That then confers authority. 19 Page 148 1 company". That then confers authority. 19 Page 148 1 company". That then confers authority. 19 Page 148 1 company". That then confers authority. 19 Page 148 1 company". That then confers authority. 19 Page 148 1 company". That then confers authority. 19 Page 148 1 company". That then confers authority. 19 Page 148 1 company". That then confers authority. 19 Page 148 1 company". That then confers authority. 19 Page 148 1 company". That then confers authority. 19 Page 148 1 THE CHAIRMAN: O'r Course we are not here talking about whether any knowledge in the question of authority they had pursuant to these rules? 19 Page 148 1 THE CHAIRMAN: O'r course we are not here talking about whether any knowledge in the function of the company. 19 Page 148 1 THE CHAIRMAN: O'r course we are not here talking about whether any knowledge in the function of the company in the question of authority they had pursuant to these rules? 19 Page 148 1 THE CHAIRMAN: O'r course we are not here talking about whether any knowledge in the function of the company in the question of a question of	10	party(Reading to the words) by the facts of the	10	powers that accord powers on to a director.
a director point — and the same applies to Mr Abrahmsohn and indeed to Mr Holgson — is that obviously they were acting not on behalf of the estate agents which were their businesses. But in any event, they didn'th ave any power to bind Agents' Mutual They had no actual authority to do so and it was not suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it suggested that they had any actual authority in the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the company". That then confers authority THE CHAIRMAN: Of course we are not here talking about whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to authority they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back to Agents' Matual. MR MACLEAN: Yes THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of authoriton is coloured or framed by the actual where Lord Hoffmant ells us about the rules of attribution or the company. HE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Fee, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global authority they had pursuant to these rules? MR MACLEAN: Pes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global authority to a concerned – depending on the particular eigenunce and identify a particular person who might not be on the decrease and the fact that Mr Springett is doesn't tell one anything. If month at the fact that Mr Springett as deating for the of thick the fact that Mr Springett as atting for me". I also acting in fract to live Rook because he's acting for me", does acting for me". I alm not sure the evidence goes that far. The evidence goes aft aft as to suggest that what Miss Emmerson was to say was that if anybody had a question they were to talk to Mr Rook. That is because Mr Rook, waring his RMS hat, was the moving spirits or one of the moving spirits behind that group. Page 148 So, far from that being something that was conferring some sort of Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to d	11	transaction."	11	MR MACLEAN: Absolutely. All I am doing is Mr Harris
Mr Abrahmsohn and indeed to Mr Hodgson – is that obviously they were acting not on behalf of the obviously they were acting not on behalf of the estate agents which were their businesses. But in any event, they didn't have any power to bind 18 director has authority, if he then says to somebody, "Tak to Clive Rook because le's acting for me", does that not carry any weight? Mr MACLEAN: It depends what's meant by, "Talk to Clive Rook because le's acting for me", does that not carry any weight? Mr MACLEAN: It depends what's meant by, "Talk to Clive Rook because le's acting for me", does that not carry any weight? Mr MACLEAN: It depends what's meant by, "Talk to Clive Rook because le's acting for me", does that not carry any weight? Mr MACLEAN: It depends what's meant by, "Talk to Clive Rook because le's acting for me", does that not carry any weight? Mr MACLEAN: There has to be holding out by the company – of course, one cart hold oneself out in order to have appeared authority. There has to be holding out by the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the page 146 1 company'. That then confers authority. 1 company'. That then confers authority. 2 THE CHAIRMAN: Of course we are not here talking about whether any knowledge they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back to Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing Agents' Mutual authority o	12		12	chants the mantra, he's a director, he's a director. It
15 Obviously they were acting not on behalf of Agents' Muttual in these groups, but on behalf of the estate agents which were their businesses. But in any event, they didn't have any power to bind 19 Agents' Mutual. 19 Agents' Mutual. 19 Agents' Mutual. 19 Suggested that hey had any actual authority. Nor is it suggested there was any holding out by the company of 23 course, one can't hold one-self out in order to have 24 apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the 25 company". That then confers authority act on behalf of the 26 to Agents' Mutual. 20 MR MACLEAN: Is depends what's meant by, "Talk to Clive Rook because he's acting for me", does because he's acting for me". How how had a fine to carry any weight? 21 what had satisfing from the very decay goes that fir. The evidence goes as far as to suggest that what Miss Emmerson was to say was that if anybody 24 had a apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the company. That then confers authority 24 bad authority were to talk to Mr Rook. That is because Mr Rook, wearing his RMS hat, was the moving spirits behind that group. 24 bad anything. We are talking about 3 whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual 5 anything. We are talking about 4 which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back 5 to Agents' Mutual. 6 to Agents' Mutual 7 they had pursuant to these rules? 7 So in fact, the company law point goes slightly further. It would have to be the company that would have to confer authority. 18 a nice question as to whether Mr Agents' Mutual 18 to the function, yes 19 the Agents' Mutual 19 the Agents' Mutual 19 the Agents' Mutual 19 they had pursuant to these rules? 10 whether Mr Springett could in fact do that, but it doesn't matter. 11 think it is not necessary to go to it—page 2905 at paragraph 97. So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the annex to my clie	13	a director point and the same applies to	13	doesn't matter, it doesn't tell one anything. I'll move
16 Agents' Mutual in these groups, but on behalf of the estate agents which were their businesses. But in any sevent, they didn't have any power to bind 18 Mac Agents' Mutual. 19 Mac MACLEAN: Repeated what's meant by, "Talk to Clive Rook because he's acting for me", does that not carry any weight? 20 Mac MACLEAN: Repeated what's meant by, "Talk to Clive Rook because he's acting for me". I am not sure the evidence goes that fair. The evidence goes sta fair as to suggest that what Miss Emmerson was to say was that if anybody had a question they were to talk to Mr. Rook. That is because Mr. Rook, wearing his RMS hat, was the moving spirits behind that group. 19 Page 146 Page 148 1 Company". That then confers authority. 25 THE CHAIRMAN. Of course we are not here talking about whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to 4 anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge 5 to Agents' Mutual. 5 to Agents' Mutual. 6 Agents' Mutual authority on Mr. Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing Agents' Mutual from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain, because Mr. Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. 20 So in fact, the company law point goes slightly further. It would have to be the company that would have to be develoned to a question of ticking boxes and asking whether a question of ficking boxes and asking whether a director, and one can attribute on the company. 11 MR MACLEAN: Psc, cacatly, one looks at the function — it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether and director, and one can attribute. The function of the company one called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court I8 months ago which traversed exactly this territory. One is 20 Michael and provided in the particular reison who might not be on director and concerned — depending on the particular reison who might not be on director, and one can attributed to a particular reison who might not be on director, and one can attributed on a particular person who	14	Mr Abrahmsohn and indeed to Mr Hodgson is that	14	
17	15	obviously they were acting not on behalf of	15	MR FREEMAN: Isn't the fact that Mr Springett as managing
18	16	Agents' Mutual in these groups, but on behalf of the	16	director has authority, if he then says to somebody,
They had no actual authority to do so and it was not lay gegested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it suggested there was any holding out by the company – of course, one can't hold oneself out in order to have apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the Page 146 1 company". That then confers authority. 2 THE CHAIRMAN: Of course we are not here talking about any whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back to Agents' Mutual. 3 where LANN: Are you saying that the question of attribution is coloured or farmed by the actual where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of authority they had pursuant to these rules? 4 MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of a question of dicking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute – I was in a case one can identify a particular person. 1 MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function – it is not a question for the moving spirits behind that group. 2 Son far from that being something that was conferring spirits or one of the moving spirits behind that group. 2 Son far from that being something that was conferring spirits or one of Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing Agents' Mutual from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. 3 In the CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. 4 So, far from that being something that was conferring series of Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing a precisely the reverse. It was all to do	17	estate agents which were their businesses. But in any	17	"Talk to Clive Rook because he's acting for me", does
They had no actual authority to do so and it was not suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it suggested that they had any actual authority. There has to be holding out by the company of a paparent authority. There has to be holding out by the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the Page 146 1 company". That then confers authority. 2 THE CHAIRMAN: Of course we are not here talking about whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to a anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back to Agents' Mutual. 3 MR MACLEAN: Yes. 4 THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of attribution is coloured or framed by the actual authority they had pursuant to these rules? 4 In the mature of the moving spirits behind that group. 5 In the part of the moving spirits behind that group. 5 In the part of the moving spirits behind that group. 6 Na MACLEAN: Yes. 8 THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of attribution is coloured or framed by the actual authority they had pursuant to these rules? 8 THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of authority they had pursuant to these rules? 8 THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of a durbority hey had pursuant to these rules? 9 THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of a tribution is coloured or framed by the actual where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of a director or Hoe had when we have to confer authority. It's a nice question as to whether Mr Springett could in fact do that, but it doesn't matter. 10 where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of the curtain of the company. 11 THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. 12 We have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which traversed exactly this territory. One is undicated the function of the company. 13 THE CHAIRMAN: The fun	18	event, they didn't have any power to bind	18	that not carry any weight?
suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it suggested there was any holding out by the company - of course, one can't hold oneself out in order to have apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the Page 146 Page 146 So, far from that being something that was conferring spirit or one of the moving spirits behind that group. Page 148 So, far from that being something that was conferring some sort of Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was spirit or one of the moving spirits behind that group. Page 148 So, far from that being something that was conferring some sort of Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing Agents' Mutual ifrom whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain, beautiful from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain beautiful from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain beautiful from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain beautiful from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain beautiful from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain beautiful from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain beautiful from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain beautiful from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain beautiful from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain beautiful from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain beautiful from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain beautiful from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain from wha	19	Agents' Mutual.	19	MR MACLEAN: It depends what's meant by, "Talk to Clive Rook
22 suggested there was any holding out by the company — of course, one can't hold oneself out in order to have apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the Page 146 Page 146 Page 148 1 company". That then confers authority. THE CHAIRMAN: Of course we are not here talking about whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to 3 precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing 4 anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge 4 they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back to Agents' Mutual. MR MACLEAN: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of attribution is coloured or fiamed by the actual authority they had pursuant to these rules? MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of attribution of attribution of attribution of attribution is coloured or fiamed by the actual where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of a utrobution of itcking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one ear attribute – I was in a case called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago which traversed exactly this territory. One is concerned – depending on the particular circumstances, one can indentify a particular person. 22 that what Miss Emmerson was to say was that if anybody had question they were to talk to Mr Rook, waering his RMS hat, was the moving spirits behind they were to talk to Mr Rook, waering his RMS hat, was the moving spirits behind that group. 23 that what Miss Emmerson was to say was that if anybody he actual appeared to the moving spirits behind that group. 24 So, far from that being something that was conferring some sort of Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was a precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing some some of the moving spirits behind that was conferring some sort of Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, waering his RMS hat was the some sort of Agents' Mutual	20	They had no actual authority to do so and it was not	20	because he's acting for me". I am not sure the evidence
23 course, one can't hold oneself out in order to have 24 apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the 25 company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the Page 146 Page 148 1 company". That then confers authority. 2 THE CHAIRMAN: Of course we are not here talking about 3 whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual a anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge 4 anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge 5 they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back 6 to Agents' Mutual. 7 MR MACLEAN: Yes. 8 THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of 9 attribution is coloured or framed by the actual 10 authority by had pursuant to these rules? 11 MR MACLEAN: Exectly, one looks at the function — it is not 12 a question of ticking boxes and asking whether 13 a question of ticking boxes and asking whether 14 director, and one can attribute — I was in a case 15 concerned—depending on the particular reison who might not be on 26 the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular 27 concerned—depending on the particular reison whom ight not be on 28 the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular 29 person. 20 bad a question they were to talk to Mr Rook, That is because Mr Rook, was the moving spirits behind that group. 21 concerned—depending on the particular reison whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. 3 bagents' Mutual and suffroity on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind that proup. 4 So, far from that being something that was conferring spirits behind that group. 5 So, far from that being something that was conferring some sort of Agents' Mutual anthority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing a precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing a precisely the reverse. It was all to dow with distancing a precisely the revers	21	suggested that they had any actual authority. Nor is it	21	goes that far. The evidence goes as far as to suggest
24 apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the Page 146 Page 148 1 company". That then confers authority. 2 THE CHAIRMAN: Of course we are not here talking about whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to 4 anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge 4 they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back 5 to Agents' Mutual. 7 MR MACLEAN: Yes. 8 THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of attribution is coloured or framed by the actual where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of attribution of the company. 11 THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. 12 We have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 15 MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 18 director, and one can attribute - I was in a case 19 called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago 19 called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago 19 called B	22	suggested there was any holding out by the company of	22	that what Miss Emmerson was to say was that if anybody
25 company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the Page 146 Page 148 1 company". That then confers authority. 2 THE CHAIRMAN: Of course we are not here talking about 3 whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to 4 anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge 4 anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge 5 they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back 6 to Agents' Mutual. 7 MR MACLEAN: Yes. 8 THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of 9 attribution is coloured or framed by the actual 10 authority they had pursuant to these rules? 11 MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global 12 where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of 13 attribution of the company. 14 THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. 15 MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function — it is not 16 a question of ticking boxes and asking whether 17 somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a 18 director, and one can attribute — I was in a case 20 which traversed exactly this territory. One is 21 concerned — depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on 23 the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular 24 circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal 25 person. 25 spirit or one of the moving spirits behind the group. Page 148 Page 148 Page 148 Page 148 Page 148 So, far from that being something that was conferring some sort of Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing Agents' Mutual atto was all to do with distancing Agents' Mutual atto was all to do with distancing Agents' Mutual authority and the some sort of Agents' Mutual atto on whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. 1 So, far from that being some sort of Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, at was all to do with distancing Agents' Mutual authority and the safe precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing Ag	23	course, one can't hold oneself out in order to have	23	had a question they were to talk to Mr Rook. That is
Page 146 Page 148 Page 148 Page 148 So, far from that being something that was conferring some sort of Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to 3 precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge 4 Agents' Mutual from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. MR MACLEAN: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of 8 further. It would have to be the company law point goes slightly 6 further. It would have to be the company that would have to confer authority. It's a nice question as to whether Mr Springett could in fact do that, but it doesn't matter. MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global 11 where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of 12 where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of 13 attribution of ticking boxes and asking whether 14 acquestion of ticking boxes and asking whether 15 somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a 17 somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a 18 director, and one can attribute – I was in a case 18 cancer and one can attribute – I was in a case 19 which traversed exactly this territory. One is 20 internet and person. 20 internet and person who might not be on 22 says that agents in the North East are thinking of 12 trum to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and 24 circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal 24 that Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in	24	apparent authority. There has to be holding out by the	24	because Mr Rook, wearing his RMS hat, was the moving
1 company". That then confers authority. 2 THE CHAIRMAN: Of course we are not here talking about 3 whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to 4 anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge 5 they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back 6 to Agents' Mutual. 6 Agents' Mutual from whatever might be going on on that 8 side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the 8 moving spirits behind the group. 8 THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of 9 attribution is coloured or framed by the actual 9 authority they had pursuant to these rules? 10 authority they had pursuant to these rules? 11 MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global 12 where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of 13 attribution of the company. 14 THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. 15 MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function — it is not 16 a question of ticking boxes and asking whether 17 somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a 18 director, and one can attribute — I was in a case 19 called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court I8 months ago 19 the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular 20 one can identify a particular person who might not be on 21 carried and the production of the company of the death of the particular circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal 25 person. 2 So, far from that being somesthing that was conferring some sort of Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing apprecisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing apprecisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing defined to have to confer adents whether mny shall be going on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. 2 So, far from that being some short distancing apprecisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing apprivation on that side of the curtain, because the company hat would have to confer authority. It's a nic	25	company to say, "X has authority to act on behalf of the	25	spirit or one of the moving spirits behind that group.
1 company". That then confers authority. 2 THE CHAIRMAN: Of course we are not here talking about 3 whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to 4 anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge 5 they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back 6 to Agents' Mutual. 6 Agents' Mutual from whatever might be going on on that 8 side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the 8 moving spirits behind the group. 8 THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of 9 attribution is coloured or framed by the actual 9 authority they had pursuant to these rules? 10 authority they had pursuant to these rules? 11 MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global 12 where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of 13 attribution of the company. 14 THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. 15 MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function — it is not 16 a question of ticking boxes and asking whether 17 somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a 18 director, and one can attribute — I was in a case 19 called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court I8 months ago 19 the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular 20 one can identify a particular person who might not be on 21 carried and the production of the company of the death of the particular circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal 25 person. 2 So, far from that being somesthing that was conferring some sort of Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook, it was precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing precisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing apprecisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing apprecisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing defined to have to confer adents whether mny shall be going on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. 2 So, far from that being some short distancing apprecisely the reverse. It was all to do with distancing apprivation on that side of the curtain, because the company hat would have to confer authority. It's a nic				
THE CHAIRMAN: Of course we are not here talking about whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back to Agents' Mutual from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. MR MACLEAN: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of attribution is coloured or framed by the actual authority they had pursuant to these rules? MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of attribution of the company. THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function – it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute – I was in a case which traversed exactly this territory. One is called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago which traversed exactly this territory. One is which traversed exactly this territory. One is the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal EXAMENTAL Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. Agents' Mutual from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. Agents' Mutual authority might be going on on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. So in fact, the company law point goes slightly further. It would have to be the company that would have to confer authority. It's a nice question as to whether Mr Springett could in fact do that, but it doesn't matter. We have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 I think it is not necessary to go to it page 2905 at paragraph 97. So then to come back to th		Page 146		Page 148
THE CHAIRMAN: Of course we are not here talking about whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back to Agents' Mutual from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. MR MACLEAN: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of attribution is coloured or framed by the actual authority they had pursuant to these rules? MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of attribution of the company. THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function – it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute – I was in a case which traversed exactly this territory. One is called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago which traversed exactly this territory. One is which traversed exactly this territory. One is the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal EXAMENTAL Agents' Mutual authority on Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. Agents' Mutual from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. Agents' Mutual authority might be going on on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. So in fact, the company law point goes slightly further. It would have to be the company that would have to confer authority. It's a nice question as to whether Mr Springett could in fact do that, but it doesn't matter. We have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 I think it is not necessary to go to it page 2905 at paragraph 97. So then to come back to th	1	company". That then confers authority.	1	So, far from that being something that was conferring
whether these gentlemen bound Agents' Mutual to anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back to Agents' Mutual. MR MACLEAN: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of authority they had pursuant to these rules? MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of attribution of the company. THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global attribution of the company. THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global which makes the same point about authority and so on the company. THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function — it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function — it is not addictor, and one can attribute— I was in a case Called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago which traversed exactly this territory. One is called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular concerned — depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on the Company Matual from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. Agents' Mutual from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. So in fact, the company law point goes slightly further. It would have to be the company hat would have to be th	2		1	
anything. We are talking about whether any knowledge they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back to Agents' Mutual. MR MACLEAN: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of authority they had pursuant to these rules? MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of attribution of the company. THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function — it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute — I was in a case which traversed exactly this territory. One is concerned — depending on the particular person who might not be on called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular person. Agents' Mutual from whatever might be going on on that side of the curtain, because Mr Rook was one of the moving spirits behind the group. So in fact, the company law point goes slightly further. It would have to be the company that would have to confer authority. It's a nice question as to whether Mr Springett could in fact do that, but it doesn't matter. We have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 — It think it is not necessary to go to it — page 2905 at paragraph 97. So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and concerned — depending on the particular circumstances, the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in	3		1	
they had which Mr Harris relies upon is attributed back to Agents' Mutual. The CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of authority they had pursuant to these rules? MR MACLEAN: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of authority they had pursuant to these rules? MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of attribution of the company. THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function — it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute — I was in a case director, and one can attribute — I was in a case which traversed exactly this territory. One is called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails which traversed exactly this territory. One is concerned — depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular person. So in fact, the company law point goes slightly further. It would have to be the company hat would have to be the company hat would have to confer authority. It's a nice question as to whether Mr Springett could in fact do that, but it doesn't matter. We have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 — I think it is not necessary to go to it — page 2905 at paragraph 97. So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and concerned — depending on the particular circumstances, and for the particular person who might not be on turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and leaving both Rightmove and Zoopl	4		1	
to Agents' Mutual. MR MACLEAN: Yes. THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of attribution is coloured or framed by the actual authority they had pursuant to these rules? MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of attribution of the company. THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function — it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function — it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute — I was in a case which traversed exactly this territory. One is called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago which traversed exactly this territory. One is concerned — depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular error. MR MACLEAN: Wes, exactly, one looks at the function — it is not to doesn't matter. We have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 — I think it is not necessary to go to it — page 2905 at paragraph 97. So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exch	5		1	
7 MR MACLEAN: Yes. 8 THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of 9 attribution is coloured or framed by the actual 10 authority they had pursuant to these rules? 11 MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global 12 where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of 13 attribution of the company. 14 THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. 15 MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function — it is not 16 a question of ticking boxes and asking whether 17 somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a 18 director, and one can attribute — I was in a case 19 called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago 10 which traversed exactly this territory. One is 20 which traversed exactly this territory. One is 21 concerned — depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on 22 circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal 23 person. 25 So in fact, the company law point goes slightly further. It would have to be the company that would have to confer authority. It's a nice question as to whether Mr Springett could in fact do that, but it doesn't matter. We have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 — It hink it is not necessary to go to it — page 2905 at paragraph 97. So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and concerned — depending on the particular circumstances, 21 Mr Springett on 5 October 2014, H7/3977. Ms Whiteley says that agents in the North East are thinking of leaving both Rightmove and Zoopla. Nothing to suggest that Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in	6		1	·
THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of authority they had pursuant to these rules? MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global thribution of the company. THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function — it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute — I was in a case which traversed exactly this territory. One is concerned — depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal person. B further. It would have to be the company that would have to confer authority. It's a nice question as to whether Mr Springett could in fact do that, but it doesn't matter. We have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 — It hink it is not necessary to go to it — page 2905 at paragraph 97. So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and concerned — depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in	7	MR MACLEAN: Yes.	1	
attribution is coloured or framed by the actual authority they had pursuant to these rules? MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of attribution of the company. THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function – it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute – I was in a case which traversed exactly this territory. One is concerned – depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal particular person. have to confer authority. It's a nice question as to whether Mr Springett could in fact do that, but it doesn't matter. We have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 It hink it is not necessary to go to it page 2905 at paragraph 97. So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and concerned – depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on attribution of the company. The CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. It hink it is not necessary to go to it page 2905 at paragraph 97. So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and concerned – depending on the particular circumstances, Arr Springett on 5 October 2014, H7/3977. Ms Whiteley and turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client ex	8	THE CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the question of		
authority they had pursuant to these rules? MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of attribution of the company. THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute - I was in a case which traversed exactly this territory. One is which traversed exactly this territory. One is concerned depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal person. whether Mr Springett could in fact do that, but it doesn't matter. We have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 It hink it is not necessary to go to it page 2905 at paragraph 97. So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and concerned depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on go turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and concerned depending on the particular circumstances, leaving both Rightmove and Zoopla. Nothing to suggest that Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in	9		1	
MR MACLEAN: Yes, exactly. And we know from Meridian Global where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of attribution of the company. THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function – it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute – I was in a case called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago which traversed exactly this territory. One is concerned – depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal person. MR MACLEAN: Exactly, And we know from Meridian Global the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular legal doesn't matter. We have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 It hink it is not necessary to go to it page 2905 at paragraph 97. So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and Concerned – depending on the particular circumstances, and the particular person who might not be on concerned – depending on the particular circumstances, and the particular person who might not be on concerned – depending on the particular circumstances, and the particular person who might not be on concerned – depending on the particular circumstances, and the particular person who might not be on concerned – depending on the particular circumstances, and the particular person who might not be on concerned – depending on the particular circumstances, and the particular person who might not be on concerned – depending on the particular circumstances, and the particular person who might not be on concerned – depending on the particular circumstan	10	·	1	
where Lord Hoffmann tells us about the rules of attribution of the company. He CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function – it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute – I was in a case which traversed exactly this territory. One is which traversed exactly this territory. One is concerned – depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal person. He have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on the have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on the have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on the have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on the have also cited a case called Musique Diffusion which makes the same point about authority and so on the horm the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 It from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 It from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 It from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 It from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 It from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 It from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 It from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 It for the competition law aspect. This is porter to have a spect to paragraph 97. It hink it is not necessary to go to it page 2905 at a factor in the competition and particular K4 It hink it is not necessary to go to it page 2905 at a factor in the competition and particular is not one the competition law aspect. This is not necessary to go to it page 2905 at a factor in the competition law aspect. This is		• •	1	
attribution of the company. THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute I was in a case which traversed exactly this territory. One is concerned depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal preson. 13 which makes the same point about authority and so on from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 It hink it is not necessary to go to it page 2905 at paragraph 97. So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and Mr Springett on 5 October 2014, H7/3977. Ms Whiteley says that agents in the North East are thinking of leaving both Rightmove and Zoopla. Nothing to suggest that Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in	12	•	1	
THE CHAIRMAN: The function, yes. MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function – it is not a question of ticking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute – I was in a case called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago which traversed exactly this territory. One is concerned – depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal person. 14 from the competition law aspect. This is bundle K4 – 15 I think it is not necessary to go to it –- page 2905 at 16 paragraph 97. So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and Mr Springett on 5 October 2014, H7/3977. Ms Whiteley 22 says that agents in the North East are thinking of 23 leaving both Rightmove and Zoopla. Nothing to suggest 24 circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal person.				
15 MR MACLEAN: Exactly, one looks at the function — it is not 16 a question of ticking boxes and asking whether 17 somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a 18 director, and one can attribute — I was in a case 19 called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago 20 which traversed exactly this territory. One is 21 concerned — depending on the particular circumstances, 22 one can identify a particular person who might not be on 23 the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular 24 circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal 25 person. 15 I think it is not necessary to go to it — page 2905 at 26 paragraph 97. 27 So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the 28 annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you 29 turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails 20 internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and 21 concerned — depending on the particular circumstances, 22 says that agents in the North East are thinking of 23 leaving both Rightmove and Zoopla. Nothing to suggest 24 circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal 25 person. 26 I think it is not necessary to go to it — page 2905 at 26 paragraph 97. 27 So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the 28 annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you 29 turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails 20 internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and 21 says that agents in the North East are thinking of 22 leaving both Rightmove and Zoopla. Nothing to suggest 23 that Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett 24 indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in	14	* *	1	
a question of ticking boxes and asking whether somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute — I was in a case likedirector, and one can attribute with the count is annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you likedirector, and one can attribute with the submission. If you likedirector, and one can attribute with her colluding in likedirector, and one can attribute written submission. If you likedirector, and one can attribute submission. If you likedirector, and one can attribute with her colluding in likedirector, and one can attribute written submission. If you likedirector, and one can attribute submission. If you likedirector, and one can attribute back to the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you likedirector, and one can attribute back to the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you likedirector, and one can attribute back to the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you likedirector, and one can attribute back to the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you likedirector, and one can attribute back to the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you likedirector, and one can attribute b	15		1	
somebody's a managing director or the chairman or a director, and one can attribute I was in a case 18 annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you 19 called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago 19 turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails 20 which traversed exactly this territory. One is 20 internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and 21 concerned depending on the particular circumstances, 22 one can identify a particular person who might not be on 23 the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular 24 circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal 25 person. 26 So then to come back to the annex briefly again, the annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you 18 annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you 19 turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails 20 internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and 21 concerned depending on the particular circumstances, 22 says that agents in the North East are thinking of 23 leaving both Rightmove and Zoopla. Nothing to suggest 24 that Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett 25 indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in		•	1	, , ,
director, and one can attribute I was in a case 18 annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you 19 called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago 19 turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails 20 which traversed exactly this territory. One is 20 internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and 21 concerned depending on the particular circumstances, 22 one can identify a particular person who might not be on 23 the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular 24 circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal 25 person. 28 annex to my learned friend's written submission. If you 19 turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails 20 internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and 21 Septiment of 5 October 2014, H7/3977. Ms Whiteley 22 says that agents in the North East are thinking of 23 leaving both Rightmove and Zoopla. Nothing to suggest 24 that Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett 25 indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in		•	1	
called Bilta Nazir in the Supreme Court 18 months ago which traversed exactly this territory. One is concerned depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal person. 19 turn to page 7 of that document, there are some emails internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and Mr Springett on 5 October 2014, H7/3977. Ms Whiteley says that agents in the North East are thinking of leaving both Rightmove and Zoopla. Nothing to suggest that Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in			1	, ,
which traversed exactly this territory. One is concerned depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal person. 20 internal to my client exchanged between Ms Whiteley and Mr Springett on 5 October 2014, H7/3977. Ms Whiteley says that agents in the North East are thinking of leaving both Rightmove and Zoopla. Nothing to suggest that Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in				
concerned depending on the particular circumstances, one can identify a particular person who might not be on the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal person. 21 Mr Springett on 5 October 2014, H7/3977. Ms Whiteley says that agents in the North East are thinking of leaving both Rightmove and Zoopla. Nothing to suggest that Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in				
one can identify a particular person who might not be on the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal person. 22 says that agents in the North East are thinking of leaving both Rightmove and Zoopla. Nothing to suggest that Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in			1	
the board at all, whose knowledge is in the particular circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal 23 leaving both Rightmove and Zoopla. Nothing to suggest 24 that Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett 25 person. 26 leaving both Rightmove and Zoopla. Nothing to suggest 27 that Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett 28 indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in			1	
24 circumstances to be attributed to a particular legal 24 that Agents' Mutual is involved in that. Mr Springett 25 person. 25 indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in				
person. 25 indicates that far from agreeing with her colluding in				
Page 147 Page 149		•		
		Page 147		Page 149

1	the practice, he thinks it is a bad idea. He then asks	1	North East were aligned it would be easier for them to
2	whether he should "have a go". And as subsequent emails	2	make courageous decisions about individual and indeed
3	show, what he means is, "Give Clive a call to explain	3	potentially all other portals."
4	why dropping both portals would be a bad idea". That is	4	As we have set out in our written closing, those
5	not an agreement to boycott, it is the antithesis of an	5	documents, those words rather, do not bear the weight
6	agreement to boycott.	6	Gascoigne Halman seeks to place on them. The reference
7	And as the Tribunal will recall, there is an email	7	to agents aligning is to them joining Agents' Mutual.
8	setting out what was discussed on the call between	8	The reference to "courageous decisions about individual
9	Mr Springett and Mr Rook, which the former sent to the	9	portals" isn't expressed as a collective matter at all.
10	latter. It is a rather startling omission from this	10	On the contrary, Mr Springett recognises that selection
11	table that that email isn't referred to at all in this	11	of the other portal is a matter for the individual
12	annex. Just airbrushed out of the relevant history. It	12	choice of agents.
13	is in bundle H7/3994.	13	So this email exchange, like all the others, simply
14	We dealt with this in our opening submission.	14	doesn't support the existence of any agreement or
15	Mr Springett to Mr Rook, copied to various people	15	collective practice involving Agents' Mutual boycotting
16	including Ms Whiteley and Mr Henning. What Mr Springett	16	any particular portal.
17	does is to explain:	17	Then the final document emailed in the North East
18	"One other portal situation is much easier to	18	table on page 8 is an internal Rook Matthews Sayer's
19 20	sustain than a total exclusivity and that the easiest	19	email of 24 November 2014, indicating that members have
21	situation to sustain is where OTM agents choose to retain the portal that each considers the strongest for	20 21	committed verbally to Zoopla. But again, there is
22	their business."		nothing to link that to Agents' Mutual. So the allegation of some involvement and some collective
23	He then says:	22 23	
24	"My advice would on balance still be that you should	23	boycott in the North East in which my clients participated or facilitated, in our submission fails
25	each choose the lowest risk option for your business and	25	There are various other places identified in the
23	each choose the lowest risk option for your business and	23	There are various other places identified in the
	Page 150		Page 152
1	take the benefits we deliver progressively."	1	annex; Wales, Devon, Maidstone, Cambridge, North London,
2	You see that at the second hole punch towards the	2	Bristol, Norfolk and East Anglia, and then slightly more
3	bottom of the page. In other words, each agent should	3	diffusely, the IEAG group. But in relation to none of
4	choose the other portal which is best for them. That's	4	them does Mr Harris make good the suggestion of
5	about as far removed from strong and compelling evidence	5	a collective boycott.
6	of agreement or concerted practice to boycott any	6	Let's just take Wales very briefly. The emails
7	particular portal as it is possible to imagine.	7	about Wales are all about agents' collective
8	That is one of the two or three emails which	8	negotiations to join Zoopla, which Mr Harris doesn't
9	Mr Harris puts at the centre of his case. Another one	9	impugn. They show at most that Agents' Mutual was aware
10	he gets very excited about is the exchange with	10	of those discussions, and Mr Springett offered some high
11	Ms Pattinson at H7/3987, which he refers to at page 8 of	11	level thoughts about the negotiations. But since the
12	his annex. Since we are in the bundle anyway, perhaps	12	negotiations aren't impugned, Mr Springett's peripheral
13	if we just look at that at page 3990. Mr Springett is	13	contact with it doesn't take matters any further
14	getting in touch with Caroline to explore membership	14	forward.
15	options. That's important when we come to the email	15	As far as Devon is concerned, my learned friends
16	about alignement which my learned friends with respect	16	rely on three emails see page 15 of this annex. The
17	misread. He is getting in touch to explore membership	17	first is an incredibly anodyne reference to a regional
18	options.	18	marketing meeting. The second then is an exchange of
19	Then at 3989, Ms Pattinson has been very clear in	19	30 October between a Mr Harrison of Webbers and
20	our position she wasn't prepared to commit to a product	20	Mr Springett. At page 3041, Mr Harrison reports the
21	she hadn't seen and which she thinks relies on most of	21	North Devon group:
22	her competitors doing something they currently lack the	22	"Talked of dropping both portals immediately."
23	courage to do, ie drop Rightmove. Mr Springett then	23	He explains if his firm did that, they would stay on
24	replies that he appreciated her position of course:	24	one of the portals elsewhere, like Rightmove in Somerset
25	"I am simply thinking if all the main agents in the	25	and Cornwall.
	Page 151		Page 153

1	Mr Springett's reply at is 3040, and he starts by	1	So again, that email doesn't show that
2	saying:	2	Agents' Mutual was involved in a collective boycott of
3	"From an AM agent member viewpoint, we must avoid	3	either of the incumbent portals in Maidstone, Kent or
4	anything that would evidence collusion between agents or	4	indeed anywhere else.
5	that AM is leading any kind of collective boycott."	5	Cambridge, well, again the same is true. Cambridge
6	My learned friend seemed to see something sinister,	6	and Environ is another area identified by my learned
7	because they have underlined it, in the word "evidence".	7	friends. They rely on a single email from one agent
8	But on a fair reading, it's clear that Mr Springett is	8	asking for a list of Agents' Mutual members. But as
9	simply warning Mr Harrison not to participate in	9	Mr Springett pointed out in his cross-examination
10	collective boycott.	10	reference is Day 6, page 18, lines 13 to 17 as
11	But what synonym would Mr Springett have chosen that	11	a member of Agents' Mutual, the agent was entitled to
12	Gascoigne Halman wouldn't seek to impugn as sinister?	12	know the identity of the other members and could find
13	How else is he supposed to express himself? Then having	13	them by consulting the list of members. So Mr Springett
14	given a warning against collective conduct, Mr Springett	14	supplied the list as required and as requested. And
15	also goes on to note in the second point of his email	15	that wasn't illegal, it wasn't indicative of any
16	that if particular agents did come off both the	16	illegality on the part of Mr Springett or
17	incumbent portals, that would help AM in the sense that	17	Agents' Mutual.
18	they could say that some properties would be unique to	18	As with all these other areas, there is nothing to
19	Agents' Mutual. But he was concerned and he made	19	indicate that Agents' Mutual was involved in any
20	this point repeatedly in his emails and in his	20	collective discussion or encouraged any particular
21	cross-examination that there could then be	21	approach to the one other portal question.
22	a disorderly flow of agents back to the incumbents,	22	The North London area, again we can take that very
23	which would not be welcome.	23	quickly. That's a story about collective negotiation
24	So looked at on a fair reading without seeing too	24	between the REAP group of agents and Zoopla.
25	many reds under the bed, in our submission, this is	25	Mr Springett offered some general advice to
	Page 154		Page 156
1	a balanced assessment and shows that Mr Springett was	1	Mr Abrahmsohn, but he stressed that:
2	not attempting to influence agents one way or the other	2	"These decisions are for members to take and not
3	in the choice of portals. He is simply expressing that	3	me."
4	view.	4	And in the event, the agents decided to go with
5	The third email is the Devon exchanges about	5	Zoopla and not with Rightmove.
6	collective decision making, which Agents' Mutual isn't	6	Bristol, again, single email. This is page 22 now
7	copied in on, and there is nothing to suggest it was	7	of my learned friend's annex. A single email which
8	involved in.	8 9	wasn't sent to Mr Springett, it was forwarded to him, referring to a critical mass of support and rather
9	As far as Maidstone is concerned, my learned friends	10	vaguely to the possibility of dropping other portals.
10 11	rely on a single email which is, in most respects, hopeless as any evidence of a collective boycott. The	11	Mr Springett was asked about that in his
12	relevant email is H8/4125 to 4126 from Mr Harwood at	12	cross-examination, and he said he did his presentation
13	Knight Frank. He gets an email from a Maidstone-based	13	to the audience, some of whom were estate agents. There
14	estate agent, suggesting that agents in Maidstone are	14	were no questions and answers. That is the one where
15	planning to meet to decide which portal to retain. He	15	they are all keen to get off to their cocktail party.
16	forwarded that to Mr Flint who you will remember was,	16	It may say something about the quality of either the
17	I think, a director certainly of Agents' Mutual	17	cocktails or the presentation, or both. I don't know.
		1 * '	contains of the presentation, of colin 1 don't mic w.
18		18	It is a bit like the decision as to when the Tribunal
18 19	explaining that he did not attend the meeting. We don't	18 19	It is a bit like the decision as to when the Tribunal should rise for lunch.
19	explaining that he did not attend the meeting. We don't know what warnings Mr Flint may have been sent, but his	19	should rise for lunch.
19 20	explaining that he did not attend the meeting. We don't know what warnings Mr Flint may have been sent, but his email to Mr Springett shows he was entirely sensitive to	19 20	should rise for lunch. So that doesn't get Mr Harris home either and nor
19 20 21	explaining that he did not attend the meeting. We don't know what warnings Mr Flint may have been sent, but his email to Mr Springett shows he was entirely sensitive to the competition law concerns saying:	19 20 21	should rise for lunch. So that doesn't get Mr Harris home either and nor does a trip to Norfolk. That is not going to help him,
19 20 21 22	explaining that he did not attend the meeting. We don't know what warnings Mr Flint may have been sent, but his email to Mr Springett shows he was entirely sensitive to the competition law concerns saying: "I will explain that as founding board members, we	19 20 21 22	should rise for lunch. So that doesn't get Mr Harris home either and nor does a trip to Norfolk. That is not going to help him, because the penultimate area is a single email from
19 20 21 22 23	explaining that he did not attend the meeting. We don't know what warnings Mr Flint may have been sent, but his email to Mr Springett shows he was entirely sensitive to the competition law concerns saying: "I will explain that as founding board members, we have made a conscious decision backed by legal advice	19 20 21	should rise for lunch. So that doesn't get Mr Harris home either and nor does a trip to Norfolk. That is not going to help him, because the penultimate area is a single email from Mr Springett to the board, page 23 of the annex, saying
19 20 21 22	explaining that he did not attend the meeting. We don't know what warnings Mr Flint may have been sent, but his email to Mr Springett shows he was entirely sensitive to the competition law concerns saying: "I will explain that as founding board members, we	19 20 21 22 23	should rise for lunch. So that doesn't get Mr Harris home either and nor does a trip to Norfolk. That is not going to help him, because the penultimate area is a single email from
19 20 21 22 23 24	explaining that he did not attend the meeting. We don't know what warnings Mr Flint may have been sent, but his email to Mr Springett shows he was entirely sensitive to the competition law concerns saying: "I will explain that as founding board members, we have made a conscious decision backed by legal advice not to give any recommendations on which portal to	19 20 21 22 23 24	should rise for lunch. So that doesn't get Mr Harris home either and nor does a trip to Norfolk. That is not going to help him, because the penultimate area is a single email from Mr Springett to the board, page 23 of the annex, saying that particular agents agreed to form a regional group

Then so far as IEAG is concerned, the emails in relation to them show that the agents discussed choice of portal with one another, but there is nothing to link that to Agents' Mutual, and again that doesn't get my learned friend anywhere either.

Of course, standing back and asking: well, does this come up to the relevant evidential burden? The allegations which have now, as the clock prepares to strike 12 on this part of this litigation, been specifically identified, albeit not pleaded, do not in our submission provide any robust basis for the very serious allegations which Gascoigne Halman has sought to advance.

And despite extensive disclosure, and there is some rather curious criticism in my learned friend's closing submissions of the disclosure that has been given by my clients -- which I know caused some surprise if not offence on our side of the court -- despite the very extensive disclosure, despite Zoopla's zealous pursuit of material which might damage Agents' Mutual, of which the extraordinary business in Northern Ireland is to be inferred but one example, Gascoigne Halman's allegations simply haven't been made good. There is no collective boycott allegation against my client that Mr Harris can make stick.

some negotiations that were taking place in 2012. We

did touch on this in the evidence, but if you could,

please, take bundle H1 and look at pages 390 and 391.

4 This is an entirely separate set of discussions, but

I just want to remind the Tribunal -- you have seen this document before, but at the bottom of 390, do you see

7 Mr Bartlett's email to various people, some of whom we 8 recognise; Mr Flint, Mr Jarman, and so on. Do you see:

recognise; Mr Flint, Mr Jarman, and so on. Do you see:

"Andrew, I think the consensus between us all is for

"Andrew, I think the consensus between us all is for you to return and seek a maximum increase of X with DPG."

Then this:

"I accept what you say that they may then ask us to pull off the portal if nothing can be agreed."

So this isn't about any agent boycotting or pulling off anybody. What is being contemplated here is that if they can't come to a meeting of minds with DPG on price, DPG might tell them to take a running jump, not the other way round. So not only is it nothing to do with Mr Abrahmsohn's group, not only is it three years before, but it is not about agents pulling off. It is about being given the push rather than pulling off.

That is just to tidy up what my learned friend said about North London. It is only the 2015 stuff that's North London.

Page 158

I could stop there, sir, but I am not going to.

I have one more point I want to deal with. I am conscious we have been going for I think an hour and 20 minutes. It won't take me terribly long to deal with this point, I think I will be finished in another 20 minutes. But it may be sensible to take a short break THE CHAIRMAN: We'll rise for five minutes. (3.15 pm) (A short break) (3.20 pm)MR MACLEAN: Sir, the trouble with taking a short break when you have just told the court you have one point is that

please, Mr Harris' annex at page 20, I just want to make a small point which probably doesn't matter. But page 20, under the heading "North London", do you see there are four emails referred to there? The first two

MR FREEMAN: I have written down, "I could stop there".

MR MACLEAN: That holds the truth. If you would take,

you are then told you have two points.

date from 2012 and the second two date from 2015. S,o, they are quite different temporarily, but also the first two are nothing to do with the REAP group at all.

Nothing to do with Mr Abrahmsohn's group.

The first two are concerned with Chesterton's and

Page 159

Page 160

Anyway, that wasn't my last point, you will be pleased to know. The final point I want to say something about is the "shall procure" point which I touched on in opening, but Mr Harris has said absolutely nothing about on his feet, but they do touch on it over eight or nine pages in their written closing. So if you would have to hand Mr Harris's written closing, he starts to deal with this point at page 84 at paragraph 126. He starts quite rightly with Arnold v Britton, which as we all know is the latest word on the question of contractual construction -- and you will be familiar with Arnold v Britton, I am not going to waste your time taking you to Lord Neuberger there.

What Mr Harris seems to be saying, if you look to his paragraph 136, is that the definition of "group" in appendix 4 does not include for clause 6's purposes, parent companies not members of the group at the date of the contract to which one says, well, why not? And the point is in fact the bootstraps argument because it is assuming that "shall procure" means is actually able under its own steam to bring about. And Mr Harris then goes on to refer at paragraphs 138 and 139 to an extract from the information memoranda at his paragraph 138:

"Where a firm operates multiple agency brands, we

Page 161

41 (Pages 158 to 161)

1 will accept one or more of those brands for membership 1 I took you to paragraph 21 in opening, which is 2 2 without requiring all brands of that firm to join. But Lord Hoffmann dealing with the words "ensure that". You 3 each individual brand must adhere to the company's terms 3 saw this in opening at paragraph 21, page 1478: 4 of membership as if it were a standalone firm and pay 4 "A duty to ensure that something does or does not 5 listing fees on that basis to qualify under this 5 happen is a standard form of words used to impose a contingent liability which will arise if a specified 6 policy ..." 6 7 7 That provision about brands has nothing to do with act or omission occurs. Even if the act of omission is 8 the "shall procure" obligation in relation to corporate 8 under a third party such as a company representative, 9 groups procuring first legal person X, procuring 9 liability is not vicarious. The company is not liable 10 a second legal person Y, or a third legal person Z to do 10 for the representative act or omission, simply the 11 something. 11 contingency giving rise to the company's own liability. 12 Paragraph 139 isn't right either. It is suggested 12 Nobody should be misled by the word "ensure" into 13 that: 13 thinking that the effect is to impose upon a company 14 "Gascoigne Halman is precisely such an independently 14 a duty to do something. No doubt the company will be 15 managed brand. Thus if at the time GHL had joined OTM 15 well advised to take whatever steps it can to prevent 16 it had already been a part of the Connells group, it 16 the contingency from happening, but the question of 17 could simply have opted to join OTM without any effect 17 whether it took such steps or not is legally irrelevant 18 18 at all on other Connells' brands." to its liability. It is liable simply upon proof that 19 Well, that is wrong, and the passage from the 19 the contingency has occurred." 20 information memoranda about a single firm with different 20 The other passage is in the speech of Lord Hobhouse, 21 brands doesn't support that proposition. 21 paragraph 45, a little bit further on. Lord Hobhouse 22 22 At footnote 125, there is reference there to the talks about the aggregation clause which was the subject 23 arrangements made between Agents' Mutual and Spicer 23 of the discussion in that case. Then do you see at 24 Haart. But the special arrangements incorporated into 24 page 57 of the report between A and B, there is 25 the Spicer Haart letter of intent allowed Spicer Haart 25 a sentence beginning, "What they seek to rely upon --" Page 162 Page 164 1 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. 1 to select a different one other portal for each of its 2 differently branded operating subsidiaries. But the 2 MR MACLEAN: "-- is the liability of the insurance by reason 3 of the obligation to insure. This does not provide them 3 point is that the Spicer Haart group was itself the 4 4 with an answer ... (Reading to the words)... The contracting party joining Agents' Mutual, and the 5 agreement covered all of its subsidiary brands and 5 insurer's argument in the cross-appeal does not survive scrutiny and the Court of Appeal were wrong to reject 6 businesses from the outset. Those special arrangements 6 7 7 were then actually specifically incorporated as 8 a variant to the standard contract in the contract 8 In their written closing, my learned friends rely on 9 9 between Agents' Mutual and Spicer Haart. two cases which don't cause me, or more importantly 10 So the point at my learned friend's paragraph 139 10 Lord Hoffmann, any difficulty at all. In my learned 11 is, with respect, wrong and isn't supported by the 11 friend's bundle of additional authorities, the second 12 12 is a case called R v Beck, which is tab 6 of my learned provision quoted in the information memoranda at 138. 13 And there is nothing in any of those points to provide 13 friend's little bundle. It refers to the other case he 14 14 relies on, which is Attorney General's Reference (No 1 any reason to depart from the ordinary meaning of the 15 words in the contract, which is where Lord Neuberger 15 of 1975), which is in tab 5. If you take tab 6, the Beck case, and if you turn to page 5 -- page 213 of the 16 would have us start and often stop in the process of 16 17 bundle in the bottom right-hand corner -- do you see 17 contractual construction. 18 18 a reference to Mr Hytner about a third of the way down So in the context of the contract here, in our 19 submission, "shall procure" is to be read as being 19 page 213: 20 a promise to cause or bring about, or one might say to 20 "Mr Hytner further relied upon ..." 21 21 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. see to it or to ensure. 22 In opening, I took you to Lord Hoffmann in the 22 MR MACLEAN: Then there is a reference to Attorney-General's 23 23 Reference (No 1) where Lord Widgery said at page 779, Lloyds TSB case, which is in K3, tab 27. I just want to 24 24 to procure means to produce by endeavour. take you to one other passage in that case, K3/27, 25 25 Lloyds TSB and Lloyds Bank in the House of Lords. My learned friend wants to rely on the words "by Page 163 Page 165

1	endeavour", but of course Lord Hoffmann in Lloyds v	1	MR MACLEAN: Attorney-General's Reference and then Beck.
2	Lloyds isn't saying that one should shouldn't take such	2	THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have it.
3	steps as you can. What he is saying is it doesn't	3	MR MACLEAN: Then he says "it follows that". So what is it
4	matter whether you take the step, you are well advised	4	that follows:
5	to take the steps, but the question of whether you took	5	"It follows that a state of affairs cannot have been
6	the steps is legally irrelevant to the liability.	6	procured unless it happens"
7	Lord Widgery is quoted in Attorney-General's	7	Ie it has in fact been caused or brought about. And
8	reference, and then there is a reference to a case	8	then 2:
9	called Broadfoot where Mr Justice Cusack said what you	9	"An obligation to procure is an obligation to take
10	see there set out at the bottom. Then what he said at	10	steps actually to bring about the desired state of
11	page 755, his first complaint was that:	11	affairs."
12	"The learned judge told the jury that the word	12	With respect, paragraph 128.1 misses the point
13	'procure' was really equivalent to the word 'recruit'.	13	altogether. The contractual promise that Gascoigne
14	Let it be said at an early stage the word procure in the	14	Halman has entered into is to bring about the relevant
15	1956 Act is not a term of art. It is a word of common	15	state of affairs, and the question is: what's the legal
16		16	consequence of the state of affairs that they've
17	usage and a word which a jury is well able to understand. Each case of which is alleged there has	17	promised to bring about not being brought about? As to
	_	18	
18	been a procurement or attempt at procurement must be		the second point, 128.2, if one takes 128.2 of
19	related to the facts of that particular case. It is	19	Mr Harris' submission:
20	essential for the jury to make up their minds when they	20	"An obligation to procure is an obligation to take
21	have heard the evidence and decide what to accept,	21	steps actually to bring about the desired state of
22	whether what they do accept does amount to procuring.	22	affairs."
23	Counsel has quoted to the court several decisions	23	What he's getting at is it can only work in his
24	dealing with the interpretation of the word procure in	24	analysis if somebody is required to do something that
25	cases involving quite different facts(Reading to	25	they actually have the power to do. But if you just
		1	
	Page 166		Page 168
	-	,	
1	the words) what is to be decided."	1	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of
2	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case,	2	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to
2 3	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court	2 3	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his
2 3 4	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this:	2 3 4	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if
2 3 4 5	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those	2 3 4 5	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is:
2 3 4 5 6	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our	2 3 4 5 6	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause
2 3 4 5 6 7	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to	2 3 4 5 6 7	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about."	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission is a synonym for "procure", says much the same.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the same brand. For example, different offices in different
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission is a synonym for "procure", says much the same. So in the criminal law of course, the question may	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the same brand. For example, different offices in different locations might be incorporated in different companies,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission is a synonym for "procure", says much the same. So in the criminal law of course, the question may often be whether the state of affairs has in fact come	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the same brand. For example, different offices in different locations might be incorporated in different companies, or lettings or sales operations might be divided between
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission is a synonym for "procure", says much the same. So in the criminal law of course, the question may often be whether the state of affairs has in fact come about. If you take my learned friend's closing argument	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the same brand. For example, different offices in different locations might be incorporated in different companies, or lettings or sales operations might be divided between companies, but also marketed under the same brand."
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission is a synonym for "procure", says much the same. So in the criminal law of course, the question may often be whether the state of affairs has in fact come about. If you take my learned friend's closing argument at paragraph 128, having referred to these two cases, my	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the same brand. For example, different offices in different locations might be incorporated in different companies, or lettings or sales operations might be divided between companies, but also marketed under the same brand." But he appears to be contemplating that the clause
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission is a synonym for "procure", says much the same. So in the criminal law of course, the question may often be whether the state of affairs has in fact come about. If you take my learned friend's closing argument at paragraph 128, having referred to these two cases, my learned friends say this having cited those cases and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the same brand. For example, different offices in different locations might be incorporated in different companies, or lettings or sales operations might be divided between companies, but also marketed under the same brand." But he appears to be contemplating that the clause there, would operate to bring both those legal persons
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission is a synonym for "procure", says much the same. So in the criminal law of course, the question may often be whether the state of affairs has in fact come about. If you take my learned friend's closing argument at paragraph 128, having referred to these two cases, my learned friends say this having cited those cases and Beck being "procure" means "to cause" or "bring	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the same brand. For example, different offices in different locations might be incorporated in different companies, or lettings or sales operations might be divided between companies, but also marketed under the same brand." But he appears to be contemplating that the clause there, would operate to bring both those legal persons within the ambit of the agreement. But how could that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission is a synonym for "procure", says much the same. So in the criminal law of course, the question may often be whether the state of affairs has in fact come about. If you take my learned friend's closing argument at paragraph 128, having referred to these two cases, my learned friends say this having cited those cases and Beck being "procure" means "to cause" or "bring about" I'm entirely comfortable with "to cause" or	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the same brand. For example, different offices in different locations might be incorporated in different companies, or lettings or sales operations might be divided between companies, but also marketed under the same brand." But he appears to be contemplating that the clause there, would operate to bring both those legal persons within the ambit of the agreement. But how could that be done? He appears to be contemplating that it could
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission is a synonym for "procure", says much the same. So in the criminal law of course, the question may often be whether the state of affairs has in fact come about. If you take my learned friend's closing argument at paragraph 128, having referred to these two cases, my learned friends say this having cited those cases and Beck being "procure" means "to cause" or "bring about" I'm entirely comfortable with "to cause" or "bring about". That is fine, we don't take issue with	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the same brand. For example, different offices in different locations might be incorporated in different companies, or lettings or sales operations might be divided between companies, but also marketed under the same brand." But he appears to be contemplating that the clause there, would operate to bring both those legal persons within the ambit of the agreement. But how could that be done? He appears to be contemplating that it could be done, and he is entirely right that it could be done.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission is a synonym for "procure", says much the same. So in the criminal law of course, the question may often be whether the state of affairs has in fact come about. If you take my learned friend's closing argument at paragraph 128, having referred to these two cases, my learned friends say this having cited those cases and Beck being "procure" means "to cause" or "bring about" I'm entirely comfortable with "to cause" or "bring about". That is fine, we don't take issue with that.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the same brand. For example, different offices in different locations might be incorporated in different companies, or lettings or sales operations might be divided between companies, but also marketed under the same brand." But he appears to be contemplating that the clause there, would operate to bring both those legal persons within the ambit of the agreement. But how could that be done? He appears to be contemplating that it could be done, and he is entirely right that it could be done. How is that consistent with the suggestion at 128.2 that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission is a synonym for "procure", says much the same. So in the criminal law of course, the question may often be whether the state of affairs has in fact come about. If you take my learned friend's closing argument at paragraph 128, having referred to these two cases, my learned friends say this having cited those cases and Beck being "procure" means "to cause" or "bring about" I'm entirely comfortable with "to cause" or "bring about". That is fine, we don't take issue with that. It follows that, says Mr Harris	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the same brand. For example, different offices in different locations might be incorporated in different companies, or lettings or sales operations might be divided between companies, but also marketed under the same brand." But he appears to be contemplating that the clause there, would operate to bring both those legal persons within the ambit of the agreement. But how could that be done? He appears to be contemplating that it could be done, and he is entirely right that it could be done. How is that consistent with the suggestion at 128.2 that all we are concerned about is an obligation to do
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission is a synonym for "procure", says much the same. So in the criminal law of course, the question may often be whether the state of affairs has in fact come about. If you take my learned friend's closing argument at paragraph 128, having referred to these two cases, my learned friends say this having cited those cases and Beck being "procure" means "to cause" or "bring about" I'm entirely comfortable with "to cause" or "bring about". That is fine, we don't take issue with that. It follows that, says Mr Harris THE CHAIRMAN: Where does he say that?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the same brand. For example, different offices in different locations might be incorporated in different companies, or lettings or sales operations might be divided between companies, but also marketed under the same brand." But he appears to be contemplating that the clause there, would operate to bring both those legal persons within the ambit of the agreement. But how could that be done? He appears to be contemplating that it could be done, and he is entirely right that it could be done. How is that consistent with the suggestion at 128.2 that all we are concerned about is an obligation to do something which is within the power of the legal person
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission is a synonym for "procure", says much the same. So in the criminal law of course, the question may often be whether the state of affairs has in fact come about. If you take my learned friend's closing argument at paragraph 128, having referred to these two cases, my learned friends say this having cited those cases and Beck being "procure" means "to cause" or "bring about" I'm entirely comfortable with "to cause" or "bring about". That is fine, we don't take issue with that. It follows that, says Mr Harris THE CHAIRMAN: Where does he say that? MR MACLEAN: Paragraph 128 of Mr Harris's submission. Do	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the same brand. For example, different offices in different locations might be incorporated in different companies, or lettings or sales operations might be divided between companies, but also marketed under the same brand." But he appears to be contemplating that the clause there, would operate to bring both those legal persons within the ambit of the agreement. But how could that be done? He appears to be contemplating that it could be done, and he is entirely right that it could be done. How is that consistent with the suggestion at 128.2 that all we are concerned about is an obligation to do something which is within the power of the legal person who is promising to bring about the state of affairs?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	the words) what is to be decided." Then the Court of Appeal in this case, Lord Justice Watkins is giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal. He then says this: "We agree with the general tenor of those observations. It is a word in common usage which in our view(Reading to the words) is to cause or to bring about." We respectfully agree with that, and Lord Hoffmann dealing with the word "venture", which in our submission is a synonym for "procure", says much the same. So in the criminal law of course, the question may often be whether the state of affairs has in fact come about. If you take my learned friend's closing argument at paragraph 128, having referred to these two cases, my learned friends say this having cited those cases and Beck being "procure" means "to cause" or "bring about" I'm entirely comfortable with "to cause" or "bring about". That is fine, we don't take issue with that. It follows that, says Mr Harris THE CHAIRMAN: Where does he say that?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	hold that thought and then move on to paragraph 142 of this same document, what Mr Harris does here is to speculate as to how the clause might work in his analysis, conveniently not touching the situation if Connells purchases Gascoigne Halman. What he says is: "Viewed objectively, the purpose of the clause appears to be as a form of anti-avoidance measure to cover the situation where a estate agent operating under a single brand wishes to join OTM but its branches are operating, where there are multiple companies under the same brand. For example, different offices in different locations might be incorporated in different companies, or lettings or sales operations might be divided between companies, but also marketed under the same brand." But he appears to be contemplating that the clause there, would operate to bring both those legal persons within the ambit of the agreement. But how could that be done? He appears to be contemplating that it could be done, and he is entirely right that it could be done. How is that consistent with the suggestion at 128.2 that all we are concerned about is an obligation to do something which is within the power of the legal person

actually bring about compliance by the company B?

Page 169

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I do.

Page 167

25

25

Mr Harris doesn't explain that, and that's because of course he can't do so consistent with his own case on the meaning of the clause. Consistent with that and following on from that, if we take Mr Harris' paragraph 134, he says:

"As explained further below the plausibility of the

"As explained further below, the plausibility of the group procurement rule as advanced by Agents' Mutual; namely as it applies to the case where a new parent company acquires a subsidiary which had listed with OTM, notwithstanding that the parent company and subsidiary run separately-managed brands, should be judged in the proper meaning of the term 'procure', in that it would actually require the subsidiary to bring about the state of affairs where the parent company and the sister companies actually comply with the OOP rule."

That is in fact a point which is dead against Mr Harris. A contract is not to be interpreted as requiring a party to achieve the impossible. That is not the construction you would normally give to the words of a contract. The court would normally strive to read the words of the contract, the words that the parties have chosen, in order to give them some meaningful sense.

But if "procure" means only a state of affairs where company A is actually able under its own steam, as it part of the group, and there is no reason in our submission to depart from the ordinary meaning of the words used in the contract, and none of the attempted get-outs suggested in these paragraphs by Mr Harris get him home. Neither the factual matrix, nor commercial common sense, nor anything else requires any other approach.

It is true, as Mr Harris points out in his closing submission, that my client has not enforced the "shall procure" obligation in situations where perhaps it could have done. For example, where member firms have been acquired by other agent firms and have continued to comply with their contracts -- see the John Francis situation, which was acquired by Countrywide, or where member firms have been acquired by other agent firms and have ceased or sought to cease to comply with the contract. And there was one example covered in Mr Springett's cross-examination.

But that's neither here nor there for present purposes where we are concerned with what this contract means. In my submission, the contract means what I submitted in opening: it means that it is in effect a "see to it" obligation, an obligation to ensure, to procure, to bring about or to cause a state of affairs, in respect of which if Gascoigne Halman cannot under its

Page 170

were, to bring about the adherence by the other company, company B, if that's what's meant, then the relevant provision in the contract would be emasculated, because it wouldn't be able to be applied to any case of a sister company or indeed of a parent company. It just wouldn't work.

So what Mr Harris loses sight of, with respect, in paragraph 134 is that it is precisely because of the terms in which "group" is defined that leads us to the conclusion, inexorably in our submission, that 'procure' means 'see to' or 'bring about", or as Lord Justice Watkins said "cause to bring about". And if the relevant circumstances are not brought about, if it isn't seen to, then Gascoigne Halman bears the legal and economic consequences.

So the long and the short of it is that Gascoigne Halman promised to bring about that each member of the group complies with the exclusivity requirement, or to see to that the state of affairs was brought about. But that state of affairs has not been brought about and the legal question then is what are the legal consequences of that.

My learned friend says there are none, because Connells is not to be read as being part of the "Group" for relevant purposes. But why not? Plainly, it is

Page 171

Page 172

own steam bring that about, it no doubt would want to take such steps as it can as Mr Norton(?) points out.

But if the relevant state of affairs is not brought about, then the legal and economic consequences are visited on Gascoigne Halman.

Finally on this point, paragraph 147 of Mr Harris'

Finally on this point, paragraph 147 of Mr Harris' document, under the heading "Commercial common sense" makes the point at 147.2 that it was never part of the deal between Agents' Mutual and GHL that Connells and its subsidiaries would list on OTM. That was not something which AM was asking for which GHL could meaningfully be said to have promised or was even able to promise. It makes no commercial sense to read that provision "Agents' Mutual's urges" as meaning that Gascoigne Halman's promise to pay substantial damages to underwrite their supposed obligations of lots of other companies. But that is, with respect, not the correct legal analysis. It's not the supposed obligations of lots of other companies, it is Gascoigne Halman's obligation to see to it or to procure or to bring about that members of its group will comply with this obligation.

When Connells came along to buy Gascoigne Halman, it should have spotted this clause as it did, as Mr Livesey confirmed that it did, and it should have known that the

Page 173

44 (Pages 170 to 173)

1	clause was there, and it should have been able to take	1 2	chronology.
2	such advise as it wanted as to what the implications		Take, for example, the reliance which Mr Harris
3	would be of proceeding with the purchase on that basis.	3 4	places on the document which refers as inconceivable
4	What they appear to have done is proceeded on the basis		that agents would drop Rightmove. I know the Tribunal
5	either well, we know that they proceeded on the basis	5	will have this point, but as Mr Springett pointed out in
6	that they believed Mr Springett wouldn't stand and	6	his cross-examination, it is very important always to
7	fight you remember the email exchange that I took	7	remember where documents fall in the chronology. That
8	Mr Livesey to.	8	particular document was written at a time before
9	They wanted to get Gascoigne Halman on to Zoopla.	9	Primelocation and Zoopla had merged. So when one is
10	That was the first thing, they wanted him on to Zoopla,	10	looking at the documents in this case, one has to ask
11	and they didn't think that Mr Springett would stand and	11	oneself, is this pre-merger or post-merger? If it is
12	fight. It may be they thought they would just be able	12	post-merger, is it pre-launch of OTM or post-launch?
13	to steam roller through their purchase of Gascoigne	13	And if it is pre-launch, is it way pre-launch or is it
14	Halman and Mr Springett would roll over and wave his	14	impending launch? I am thinking for example of the
15	legs in the air. Well, he hasn't, and here we are. But	15	table in which Mr Parker shows the amount of churn in
16	it won't do to suggest, as Mr Harris does, that somehow	16	May and June, and then we see the churn ramping-up. Why
17	the definition of "group" is to be construed as carving	17	is the churn ramping-up? That is because my client is
18	out a parent company which acquires a member of	18	about to enter the markets and pending arrival is
19	OnTheMarket after that entity, that agent, has become	19	beginning to have an effect.
20	a member of OnTheMarket in the way that Gascoigne Halman	20	I am sure the Tribunal will have that rather basic
21	did.	21	and simple point, but it is one that can easily be lost
22	In other words, Mr Harris does not in my submission	22	sight of, and as I pointed out half an hour ago, it is
23	get any comfort on the "shall procure" point from any of	23	in fact lost sight of in Mr Harris' annex. And it is
24	the points he makes. And indeed, as I have submitted,	24	really important that when one bears in mind with each
25	if you think about his paragraph 142, you think about	25	document whether it is pre or post-merger or pre or
	Page 174		Page 176
1	how is the clause going to operate in this situation,	1	post-launch, it normally slots into place.
2	which is the situation in which he says it does operate,	2	Can I find out how long the list is of all the
3	how can the first company under its own steam bring	3	things I haven't already dealt with? (Pause).
4	about the compliance by the second company?	4	Unless I can assist you further, those are my
5	The answer is that it can't. Once you appreciate	5	submissions.
6	that, you realise that Mr Harris' supposed or suggested	6	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr Maclean. We have no
7	construction of the clause must in my submission be	7	questions.
8	wrong. And it is wrong for all the reasons that we have	8	Reply submissions by MR HARRIS
9	set out in opening and the reasons I have just given.	9	MR HARRIS: May I deal in the orthodox manner with some
10	Sir, there are various other points that I am not	10	points in reply to my learned friend's oral closing,
11	going to deal with. We have dealt in writing with the	11	taking them in the order as they arose and as briefly as
12	other restrictions with the bricks and mortar point,	12	I can. BAGS at paragraph 92. Exactly, we rely four
13	which is now only pursued as to object but not as to	13	square on BAGS, paragraph 92. That is the paragraph
14	effect, something that Mr Harris I think at times lost	14	which said there was no competition in the market
15	sight of this morning. But that is the position see	15	beforehand, why is that?- That's because there was
16	the concession letter and I am not going to say	16	a monopoly, which was also a monopsony, and it was found
17	anything more about the promotions rule either, we have	17	as a matter of fact there would not be any new entry.
18	dealt with that in writing. And I am not going to say	18	Obviously, no competition. That could not be
19	anything about severability, which is a fairly short and	19	further from this case, not least of all, because the
20	simple point, which again we have dealt with in writing.	20	very next point out of my learned friend's mouth, which
21	Unless Mr Holmes tells me otherwise, there is just	21	I noted down in this rolling transcript device at 100:1,
22	one other point I want to finish on, which is that when	22	it's true there was some degree of competition between
23	looking at the chronology of the emails indeed the	23	incumbent portals for the business of agents. There we
24	chronology generally it is very important in this	24	go. So, his own concession is that this is not a bad
25	case to bear in mind where they sit as a matter of the	25	situation where there simply was not and could not be
	Page 175		Page 177

1	any competition.	1	12 agent branches per Rightmove and per Zoopla, and
2	So I expressly rely upon those words, and	2	then there's a slide down, by some 4,000-odd offices to
3	I expressly rely on BAGS at 92. And then Mr Maclean's	3	12,300, I think, for Zoopla very, very quickly at time
4	next part of his submission: well, there is some degree	4	of entry of OTM into the market.
5	of competition between incumbent portals for the	5	So no problem on the theory. One explains exactly
6	business of agents, but it is not about pricing. So	6	the theory: if the number of leads plummets, the costs
7	what? There are lots of manners and ways and means in	7	per lead goes up. But then what has been completely and
8	which even if that were true of course you know we	8	utterly ignored by Agents' Mutual is what has happened
9	don't accept that but even if it were true, it	9	since the date of that report but pre-trial as to which
10	wouldn't make any difference because one can compete on	10	Mr Parker gave unchallenged evidence in the answers to
11	all manner of other fronts besides pricing, such as the	11	cross-examination. That he has now had regard to the
12	obvious ones; equality, reliability, in this case	12	new data points which do show just as predicted,
13	attractiveness to house-hunters, et cetera.	13	Zoopla's prices coming down to reflect the fact after
14	So with respect, that very foundation stone of my	14	the time lag that there has been a reduction in its
15	learned friend's case, essential to his case on effects,	15	proposition to people whom it seeks to charge for that
16	on his own admission doesn't exist. So there we have	16	proposition. In other words, it is totally explained by
17	that.	17	the theory and now it's being borne out just as
18	The next point was the OFT. He said Mr Harris	18	predicted by the theory, by the practice, and that's
19	places reliance upon the OFT letter and it uses the	19	unchallenged.
20	words "important" and, back to our favourite, "parameter	20	The next point my learned friend made was about the
21	of competition". That is true, I don't need to turn	21	6,300 agents versus the 18,000. You don't have to be an
22	that up again. But what you will note from the very	22	economist or a rocket scientist to figure out that 6,300
23	same letter is that first of all, it does not stand for	23	is a large proportion of 18,000. Why is it relevant?
24	the fact that the OFT "does not have any concerns". It	24	It is relevant because that number of purchasers has
25	says, "This is a prioritisation decision, we haven't	25	been effectively taken out of the market as contestable
	Page 178		Page 180
1	really looked into it and we don't have any current	1	for the other portal, in particular Zoopla, the one that
2	reason to believe and we are not going to do so".	2	has been damaged. That is why it is relevant to the
3	It doesn't stand for anything in particular. But	3	competition law assessment because they are no longer
4	one thing it does say, which my learned friend was at	4	seriously contestable because they have now only two
5	pains not to point out, and I quote:	5	portals they can have, one of them by definition has to
6	"We would be concerned if it were to be proven that	6	be OTM, because they are members of OTM. Then what is
7	Agents' Mutual was encouraging its members to enter into	7	the other one? We all know what the other one is
8	potentially anti-competitive agreements."	8	because it is the must have. It was already dominant,
9	Exactly, quite rightly so, and we have now seen the	9	now it's even more must have. So those ones can't
10	evidence to that effect.	10	seriously be contested any more, therein lies the
11	The next point my learned friend makes was one of	11	competitive harm.
12	the favourites on that part of the courtroom: well,	12	The next point is that Mr Maclean said, and I quote:
13	Mr Parker said at one point in his first report quite	13	"I accept there is no strong support from the OFT
14	properly and candidly, as you would expect from an	14	report."
15	independent, that prima facie the upward movement of	15	That is not right. What I accepted was the OFT
16	Zoopla prices post-entry of OTM was unusual. Quite	16	report and this was in response to Mr Freeman's
17	candid and upfront about that, and is that to be	17	questioning in my oral opening goes as far as it
18	explained?	18	goes. But I was at pains to point out, and I stand by
19	Yes, it is to be explained perfectly coherently in	19	the submission that if you look at it, it demonstrates
20	the theory because cost per lead plainly goes up as	20	a significant amount of investigation by reference to
21	a measure when the number of your leads goes down. Why	21	underlying data, underlying facts and third parties, and
22	has the number of leads gone down? Because the OOP rule	22	it is itself at pains to point out to how much
23	is targeted at Zoopla and it has had the effect of	23	"examination" has been undertaken by the regulator.
24	damaging Zoopla to the tune of it used to be there	24	So it doesn't go any further than it goes, but it is
25	were approximately 16,500 each if you remember figure	25	an important, and I would go so far as to say, a strong
	-	1	
	Page 179		Page 181

1	part of the piece, to use Mr Parker's phrase. And there	simple. Little wonder in those circumstances when the			
2	has never been a coherent explanation for why that	2	bigger, meaner gorilla has become even bigger and meaner		
3	theory must be wrong on my learned friend's case. It	3	that it is able to flex its market muscle even more than		
4	must be wrong.	4	it did before. It is very, very straightforward.		
5	We also know that although it is a phase 1 decision	5	Little wonder, therefore, that Rightmove should be the		
6	and in that sense it only goes so far, nevertheless it	6	one to have been remarked upon by participants in this		
7	is a phase 1 decision that has the effect of saying, "We	7	market as circling like vultures, if you can have a		
8	don't have any concerns about this whatsoever" that	8	gorilla circling like a vulture.		
9	is obviously not the exact test, but the point being	9	The next point, sir, with respect, Mr Maclean ought		
10	that if you have any concerns about substantial	10	to know better, and he was given express warning about		
11	lessening of competition, then it goes to a phase 2	11	this. When I made my oral submissions, he repeated that		
12	examination.	12	Zoopla is calling the shots. That is totally wrong. It		
13	MR FREEMAN: Mr Harris, that is not how the system works	13	should be withdrawn, and even though it hasn't been		
14	I think. From my own experience, I think you're placing	14	withdrawn, it should be ignored by the Tribunal. That		
15	too much weight on a phase 1 clearance.	15	is not true, there is no evidence for it. It wasn't put		
16	MR HARRIS: In that case	16	to any witnesses, there are no documents. Just wrong.		
17	MR FREEMAN: I would stick with your earlier formulation	17	The next point probably won't detain the Tribunal in		
18	which I was content with. It goes as far as it goes.	18	the sense that it's a bit of a jury point. No, it is		
19	MR HARRIS: I am happy with that, because it is part of the	19	a new case it is said to have developed. Of course, no		
20	piece. But it is fair to say that if there had been	20	objection is taken to that, but it is just worth reading		
21	concerns of a material nature, then it would have been	21	to you this passage from paragraph 26 of the amended		
22	pushed on to phase 2 so I will rephrase it in that	22	defence, which of course has been in place for many,		
23	manner and it wasn't.	23	many months. It says:		
24	So yes, it only goes as far as it goes, but it does	24	"The exclusivity requirement/-OOP rule is void and		
25	go that far. So if I have overstepped the mark and	25	unenforceable because it amounts to further or		
	Page 182		Page 184		
1	overstated it so be it	1	alternatively forms part of an agreement between		
1 2	overstated it, so be it. MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it	1 2	alternatively forms part of an agreement between undertakings and/or a concerted practice between		
2	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it.	2	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between		
2 3	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that.	2 3	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings."		
2 3 4	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point,	2 3 4	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads:		
2 3 4 5	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's	2 3 4 5	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant,		
2 3 4 5 6	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he	2 3 4 5 6	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of		
2 3 4 5 6 7	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said:	2 3 4 5 6 7	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant."		
2 3 4 5 6	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and	2 3 4 5 6	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else."	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the third party analysis and it is the industry analysts,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt with them. But that is a completely different point.		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the third party analysis and it is the industry analysts, who are different from the equity analysts. And then it	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt with them. But that is a completely different point. Just for your further note, if you wanted to turn		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the third party analysis and it is the industry analysts, who are different from the equity analysts. And then it is the empirical analysis. So it is just it is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt with them. But that is a completely different point. Just for your further note, if you wanted to turn them up, the express allegations about horizontal		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the third party analysis and it is the industry analysts, who are different from the equity analysts. And then it is the empirical analysis. So it is just it is incomprehensible, with respect, to say that: oh, my case	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt with them. But that is a completely different point. Just for your further note, if you wanted to turn them up, the express allegations about horizontal illegality or a collusive nature about joining AM in		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the third party analysis and it is the industry analysts, who are different from the equity analysts. And then it is the empirical analysis. So it is just it is incomprehensible, with respect, to say that: oh, my case is nothing but the data analysis. That's just wrong.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt with them. But that is a completely different point. Just for your further note, if you wanted to turn them up, the express allegations about horizontal illegality or a collusive nature about joining AM in terms, they are to be found at paragraphs 40F, G and H,		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the third party analysis and it is the industry analysts, who are different from the equity analysts. And then it is the empirical analysis. So it is just it is incomprehensible, with respect, to say that: oh, my case is nothing but the data analysis. That's just wrong. Let us just remind ourselves how incredibly simple	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt with them. But that is a completely different point. Just for your further note, if you wanted to turn them up, the express allegations about horizontal illegality or a collusive nature about joining AM in terms, they are to be found at paragraphs 40F, G and H, where on each occasion it says that the joining decision		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the third party analysis and it is the industry analysts, who are different from the equity analysts. And then it is the empirical analysis. So it is just it is incomprehensible, with respect, to say that: oh, my case is nothing but the data analysis. That's just wrong. Let us just remind ourselves how incredibly simple the theory part of it is. The theory part is you have	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt with them. But that is a completely different point. Just for your further note, if you wanted to turn them up, the express allegations about horizontal illegality or a collusive nature about joining AM in terms, they are to be found at paragraphs 40F, G and H, where on each occasion it says that the joining decision of AM by a collective is to be impugned as illegal. So		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the third party analysis and it is the industry analysts, who are different from the equity analysts. And then it is the empirical analysis. So it is just it is incomprehensible, with respect, to say that: oh, my case is nothing but the data analysis. That's just wrong. Let us just remind ourselves how incredibly simple the theory part of it is. The theory part is you have Rightmove is now bigger and meaner than it was before,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt with them. But that is a completely different point. Just for your further note, if you wanted to turn them up, the express allegations about horizontal illegality or a collusive nature about joining AM in terms, they are to be found at paragraphs 40F, G and H, where on each occasion it says that the joining decision of AM by a collective is to be impugned as illegal. So they have been in there right since the beginning.		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the third party analysis and it is the industry analysts, who are different from the equity analysts. And then it is the empirical analysis. So it is just it is incomprehensible, with respect, to say that: oh, my case is nothing but the data analysis. That's just wrong. Let us just remind ourselves how incredibly simple the theory part of it is. The theory part is you have Rightmove is now bigger and meaner than it was before, relative to Zoopla. Utterly incontestable at that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt with them. But that is a completely different point. Just for your further note, if you wanted to turn them up, the express allegations about horizontal illegality or a collusive nature about joining AM in terms, they are to be found at paragraphs 40F, G and H, where on each occasion it says that the joining decision of AM by a collective is to be impugned as illegal. So they have been in there right since the beginning. Then the next point is my learned friend refers to		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the third party analysis and it is the industry analysts, who are different from the equity analysts. And then it is the empirical analysis. So it is just it is incomprehensible, with respect, to say that: oh, my case is nothing but the data analysis. That's just wrong. Let us just remind ourselves how incredibly simple the theory part of it is. The theory part is you have Rightmove is now bigger and meaner than it was before, relative to Zoopla. Utterly incontestable at that point. And Zoopla being less close relative to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt with them. But that is a completely different point. Just for your further note, if you wanted to turn them up, the express allegations about horizontal illegality or a collusive nature about joining AM in terms, they are to be found at paragraphs 40F, G and H, where on each occasion it says that the joining decision of AM by a collective is to be impugned as illegal. So they have been in there right since the beginning. Then the next point is my learned friend refers to an old case of mine, Chester City Council, which is on		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the third party analysis and it is the industry analysts, who are different from the equity analysts. And then it is the empirical analysis. So it is just it is incomprehensible, with respect, to say that: oh, my case is nothing but the data analysis. That's just wrong. Let us just remind ourselves how incredibly simple the theory part of it is. The theory part is you have Rightmove is now bigger and meaner than it was before, relative to Zoopla. Utterly incontestable at that point. And Zoopla being less close relative to Rightmove, on the facts, utterly incontestable, is less	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt with them. But that is a completely different point. Just for your further note, if you wanted to turn them up, the express allegations about horizontal illegality or a collusive nature about joining AM in terms, they are to be found at paragraphs 40F, G and H, where on each occasion it says that the joining decision of AM by a collective is to be impugned as illegal. So they have been in there right since the beginning. Then the next point is my learned friend refers to an old case of mine, Chester City Council, which is on the point about how persuasive does one's evidence have		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the third party analysis and it is the industry analysts, who are different from the equity analysts. And then it is the empirical analysis. So it is just it is incomprehensible, with respect, to say that: oh, my case is nothing but the data analysis. That's just wrong. Let us just remind ourselves how incredibly simple the theory part of it is. The theory part is you have Rightmove is now bigger and meaner than it was before, relative to Zoopla. Utterly incontestable at that point. And Zoopla being less close relative to Rightmove, on the facts, utterly incontestable, is less able to present a close competitive constraint, compared	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt with them. But that is a completely different point. Just for your further note, if you wanted to turn them up, the express allegations about horizontal illegality or a collusive nature about joining AM in terms, they are to be found at paragraphs 40F, G and H, where on each occasion it says that the joining decision of AM by a collective is to be impugned as illegal. So they have been in there right since the beginning. Then the next point is my learned friend refers to an old case of mine, Chester City Council, which is on the point about how persuasive does one's evidence have to be. I don't demur from any of that. But persuasive		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the third party analysis and it is the industry analysts, who are different from the equity analysts. And then it is the empirical analysis. So it is just it is incomprehensible, with respect, to say that: oh, my case is nothing but the data analysis. That's just wrong. Let us just remind ourselves how incredibly simple the theory part of it is. The theory part is you have Rightmove is now bigger and meaner than it was before, relative to Zoopla. Utterly incontestable at that point. And Zoopla being less close relative to Rightmove, on the facts, utterly incontestable, is less	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt with them. But that is a completely different point. Just for your further note, if you wanted to turn them up, the express allegations about horizontal illegality or a collusive nature about joining AM in terms, they are to be found at paragraphs 40F, G and H, where on each occasion it says that the joining decision of AM by a collective is to be impugned as illegal. So they have been in there right since the beginning. Then the next point is my learned friend refers to an old case of mine, Chester City Council, which is on the point about how persuasive does one's evidence have		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	MR FREEMAN: Oversimplified it. MR HARRIS: Yes, I am happy with that. Then my learned friend said as his next point, having said: oh, well, Mr Harris has accepted there's not strong support from the OFT, which is wrong, he said: "It is therefore only the empirical analysis and nothing else." But plainly that's wrong. At the risk of repeating, we know what their relation is. It is all part of the piece, it is the theory. And it's the OFT, the BKA, the third party analysis and it is the industry analysts, who are different from the equity analysts. And then it is the empirical analysis. So it is just it is incomprehensible, with respect, to say that: oh, my case is nothing but the data analysis. That's just wrong. Let us just remind ourselves how incredibly simple the theory part of it is. The theory part is you have Rightmove is now bigger and meaner than it was before, relative to Zoopla. Utterly incontestable at that point. And Zoopla being less close relative to Rightmove, on the facts, utterly incontestable, is less able to present a close competitive constraint, compared	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	undertakings and/or a concerted practice between undertakings." And who are those undertakings? It reads: "In each case, the members of the Claimant, alternatively, the members of the claimant or any of them and the Claimant." And then it goes on to particularise. It is simply wrong on the facts that these horizontal allegations have suddenly emerged out of nowhere. It may be that Mr Maclean and his team would like them to be characterised as new because they haven't really dealt with them. But that is a completely different point. Just for your further note, if you wanted to turn them up, the express allegations about horizontal illegality or a collusive nature about joining AM in terms, they are to be found at paragraphs 40F, G and H, where on each occasion it says that the joining decision of AM by a collective is to be impugned as illegal. So they have been in there right since the beginning. Then the next point is my learned friend refers to an old case of mine, Chester City Council, which is on the point about how persuasive does one's evidence have to be. I don't demur from any of that. But persuasive		

say: oh, well, crikey, why on earth would these agents be engaging in this horizontal collusive behaviour? That sounds like the naughty sort of thing you ought to have in evidence. But it is obvious why they were engaging in the collusive horizontal behaviour; because unless you collude in groups so as to make sure that groups of people don't go on to a third or a fourth or a fifth portal, unless you do that, you are subject to a competitive disadvantage. Because the people with whom you are competing, you have limited yourself to two, but they are on three, four or five. So they do better than you, obvious why they would collude. It is obvious from the paperwork that is exactly why they were colluding.

This is not like the lion in the park example from -- I can't remember if that was in Re H: you'd have to have very convincing proof if somebody told you there was a lion walking through Regent's Park because it is so incredibly unusual and out of the ordinary. It is obvious why these people were colluding horizontally.

The next point my learned friend said was the OOP rule doesn't make it easier to coordinate, but we dealt with that in our written closings. It does, it was a focal point, and of course one thing we haven't heard anything about is it has allied the OOP rule with the

tabular part of annex A -- he was appointed to the board at the very time that the board and Mr Springett knew he was engaging in these horizontal collusive decision making meetings. They already knew that and then they appointed him to the board.

I would just like to show you a couple of documents because there was a couple of unbelievable straw men put forward in my learned friend's closing by reference to Bowstead and the articles of association. It is all completely irrelevant. I don't have to make out that this was a particular director who had actual or ostensible authority, or frankly any other authority to enter into some kind of binding legal arrangement on behalf of the company. Utterly, utterly irrelevant. What I have to do -- and I think, Mr Landers, this may have been your question if I remember correctly, a combination of you, sir, and the chair: isn't really what is needed is does he know?

Obviously he knew and he was a board director. He was actually participating. That's what counts. Not anything to do with actual or ostensible authority or binding under the articles or entering into contracts or anything like that. The Court of Justice will be astonished if a case about collusive horizontal behaviour in the Anic sense or the JJB sense or in the

Page 186

letter of intent process. This was structurally and reciprocally neutral, including not just through the OOP rule, but the letter of intent process.

The next point my learned friend spent some time dealing in his own inimitable fashion, was with the documents set out in our annex A. I'm not going to do it now, gentlemen, for obvious reasons, but I would invite you to actually have regard to the submissions we make beneath each part of the table which weren't dealt with. And that's rather telling, in our respectful submission.

The next point was about Mr Rook, so this arose in the context of annex A. A pot shot was taken about, well, why is Mr Rook not here? Of course, nothing but a jury point. I could equally say, well, Ms Whiteley's not here or Miss Emmerson or Miss Beaufoy. But there is in fact a very good reason. He doesn't work for us, he's never worked for us. He doesn't even work for Rook Matthews Sayer. He has retired, end of story. The point works from both ways; if they'd wanted to call him, they could have called him. But they haven't done that. What a surprise that they haven't done that.

Mr Rook of course was a board member of
Agents' Mutual. Importantly he was appointed to the
board -- and that's what this chronology shows in the

Page 188

Electrotechnical Fittings sense, which as I took some trouble to remind the Tribunal in opening is so incredibly wide, was told: ah, yes, but you can't actually be in on this horizontal illegal behaviour unless you are a board member with actual authority to enter into a binding contract. It is all irrelevant.

The only time that the seniority or otherwise of the person who enters into a cartel or other horizontal arrangement features in the European case law is at the question of finding stage: is it an aggravating factor, is it more serious to have say the MD or the CEO or just some fairly small underling? That's when it enters into, it is not on the substantive measure. It is on the punitive measure.

And of course most cartels, most horizontal behaviour, doesn't take place right at the board level. It is usually, in my experience certainly, it's nearly always the middle managers who get their companies into trouble, whether or not they have authority.

Now I would just like to show you another --

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you say there is no rule of attribution at all; if they are an employee within an undertaking that their knowledge is attributable to that undertaking?

MR HARRIS: There may be on certain factual circumstances,

Page 187

Page 189

but I am about to show you a document why in this case

48 (Pages 186 to 189)

1	you need not be detained or worried by it. Because what	1	several pages to 2751, we can see this very theme is		
2	we know in this case is that the board members were	2	then picked up with Mr Rook. If you pick it up in my		
3	being deliberately held out in order to facilitate and	3	copy, the relevant page number is 2753, I think it		
4	encourage the very sorts of collusive decision making	4	carries on in time to 2751. But the bit I want is		
5	that then took place. So there may be a nice question,	5	2 June, second hole punch down on 2753. This is		
6			Mr Springett to Ms Whiteley on 2 June at 10.39.		
7	I have all been involved in cases about quite how do you	6 7	There is the point about reorganising the agenda and		
8	attribute knowledge from an employee in various	8	asking Ms Emmerson to leave:		
9	circumstances. But can I just show you the reason	9	"She should not be in a party in any sense to this		
10	THE CHAIRMAN: No, please do. But in this case, we are not	10	and she should avoid receiving/sending messages/		
11	so concerned about the level of employee. But as	11	documents about it."		
12	I think I have put it to you: hats, in the sense of if	12	Just pausing there. What is it that is going to be		
13	a person is engaged on slightly different but related	13	discussed in this marketing meeting in which it is said		
14	ventures for different people, is the knowledge that he	14	the representative should not personally be present at?		
15	has acquired in the context of one venture attributable	15	It is about media negotiation of other portals, and as		
16	to the organisation he is working for in another?	16	we know from what I just showed you in the document		
17	It may be the document you are taking us to is going	17	several pages earlier, and we know from clause 6 of the		
18	to assist on that, but it is that question which I think	18	listing agreements, it was the directors who had the		
19	we are concerned with, rather than the question of	19	responsibility for the implementation of the other		
20	seniority within a single organisation.	20	portal rule, and Mr Hodgson was being put forward to the		
21	MR HARRIS: I accept that, sir. So why don't we turn, if	21	west Wales group as the direct line to the board on		
22	I may, to two documents. The first one I have noted	22	these points. Then it says:		
23	down is bundle 5/2577. This one is in the context of	23	"If questioned about this stance [ie this subject		
24	the west Wales group, and if you turn to the bottom	24	matter], she should refer people to Clive Rook."		
25	paragraph on page 2577 if you pick up the one above	25	Why? Because that's		
23	paragraph on page 2377 in you piek up the one above	23	why: Because that's		
	Page 190		Page 192		
1					
	that, there is clear knowledge as you can see about	1	MR FREEMAN: The stance is about not receiving messages.		
2	collective decision making, about individual choices of	2	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir		
2 3	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner".	2 3	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and		
2 3 4	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about:	2 3 4	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is		
2 3 4 5	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass	2 3 4 5	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably		
2 3 4 5 6	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere."	2 3 4 5 6	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that.		
2 3 4 5 6 7	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But	2 3 4 5 6 7	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph:	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says.		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this."	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says.		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy.		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these actual or prospective agents about these decisions,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about not creating the messages documents is on the topic of		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these actual or prospective agents about these decisions, whether there should be decisions about other portals.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about not creating the messages documents is on the topic of media negotiation or other portal which we know is		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these actual or prospective agents about these decisions, whether there should be decisions about other portals. Then it goes on to give further reassurance about the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about not creating the messages documents is on the topic of media negotiation or other portal which we know is a matter that the company is putting forward its		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these actual or prospective agents about these decisions, whether there should be decisions about other portals. Then it goes on to give further reassurance about the board's commitment to the stated strategy. So the board	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about not creating the messages documents is on the topic of media negotiation or other portal which we know is a matter that the company is putting forward its directors to agents to talk about.		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these actual or prospective agents about these decisions, whether there should be decisions about other portals. Then it goes on to give further reassurance about the board's commitment to the stated strategy. So the board directors are being put forward as the people to talk	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about not creating the messages documents is on the topic of media negotiation or other portal which we know is a matter that the company is putting forward its directors to agents to talk about. That is a matter where, as a minimum, sir, Mr Rook		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these actual or prospective agents about these decisions, whether there should be decisions about other portals. Then it goes on to give further reassurance about the board's commitment to the stated strategy. So the board directors are being put forward as the people to talk about these matters to their actual or prospective	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about not creating the messages documents is on the topic of media negotiation or other portal which we know is a matter that the company is putting forward its directors to agents to talk about. That is a matter where, as a minimum, sir, Mr Rook was wearing two hats and certainly at least one of them		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these actual or prospective agents about these decisions, whether there should be decisions about other portals. Then it goes on to give further reassurance about the board's commitment to the stated strategy. So the board directors are being put forward as the people to talk about these matters to their actual or prospective members. It goes on to say:	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about not creating the messages documents is on the topic of media negotiation or other portal which we know is a matter that the company is putting forward its directors to agents to talk about. That is a matter where, as a minimum, sir, Mr Rook was wearing two hats and certainly at least one of them was the Agents' Mutual hat and that is why it is being		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these actual or prospective agents about these decisions, whether there should be decisions about other portals. Then it goes on to give further reassurance about the board's commitment to the stated strategy. So the board directors are being put forward as the people to talk about these matters to their actual or prospective members. It goes on to say: "In any event for you and your colleagues to have	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about not creating the messages documents is on the topic of media negotiation or other portal which we know is a matter that the company is putting forward its directors to agents to talk about. That is a matter where, as a minimum, sir, Mr Rook was wearing two hats and certainly at least one of them was the Agents' Mutual hat and that is why it is being said, speak to Mr Rook, he's a board director.		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these actual or prospective agents about these decisions, whether there should be decisions about other portals. Then it goes on to give further reassurance about the board's commitment to the stated strategy. So the board directors are being put forward as the people to talk about these matters to their actual or prospective members. It goes on to say: "In any event for you and your colleagues to have a direct line to the board."	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about not creating the messages documents is on the topic of media negotiation or other portal which we know is a matter that the company is putting forward its directors to agents to talk about. That is a matter where, as a minimum, sir, Mr Rook was wearing two hats and certainly at least one of them was the Agents' Mutual hat and that is why it is being said, speak to Mr Rook, he's a board director. The last point then, it is irrelevant whether he		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these actual or prospective agents about these decisions, whether there should be decisions about other portals. Then it goes on to give further reassurance about the board's commitment to the stated strategy. So the board directors are being put forward as the people to talk about these matters to their actual or prospective members. It goes on to say: "In any event for you and your colleagues to have a direct line to the board." So on these topics, the board is expressly being put	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about not creating the messages documents is on the topic of media negotiation or other portal which we know is a matter that the company is putting forward its directors to agents to talk about. That is a matter where, as a minimum, sir, Mr Rook was wearing two hats and certainly at least one of them was the Agents' Mutual hat and that is why it is being said, speak to Mr Rook, he's a board director. The last point then, it is irrelevant whether he could be binding them in any legal sense or had any		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these actual or prospective agents about these decisions, whether there should be decisions about other portals. Then it goes on to give further reassurance about the board's commitment to the stated strategy. So the board directors are being put forward as the people to talk about these matters to their actual or prospective members. It goes on to say: "In any event for you and your colleagues to have a direct line to the board." So on these topics, the board is expressly being put forward as the person to give the position of, "The	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about not creating the messages documents is on the topic of media negotiation or other portal which we know is a matter that the company is putting forward its directors to agents to talk about. That is a matter where, as a minimum, sir, Mr Rook was wearing two hats and certainly at least one of them was the Agents' Mutual hat and that is why it is being said, speak to Mr Rook, he's a board director. The last point then, it is irrelevant whether he could be binding them in any legal sense or had any particular authority.		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these actual or prospective agents about these decisions, whether there should be decisions about other portals. Then it goes on to give further reassurance about the board's commitment to the stated strategy. So the board directors are being put forward as the people to talk about these matters to their actual or prospective members. It goes on to say: "In any event for you and your colleagues to have a direct line to the board." So on these topics, the board is expressly being put forward as the person to give the position of, "The board's commitment to the state and strategy".	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about not creating the messages documents is on the topic of media negotiation or other portal which we know is a matter that the company is putting forward its directors to agents to talk about. That is a matter where, as a minimum, sir, Mr Rook was wearing two hats and certainly at least one of them was the Agents' Mutual hat and that is why it is being said, speak to Mr Rook, he's a board director. The last point then, it is irrelevant whether he could be binding them in any legal sense or had any particular authority. Just a few more points to finish. Mr Maclean		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these actual or prospective agents about these decisions, whether there should be decisions about other portals. Then it goes on to give further reassurance about the board's commitment to the stated strategy. So the board directors are being put forward as the people to talk about these matters to their actual or prospective members. It goes on to say: "In any event for you and your colleagues to have a direct line to the board." So on these topics, the board is expressly being put forward as the person to give the position of, "The	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about not creating the messages documents is on the topic of media negotiation or other portal which we know is a matter that the company is putting forward its directors to agents to talk about. That is a matter where, as a minimum, sir, Mr Rook was wearing two hats and certainly at least one of them was the Agents' Mutual hat and that is why it is being said, speak to Mr Rook, he's a board director. The last point then, it is irrelevant whether he could be binding them in any legal sense or had any particular authority.		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	collective decision making, about individual choices of what they call here the "other portal or media owner". And then this is the very email that talks about: "Doing our best to create such a critical mass everywhere." And I made different submissions about this. But what is telling on this point is the final paragraph: "I thought you might welcome a conversation with one of our directors about this." So what is being put forward by Mr Springett on behalf of the company is a board member to talk to these actual or prospective agents about these decisions, whether there should be decisions about other portals. Then it goes on to give further reassurance about the board's commitment to the stated strategy. So the board directors are being put forward as the people to talk about these matters to their actual or prospective members. It goes on to say: "In any event for you and your colleagues to have a direct line to the board." So on these topics, the board is expressly being put forward as the person to give the position of, "The board's commitment to the state and strategy".	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	MR HARRIS: Well, in my respectful submission, sir MR FREEMAN: That would be her stance; avoiding sending and receiving messages, documents about it. And she is asked about this stance, which is presumably MR HARRIS: I am happy with that. MR FREEMAN: a blank non-cooperative stance, she refers them to Mr Rook. That's what it says. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because MR FREEMAN: It is not what you put to us but it is fine if you are happy. MR HARRIS: I am happy with that because the stance about not creating the messages documents is on the topic of media negotiation or other portal which we know is a matter that the company is putting forward its directors to agents to talk about. That is a matter where, as a minimum, sir, Mr Rook was wearing two hats and certainly at least one of them was the Agents' Mutual hat and that is why it is being said, speak to Mr Rook, he's a board director. The last point then, it is irrelevant whether he could be binding them in any legal sense or had any particular authority. Just a few more points to finish. Mr Maclean		

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 reference to which I have temporarily mislaid, but if 1 2 2 one were to turn into bundle 8 you can see what happened 3 after. This is the one where he said -- actually this 3 4 is a slightly different point. He said: it is startling 4 5 that Mr Harris hasn't referred in the table to 5 a particular email, and then there is an email at bundle 6 6 7 7/4001. 7 8 Mr Maclean's forensic point, jury point in closing, 8 9 was, "Oh, Mr Harris hasn't referred to 3994" although of 9 10 course I did do very fully in cross-examination and 10 11 I made the points there that if that particular email 11 12 shows that Mr Springett and indeed Ms Whiteley know of 12 13 and then get involved in and try to influence the 13 14 decision making that's being made by a group of agents 14 15 about how to make portal choices, and that's just 15 16 inescapable, that's what it shows. 16 17 But then of course in cross-examination I was 17 18 careful also to turn over several more pages to 4001 18 19 which is sent to Mr Springett and copied to 19 20 Miss Whiteley and of course to Mr Rook being the board 20 21 member for that region. What that says inter alia and 21 22 22 picking it up in the second sentence: 23 "However, I think by continuing to drive our current 23 24 strategy as a region, we can all gain whether we 24 25 individually subsequently choose to come off or stay 25 Page 194 1 with Rightmove or Zoopla." 1 2 And it carries on in the final sentence of that 2 3 3 paragraph to say: 4

autonomously managed. If I could just invite for your note that Mr Forrest's evidence at his paragraph 10, I think his first witness statement, on this point was not challenged and then this is the relevant passage from the transcript on Day 3, page 195, starting at line 11. The question was:

"And since October 2015 [this is a question in cross-examination to Mr Forrest from Mr Macleanl vou have had to toe the Connells party line?

"Answer: That is not exactly their management style, no. We still operate quite autonomously. There are very few things that we are told we have to do. The ones that we are told we have to do relate to health and safety procedures rather than how we run our business."

So it is a separate brand and it was before and it continues to be run in an autonomous manner, and those are exactly the circumstances that apply in that carve out in the information memoranda.

Then the final point or the penultimate point is it is quite telling in all of that lengthy series of oral responses on the group procurement rule that there has been no answer at all, whether in writing or orally, at any stage to that impossible question for my learned friend's side which is: if these other companies are all bound by these obligations, the sister companies, the

"Following obtaining feedback that the coastal and South Shields agents may drop both Rightmove and Zoopla."

This is not met by a "Oh my gosh, what are you doing, this is completely illegal." This is just one of the many examples of where there is a half point made about the competition or warning on some issues and then it all just carries on. That is not good enough. If it was good enough to be caught by one helicopter meeting in JJB without distancing oneself and/or going to the regulators, then all I would need, although I have more than that, is one meeting where that didn't happen in this case.

Nearly at the end. Just a couple of final points. Mr Maclean spent 20 minutes or 25 minutes or so dealing with the group procure obligation at the end. Our submissions are set out largely in writing or fully in writing and I invite you to reconsider those.

And I just finish with these two points which is Mr Maclean said, as I noted it down, Gascoigne Halman is not a separate brand. Just wrong. Gascoigne Halman is a completely separate brand and what's more, it is

Page 195

4

5

6

7

8

21

22

23

24

25

Page 196

parent company, where are the concomitant rights? What are they paying for? That's one question. What are their rights as a member? When did they vote? What loans were they entitled to? What happens in a winding-up? It is just not dealt with at all. These things were not contemplated as applying to a situation that has arisen on the facts of this case and there is no answer to that.

So where does that take us in summary then, gentlemen? The final, Members of the Tribunal. What we have ultimately at the end of the day in this case is we have not a pro-competitive market entry. What we have is demonstrably on the documents an attempt to shroud a regressive and protectionist venture by restrictive rules for an excessive period with the express intention and then effect of damaging a particular other named market participant so as to leverage a new market participant well within the five-year period into a position of significant power as a matter of object.

Those are not arrangements that should be allowed to stand under the Competition Act in my respectful submission. The fact that they haven't then had the profound effect that they were always intended to have is neither here nor there but what we do see on the evidence is that because they were specifically targeted

Page 197

50 (Pages 194 to 197)

1	at damaging one other participant and they at least did	1	what damage? What damage? How does one calculate the	
2	that because of the very nature of the rule, that that	2	damage that is said to be owed to his client from my	
3	participant has been damaged at least insofar as it	3	client's failure to do the procuring? The answer is you	
4	self-evidently can no longer be such a close competitive	4	can only do that by reference to the terms upon which	
	5 constraint to the run-away market leader. Little		these other people who on this hypothesis are not doing	
	6 surprise in those circumstances that Rightmove is no		what we should be making them do, that they are not	
7	longer as constrained. And why is this bad not just for	6 7	doing it. And the obvious one is price to think about.	
8	my client, not just for other estate agents but because	8	Price and duration.	
9	the effect of those arrangements has been to lead to	9	Let's take a sister company or whatever, Smiths.	
10	higher prices than either counter-factual one, of	10	For how long is Smiths supposed to be listing and at	
11	course, which is effectively ignored, certainly by my	11	what price? Because that would give rise to the	
12	learned friend's expert, is that insofar as those prices	12	quantification of the damage that is said on my learned	
13	are then passed on that it is also damaging to	13	friend's argument to be what he is entitled to. There	
14	consumers.	14	is no duration and there is no price. We know there are	
15	So for those reasons and all the other reasons that	15	multiple different types of contract here. LOIX, LOXNM,	
16	I have advanced we would commend you to set aside these	16	five-year agreements, silver agreements, lesser	
17	restrictive provisions for the reasons I have given.	17	agreements, different prices, all the rest of it. The	
18	Unless I can be of further assistance those are our	18	reason that none of this makes sense is because if GHL	
19	submissions.	19	hasn't procured Smiths to go off and do what it is said	
20	THE CHAIRMAN: I think briefly just on your penultimate	20	to be doing, what is it said that Smiths is said to be	
21	point, on the procure obligation. I understand exactly	21	doing and for how long and what price?	
22	what your submissions are, but I think it is just	22	It doesn't make any sense, so that is the second	
23	important that I put across to you what I understood	23	level of response.	
24	Mr Maclean's submissions to be which was that there were	24	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr Harris.	
25	no obligations on parent companies. The obligation was	25	MR HARRIS: Thank you.	
	no conganono en parene companies. The conganon was	20	mem number	
	Page 198		Page 200	
1	on Gascoigne Halman to procure. As a result there would	1	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you all very much. It won't surprise	
2	be no rights or obligations in parent companies at all.	2	you that we will be reserving our judgment. We'll hand	
3	Obviously as part of the performance of its procure	3	something down as soon as we can.	
4	obligation it may be that Gascoigne Halman might have	4	One point which I should make which I don't normally	
5	procured Connells to sign up to Agents' Mutual or not.	5	in these hearings is that obviously this is a part of	
6	That would be a matter for it. I think Mr Maclean's	6	a wider whole and although I can't say because it	
7	point is that if Gascoigne Halman failed to do they are	7	depends on what our judgment is what issues may lie	
8	liable in damages. So the obligation is entirely its.	8	further down the line, I would envisage fairly shortly	
9	I am sure Mr Maclean will tell me if I have that wrong	9	after handing down judgment a case management conference	
10	but that, as I understood it, was the argument and, in	10	to deal with those issues. I just want to put your	
11	a sense, you weren't answering Mr Maclean's submissions,	11	respective legal teams on notice that that will happen	
12	simply repeating your own primary submission.	12	fairly quickly, and since I know you are both very busy	
13	I understand that. But if you want to make any further	13	people, without reference to counsel because I am	
14	point about Mr Maclean's contention	14	thinking in more days than weeks after judgment is	
15	MR HARRIS: Yes, I do.	15	handed down.	
16	THE CHAIRMAN: other than it is wrong, then please do.	16	MR HARRIS: Yes, thank you.	
17	MR HARRIS: Well, there are two levels of response to it.	17	THE CHAIRMAN: So simply	
18	He's wrong for the reasons we advanced in our written	18	MR HARRIS: Whilst we are on the subject of housekeeping, we	
19	closings about the meaning of the word procure.	19	have a very short written submission to make about the	
20	THE CHAIRMAN: You don't need to take us any further than	20	effect of the membership rule and the change of the	
21	that.	21	definition. May we have until the end of the week to	
22	MR HARRIS: No. The second point is that it can also be	22	put that in?	
23	seen through the lens of damages. He says, "Oh well it	23	THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, by all means and, Mr Maclean, if you	
24	doesn't mean that. It just means a right to damage."	24	want to reply, then I am not encouraging it but should	
25	So one asks oneself or I pose the question rhetorically:	25	you want to you can.	
	T		75	
	Page 199		Page 201	
_				

1	MD MACUEAN, Voncered Well shedenshes as subst Me Hamile	
1 2	MR MACLEAN: Very good. We'll obviously see what Mr Harris puts in. My client obviously, I know the Tribunal	
3	has this point but this is obviously an expedited case	
4	and I am sure the Tribunal, you are all busy people as	
5	well, but obviously my client's concern, this is	
6	obviously a point which is causing much debate in the	
7	trade press and so on and the best way of dealing with	
8	some of the speculation, which some of its ill-founded,	
9	the best way of dealing with it is to have the	
10	definitive answer sooner rather than later. I am sure	
11 12	the Tribunal understands my client's position. THE CHAIRMAN: We quite understand and we do have it fully	
13	in mind.	
14	MR MACLEAN: I am sure you do.	
15	MR FREEMAN: We will ensure that it happens.	
16	MR MACLEAN: I can only take such steps as I can to procure	
17	it which I have just done.	
18	THE CHAIRMAN: Although you have no power to do so.	
19	MR HARRIS: What a wonderful note to end on, sir.	
20	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you all very much.	
21 22	(4.30 pm) (The case concluded)	
23	(The case continued)	
	Closing submissions by MR HARRIS3	
24		
2.5	Closing submissions by MR MACLEAN96	
25	Donky submissions by MD HADDIC 177	
	Reply submissions by MR HARRIS177 Reply submissions by MR HARRIS177	
	Reply submissions by WR TIARRIS177	
	Page 202	

				1 age 203
	160:13 162:1	146:20,21 147:9	11:10,15,20,22,24	50:3 60:18,19
A	166:21,22 178:9	188:11,21 189:5	12:4,6,16,19,23	78:7,20,23 83:17
à 106:13	181:13 190:21	191:13,18	advice 40:14 80:3,6	84:11 89:3,4,9
abandoned 96:10	accepted 24:23	ad 41:13	80:8 150:24	90:22 93:6,12
96:18 107:21	28:14 50:15,20,21	add 77:2	155:23 156:25	96:21,23 97:2,7
117:19	111:6 123:14	add 77.2 added 81:11	advise 174:2	97:16 98:9,13,16
abandons 96:14	128:6 181:15	adding 93:24	advised 164:15	99:21 100:25
abiding 134:17	183:5	additional 81:11	166:4	101:2,6,10,19,22
ability 3:22 27:14		105:14 108:17	advisedly 129:7	
43:16 111:23	accepting 21:6 accepts 137:20	114:24 165:11	advisement 26:6	102:8,14,17,25 104:1,12,18 105:8
able 3:24 7:4 36:22	<u> </u>	address 2:12,14	Advocate 107:3	104.1,12,18 103.8
54:23 63:12 64:19	accompanying 132:7	3:14 15:15 42:18	affairs 167:13	112:5 113:10
64:22 67:16,18	accord 148:10			
68:12 77:6 110:22		47:20 90:23	168:5,11,15,16,22	118:5,22 122:23
125:6 161:21	account 111:5	109:14 124:21	169:23 170:14,24	124:15 125:19
166:16 170:25	122:13 126:5	adduce 44:23 45:1	171:19,20 172:24	134:11,16,16,20
171:4 173:12	127:17	46:14	173:3	134:25 135:3,6,11
174:1,12 183:24	accruing 8:8	adduced 5:15 43:1	affect 26:16 31:24	136:7,8 137:10,16
184:3	accurate 83:5	69:5	101:9 126:17	137:25 138:5
about'' 171:11	accurately 42:17	adequate 88:17	agency 5:5 7:7 13:8	140:6 141:5,11,14
Abrahmsohn 60:2	achieve 22:19 43:2	adhere 37:1 162:3	20:8 25:11 96:12	142:6,21,22
79:8,12 146:14	44:8,15 47:2 53:7	adhered 91:22	97:9 111:8 144:15	145:21 146:17
157:1	70:13 170:18	adherence 171:1	145:23 161:25	149:22 150:20
Abrahmsohn's	achieved 11:5	adjournment	agenda 192:7	151:25 152:7,12
159:24 160:20	43:16 71:1 74:15	106:14,18 111:3	agent 8:8 9:14	154:4,16,22 155:2
absence 70:5	87:10 125:24	adjusted 125:18	11:11,22 12:3,6	155:14 156:24
120:22,25 121:23	achieving 56:23	admission 178:16	12:14 17:11,12,14	157:4,13,24 158:2
absent 36:18 50:4	acknowledged	admitted 72:16	18:6,9 20:10 22:2	160:21 176:4
69:24,24 70:1	14:10 71:11 107:9	81:23 93:2	22:4,17 25:5,10	177:23 178:6
120:16	acquired 105:22	adopt 117:25	37:1,4,8 49:5	180:21 186:1
absolute 94:12	172:12,14,15	126:12 141:20	91:15 102:11	191:13 193:16
absolutely 10:2	190:15	adopted 33:17	131:14 139:7,9	194:14 195:5
14:19 26:23 36:3	acquires 170:9	adopting 95:15	142:20 151:3	198:8
36:4,11,17 46:7	174:18	advance 65:5,15	154:3 155:14	agents' 1:12 6:19
70:7 72:15 73:19	act 79:11,25 80:1	66:13 158:13	156:7,11 160:15	7:12 9:21 15:13
95:12 108:4	81:20 143:10,20	advanced 66:11	169:8 172:12,15	18:8 19:10 21:3
148:11 161:5	143:20 144:24	68:14 123:15	174:19 180:1	22:16 23:24 24:5
absurd 6:11 52:24	145:1 146:25	170:7 198:16	agent's 76:12 126:6	24:20 27:7 32:15
absurdities 47:22	164:7,7,10 166:15	199:18	agents 3:20 4:11,14	33:1,10 34:19
absurdity 38:24	197:21	adverse 4:14,15 5:6	4:15 5:2,7,15 7:8	36:21 41:22 52:5
52:16 55:17	acting 6:16,18	5:8 9:3 107:8	7:8,20 8:3 12:17	54:3 55:21 56:16
accept 26:14 27:5,9	142:18 145:11	116:22 117:5	13:10,14 14:1	60:21 66:3 72:2
28:1 29:24 46:24	146:15 148:17,20	122:5 129:8	17:10 25:6,13	73:15 75:16 76:3
46:25 51:4,9,20	action 78:24	advertise 11:13	27:14,15 40:7	76:17 77:18,23
88:20,25 90:4	actual 9:1 66:15	advertiser 112:7	45:5,6,9,15 48:9	78:17,25 81:23
127:14 137:20	75:5 77:9 144:9	advertising 9:15,19	48:10,12 49:18	82:17 84:23 87:14
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Г				1 agc 204
87:16 89:18 90:20	agreeing 16:1 97:7	158:10	184:21	39:4 65:12 78:10
90:23,25 91:3,12	149:25	alia 69:18 194:21	amending 24:11	84:25 88:23 97:9
91:18 92:8,17	agreement 10:6,11	align 80:8	amending 24:11	185:2 195:13
93:8,17 94:3,11	14:25 15:6,9,14	aligned 152:1	25:21 26:10,25	Andrew 160:9
94:19,21 95:6	16:6 17:6,9,18,19	alignement 151:16	27:22 32:16	Anglia 153:2
102:18 103:3,3	17:23,24 21:16,23	aligning 152:7	amendments 25:16	157:25
102:18 103:3,5	22:23,25 23:1,8	alignment 193:25	Americans 98:15	Anic 75:4,10
112:4,6,23,24	23:16,17,22,23	Alison 60:14	AMG 92:14	188:25
113:7,9,13,15,20	24:4 33:2,4,5,9	allegation 96:11	amount 11:10	annex 74:1 75:15
124:16 131:10	34:17,25 35:4,9	124:15 129:8	37:21 97:18	83:11 132:8,8
134:23 135:11,22	35:13,15,20,25	133:7,9 134:5,13	113:17 166:22	135:15,17,18,21
,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	176:15 181:20	
136:13,14,20	36:5,9,10,18 38:1	135:10,13 152:22 158:24		136:4,22 137:9
138:9,11,16,22	38:2 39:1,6 40:1		amounts 37:22,23 184:25	139:2,21,21 140:2
139:18,23 140:4	42:4,5,11,14 76:5	allegations 69:17		149:17,18 150:12
140:16 141:8,25	78:23 97:13,16,18	131:7,16 134:19	AMRAC 72:3,6	151:12 153:1,16
142:4,8,14,19,24	97:21 98:5,6	136:3 141:17	analogous 90:7	157:7,23 159:17
143:1,11,14	110:23 114:7,10	158:8,12,22 185:9	121:17	176:23 187:6,13
146:16,19 147:3,6	116:1,10 118:5,8	185:15	analogy 11:22 103:7	188:1
148:5 149:2,4,24	120:22,25 121:22	allege 96:20 131:9		annually 125:23
152:7,15,21 153:7	121:24 134:17	alleged 120:17	analyse 43:6 95:13	anodyne 153:17
153:9 154:19	136:6,25 145:22	127:21 128:10	analysed 9:8 44:4	answer 5:13,18 6:8
155:6,17 156:2,8	150:5,6 151:6	129:6 132:20	70:9 88:10	6:11 9:24 19:5
156:11,17,19	152:14 163:5	166:17	analyses 72:13	22:20 23:3,4
158:4,20 162:23	169:17 185:1	allied 186:25	analysing 72:4	41:21 47:6 53:15
163:4,9 170:7	agreements 32:18	allow 86:22 87:9,12	120:9	53:16 56:17,18
173:9,14 179:7	36:1 59:15 115:12	87:14 89:22	analysis 7:18 12:22	57:2,9 66:8,10
180:8 187:24	118:2 179:8	allowed 85:23 86:6	45:17 62:7,11,23	90:6 104:8 109:7
193:19 199:5	192:18 200:16,16	86:9,20,23 87:8	62:23 63:9,14,23	109:8,13,20,23
aggravating 189:10	200:17	87:11,11 88:4	64:10,13 66:17	113:5,25 119:22
aggregation 164:22	agrees 137:12	90:1 91:2 162:25	72:20,21,22 89:1	146:12 165:4
ago 29:17 32:9 41:8	agricultural 85:13	197:20	105:23 112:13	175:5 196:10,22
50:3 82:4 147:19	85:17	alter 22:13	122:10 123:21,23	197:8 200:3
176:22	ah 6:15 39:2 189:3	alteration 23:7	124:8,14,20 125:3	202:10
agree 6:17 15:10	ahead 77:8 112:19	altered 22:9 23:2	125:5,11 127:15	answering 199:11
16:9 30:12,18	112:20	63:3	127:24 128:19	answers 23:13
37:23 40:2,20,22	aim 15:19 43:4,5	alternative 56:13	129:4 168:24	100:11 157:14
40:25 41:2,10	46:21 112:1	alternatively 185:1	169:4 173:18	180:10
50:14 95:9 103:19	aimed 59:15,23,24	185:6	183:8,13,15,17	anterior 31:25
167:5,9	60:3 61:13	altogether 25:20	analysts 62:13,18	anti-avoidance
agreed 2:6 12:22	aims 55:19	168:13	62:19,21 183:13	169:7
14:17 17:3,16,19	air 72:18 174:15	AM's 111:4	183:14	anti-competitive
29:5,6 39:10	airbrushed 150:12	ambit 169:17	analytical 120:8	5:19 6:2,4,5,9,10
41:17,18,19 98:11	akin 19:6	ameliorated 42:14	ancillary 53:2,9	6:20,21 36:6 39:1
108:19 157:24	ALAN 1:17	amend 24:14	87:5,25 117:14	39:4,12 40:4,21
160:14	albeit 97:14 123:5	amended 99:18	and/or 31:16 38:20	40:24 41:1 42:8

				1 age 203
42:11,13,21,23	appreciable 122:12	122:25 123:4	assist 28:5 39:19	attorney 146:6
53:8 58:22,24	appreciate 10:8	127:8	63:21 64:24 90:11	165:14
59:2,3 61:18,25	28:22,23 46:20	arrangement 45:10	177:4 190:18	Attorney-Genera
69:17 71:24 84:1	47:9 63:4 90:17	58:22 68:5 92:7	assistance 119:10	165:22 166:7
85:7 88:22 95:11	175:5	93:11 188:13	130:3 198:18	168:1
121:13 179:8	appreciated 77:17	189:9	associated 15:22	attracted 60:25
anticipate 40:17	151:24	arrangements 6:7	55:20	attractiveness
anticipate 40.17 anticipatory 39:18	approach 55:3	58:18 59:12,14	association 31:20	178:13
anticipatory 39.18 antithesis 150:5	66:21 112:15	94:13 113:15	81:14,18,22 84:4	attributable 189:23
anybody 19:3	115:4,21 118:1	115:2 121:11	84:5 116:16	190:15
67:11,12 131:4	119:8,9 120:8	162:23,24 163:6	143:14 188:9	attribute 147:18
136:14 138:9	156:21 172:7	197:20 198:9	association's 117:8	190:8
143:3 148:22			associations 84:3	
	approaching 61:25	array 102:17		attributed 147:5,24
160:16	appropriate 2:18 28:24	arrival 176:18	116:19,22	attributes 128:3
anyway 48:5 80:23 92:15 129:12		arrived 74:19 art 166:15	assuaged 42:14 assume 42:2 146:3	attributing 127:20 attribution 147:9
	approval 24:10			
151:12 161:1	approving 29:19	article 10:4 20:21	assuming 26:15 161:21	147:13 189:21
apparent 146:24	approximately 179:25	114:9,11 116:11		auction 4:24
Appeal 1:1,3 121:7		116:17 117:4	assumption 122:14	audience 50:13,18
134:1 165:6 167:2	April 137:24	118:11 146:1	122:18	51:8 157:13
167:4	archetypal 53:4	articles 16:10 20:11	astonished 188:24	augment 67:16
Appeal's 103:13	area 67:16 68:2,12	20:11,14,23 31:19	attach 28:23 119:1	August 141:16,23
appear 95:10 114:7	68:17 89:12 156:6	143:13,14,15,16	attack 40:21 95:19	authorise 145:5,24
174:4	156:22 157:22	143:16,21 188:9	attacked 193:25	authorities 77:22
appeared 1:17,19	areas 68:21 136:1	188:22	attacking 22:25	81:11,14 103:20
132:24	156:18	Asda 57:15	23:1,16 26:20	112:1 114:24
appears 130:16	argued 44:19 90:25	aside 70:5 198:16	27:2,2 33:4,4	144:13 165:11
169:7,15,18	argument 10:20	asked 24:18 65:11	36:11 38:21	authority 78:11
appendix 60:6	12:15 23:20 45:14	73:1 109:16	117:14	116:9 144:9
99:18 161:17	45:23,24 69:25	113:23 120:1	attempt 25:4 68:7	146:20,21,24,25
application 16:9	90:16 94:25 96:25	157:11 193:5	70:2,11 72:23	147:1,10 148:16
145:23	97:12 101:12	asking 20:24 21:2	126:2 132:5	149:2,9,13 188:12
applied 171:4	102:8 117:21	29:16 119:17	136:24 166:18	188:12,21 189:5
applies 17:18 26:16	131:1 137:14	147:16 156:8	197:13	189:19 193:23
32:21 45:23 113:9	161:20 165:5	158:6 173:11	attempted 123:18	autonomous
146:13 170:8	167:14 199:10	192:8	172:3	196:16
apply 16:8 18:4	200:13	asks 109:3,22 137:6	attempting 81:24	autonomously
30:1,9 38:19	arisen 15:2 84:14	150:1 199:25	155:2	196:1,11
39:15 88:12 148:9	197:7	aspect 16:5 149:14	attempts 78:15	available 65:24
196:17	arises 12:17 117:10	aspects 84:9	attend 141:1	107:24
applying 63:17	Arnold 161:10,12	assessed 42:20	155:18	average 112:7
133:5 197:6	arose 83:14 177:11	assessing 68:24	attending 138:15	avoid 139:14,19
appointed 187:24	187:12	126:7	attention 56:9	154:3 192:10
188:1,5	ARPA 112:6,10,13	assessment 43:19	109:6,12 119:13	avoiding 193:3
appointment 76:7	112:18 113:13	133:6 155:1 181:3	124:1	avowedly 93:15

				1 486 200
95:18	Bartlett's 160:7	116:7 117:24	123:20 132:11	134:5,13,14,15,17
aware 75:5 77:6	based 83:16 119:9	119:6	133:4 140:13	134:3,13,14,13,17
138:16 153:9	125:23 127:12	beneath 187:9	157:18 164:21	136:14,18 138:9
	128:20	benefit 24:19,23	184:18 192:4	138:17 139:20,24
В	basic 77:7,11	27:18,18,19,24	bits 83:10 103:15	141:7 142:8 150:5
b 40:19 62:9 164:24	103:21 176:20	30:23 36:20 65:8	108:22 132:15	150:6 151:6
169:25 171:2	basically 16:24	65:14	bizarre 48:5 51:14	152:23 153:5
back 7:5,21 8:2,22	117:20	benefits 8:7 9:2,3,7	bizarreness 55:17	154:5,10 155:11
9:11 13:16 16:24	basis 3:11 23:10	29:7 65:6,16	BKA 183:12	156:2 158:24
21:23 23:25 25:22	96:24 112:2	151:1	blank 193:7	boycotting 102:2,3
29:23 31:12,17	113:15 128:7,9	best 2:19 109:17	Bloomsbury 1:4	152:15 160:15
33:6 34:11 59:16	158:11 162:5	111:12 128:25	blue 71:8	boycotts 131:10
60:6 61:15 64:24	174:3,4,5	151:4 191:5 202:7	BNP 122:23 126:23	143:6
65:4 73:2 74:5	bear 21:19 78:1,3	202:9	board 24:6,10	branch 125:23
79:10,16 80:12	103:7 124:9 152:5	better 63:20 80:18	29:19 41:17 73:9	branches 43:10
86:19 88:7 90:15	175:25	89:12 184:10	75:17,20 76:2,8	111:7,8 169:9
118:23 139:20	bearing 63:2	186:12	76:21,21,23 77:1	180:1
141:16 147:5	bears 85:5 171:14	beyond 4:10 70:11	80:22 145:11,15	brand 162:3,15
149:17 154:22	176:24	70:12 72:8 91:22	145:19 147:23	169:9,11,14
158:6 178:20	Beaufoy 78:2	BIDS 59:12	155:22 157:23	195:24,25 196:15
backed 155:23	187:16	big 64:8 85:16 88:2	187:23,25 188:1,2	branded 163:2
background 82:8	Beck 165:12,16	95:14 110:6	188:5,19 189:5,16	brands 161:25
94:5	167:17 168:1	157:25	190:2 191:12,16	162:1,2,7,18,21
backs 41:19	becoming 20:19	bigger 183:20,25	191:21,22 192:21	163:5 170:11
bad 142:15 150:1,4	bed 154:25	184:2,2	193:20 194:20	breach 37:3
177:24 198:7	beef 59:9,10	Bilta 147:19	board's 191:16,24	breadth 62:2
BAGS 6:15 71:13	beginning 69:22	binary 102:2	bog 61:7	break 43:10,12
71:14 72:2 95:24	72:17 92:8 98:21	bind 27:23 29:21	bootstraps 161:20	54:22 55:11 59:17
103:8,9,10,13	109:7,8,13,23	143:10 145:4,24	borne 180:17	70:17 159:7,10,12
108:13,14,17	110:15 137:7	146:18	bottom 6:25 7:5 8:9	breaking 80:11
121:6,7 177:12,13	164:25 176:19	binding 188:13,22	8:16 16:10 101:16	BRIAN 1:9
178:3	185:20	189:6 193:22	109:2 137:4 151:3	bricks 18:8 19:2,7
balance 150:24	begins 30:19	binds 35:21	160:6 165:17	27:11 29:10,20
balanced 155:1	101:17	Birkenhead 133:13	166:10 190:24	31:5 45:3 46:2
Bancaires 97:24	begs 5:10	Bishop 50:11,21	bound 16:10 17:20	89:11 96:15,19
bang 52:3	behalf 1:17,19	51:16 52:7,18,19	75:11 147:3	105:20 175:12
Bank 144:19,20	27:14 142:20	61:5 63:3 64:11	196:25	brief 69:13
163:25	146:15,16,25	103:24 112:14	boundary 130:1	briefly 74:12
bar 82:6	188:14 191:12	126:1	Bowstead 144:14	104:25 108:22
bare 9:10 94:12	behaviour 186:2,5	Bishop's 50:23	144:17 188:9	120:19 149:17
126:3	188:25 189:4,16	104:1	box 35:1	153:6 177:11
barrier 95:20	behold 47:16 89:15	bit 20:20 41:16	boxes 147:16	198:20
121:20	believe 8:10 179:2	70:17 71:7 79:22	boycott 93:13	bring 7:21 124:9
barriers 95:23	believed 174:6	83:11 89:3 96:2	129:13,18,21	161:22 163:20
121:4	Bellamy 115:6,11	98:25 103:17	131:12 132:6	167:8,17,19

168:10,14,17,21	43:7 55:19 70:14	carefully 50:20	93:10,14 95:3,6	116:16 195:12
169:16,23,25	102:25 104:1	105:9	95:24,25 96:14,18	causal 129:5
170:13 171:1,11	128:14 143:23	Caroline 80:7	98:22 103:8,10,11	cause 113:16
171:12,17 172:24	150:22,25 158:21	151:14	103:13,23 106:21	163:20 165:9
173:1,20 175:3	177:23 178:6	carried 76:25 94:12	107:1,4,12 108:13	167:7,17,18
bringing 7:4 56:2	196:14	carries 52:12 192:4	107.1,4,12 108.13	171:12 172:24
			, , ,	
Bristol 82:11 83:8	businesses 146:17	195:2,11	114:19,23,25	caused 122:11
153:2 157:6	163:6	carry 34:10 85:2	115:3,19,19 116:5	127:13 158:17
British 144:19,20	busy 201:12 202:4	148:18	116:8,13 117:4,14	168:7
Britton 161:10,12	buy 45:8 86:11,24	carrying 57:11	117:16,22 118:4	causes 4:4 12:20
broad 3:8 23:11	112:6 114:11	77:9	118:19,20,22	36:6
Broadfoot 166:9	173:23	cartel 81:10 116:3	119:2 120:5,10,21	causing 202:6
broadly 22:17	buyer 85:14	189:8	120:23 121:7,14	cautious 61:24
brought 8:2 104:23	buying 87:3 88:1	cartels 189:15	121:25 122:2	CBE,QC 1:9
168:7,17 171:13	Buzzard 44:10	Cartes 97:24	124:24 125:1,1	cease 19:13 20:3,21
171:19,20 173:3	60:12	carve 41:18 196:17	129:10,11,16,17	21:1 34:1 172:16
185:25		carve-out 39:25	129:17,22 130:23	ceased 172:16
budget 48:18,23	<u>C</u>	40:1	132:4,6,16,17,24	ceasing 20:16,18
64:8 72:12,17	calculate 200:1	carving 174:17	133:17 134:12	cent 7:14 10:3
budgetary 50:2	calibre 63:14	case 1:1 2:16 3:16	136:12,18 140:20	23:12 24:8,10
build 69:2	call 7:8 82:12 96:13	6:9,15 8:22,23 9:9	145:6 146:9,12	26:13 29:19,19
builds 120:3	135:16 150:3,8	11:3,4 12:8 13:12	147:18 149:12	36:1 63:15 98:13
built 19:8	187:20 191:3	14:9,22 15:24	151:9 163:23,24	98:14,16 106:7
Bundeskartellamt	called 6:6 72:3 77:5	19:18,19 21:8	164:23 165:12,13	112:5 113:12,21
62:12	82:4 87:22 91:19	23:12 26:24 36:4	165:16 166:8,17	113:21
bundle 7:17 15:2	99:7 101:4 131:3	42:18,19 43:20,21	166:19 167:2	central 3:15,17
70:14 81:11,14	131:4,6 147:19	44:2 46:8,11,12	170:2,8 171:4	73:10
96:16 97:25 99:1	149:12 165:12	47:23 48:1 49:6	175:25 176:10	centre 151:9
99:18 103:12,20	166:9 187:21	50:7,13,23 51:14	177:19 178:12,15	CEO 189:11
105:5 107:5	calling 58:10	51:15 52:6,9,17	178:15 182:3,16	certain 15:11,18,21
111:14 112:12	130:18 184:12	55:15,18 56:15,16	183:16 184:19	24:9 28:9 29:6
114:24 115:7	calls 105:19	56:17,25 59:10,10	185:5,22 188:24	35:2 37:21 40:7,7
116:8 120:12	Cambridge 73:25	60:4 61:1 64:9	189:9,25 190:2,10	46:17 54:4 79:17
121:8 126:24	153:1 156:5,5	65:2,6,13,15,22	195:16 197:7,11	84:15 87:5 88:16
129:25 131:24	candid 179:17	66:1,11 67:5,7	201:9 202:3,22	189:24
132:22 133:14	candidly 179:14	69:10,21,22 71:15	cases 10:4,4 43:7	certainly 20:1 27:9
143:14 144:12,13	capable 53:8 94:24	74:11,12,14,15,25	53:2 55:7 90:2	27:21 28:1 29:24
149:14 150:13	118:11	75:1,23 77:16	92:10 94:8 114:9	31:5 33:1 58:12
151:12 160:3	capacity 142:18,20	81:10 82:1,9,16	114:16 116:4	94:23 95:13 98:1
165:11,13,17	care 50:22 76:1	83:25 84:2,21	165:9 166:25	106:9 155:17
190:23 191:25	115:22	85:6,12 86:2,4,10	167:15,16,24	189:17 193:18
194:2,6	careful 8:6 61:18	86:17 87:1,2,4,5	190:7	198:11
burden 8:25 65:9	62:5 79:17 84:21	87:13,17,19,22	cast 73:23	cessation 21:5 34:3
122:3 158:7	139:19 140:9	88:5,7,18,19,21	categories 65:22	cetera 41:3 83:8,8
business 7:11 18:22	194:18	89:8,15,19,24	caught 59:5 78:12	93:25,25 178:13
~ Willess /.11 10.22		07.0,10,17,47		75.25,25 170.15
	I	I	1	1

				Page 208
chair 188:17	Chapter 107:13	ahwanalagy 50:17	127.12 120.6 22	66:5 68:4 71:7
	characterisation	chronology 50:17	137:13 138:6,22 143:7 151:19	74:8 87:20 90:12
chairman 2:19 3:8		175:23,24 176:1,7 187:25		
3:11 5:10 11:7	53:18		154:8 191:1	92:6 96:8,9 97:12
12:10 13:20 14:1	characterised	chunk 95:14	clearance 182:15	101:12 103:15,16
14:7 21:24 22:4,7	185:12	churn 176:15,16,17	clearly 4:25 31:1	105:3 106:22
22:12,15 24:11,25	charge 111:24	circle 44:17	62:6 125:12 135:1	107:17,19 108:9
25:8 26:14,21	180:15	circling 184:7,8	136:17 142:18,25	108:20 110:9,12
27:4 28:2,5,22	charitably 110:13	circumstance 92:4	146:1	112:22 114:15
29:9,16 31:7,18	charts 59:18	circumstances 4:6	client 3:16,22 4:5	118:13 120:6,18
31:23 32:3 39:7	cheaper 91:13	27:23 71:24 84:15	4:16 5:6,11,20	122:10 124:3
39:14 42:1 49:3	cherry-picking	84:17 87:25 118:3	9:15,20 23:21	125:12 128:4
49:12,15,18,22	55:2	147:21,24 171:13	24:23 26:16 27:6	129:15,19 132:6
50:2,19 51:10	Chester 132:16,22	184:1 189:24	27:20 28:9 29:5	132:12 134:8
55:1,9 57:4 61:17	185:22	190:9 196:17	29:22 30:23 32:11	137:14,23 140:1
66:25 75:19 78:16	Chesterton's	198:6	33:7,9 35:12,21	152:4 158:15
82:4 84:10 90:10	159:25	citation 110:24	35:24 36:8,20	161:6,8 165:8
90:13 95:4 96:1	chief 74:17 144:7	cite 43:4 75:4 87:19	79:1 97:13 101:6	167:14 172:8
105:2 106:15	144:10	107:4 108:9,20	104:19 105:5,22	177:10 188:8
115:24 120:11	Child 115:6,11	cited 47:11 75:15	108:14 136:6	194:8 202:23,24
133:21 134:3	116:8 117:24	77:14 85:6 116:4	138:15 149:20	closings 15:4 23:21
142:17 147:2,8,14	119:6	149:12 167:16	158:24 172:9	51:4 52:12 58:16
147:17 148:7	chimes 62:11,12	City 132:16,22	176:17 198:8	59:21 60:25 74:1
159:8 165:1,21	Chitty 145:20	185:22	200:2 202:2	77:15 110:17
167:22,25 168:2	choice 46:1,2,4,5	claim 107:25	client's 4:19 31:12	186:23 199:19
177:6 189:21	92:22,23 96:7	claimant 1:12,17	33:22 60:5 98:7	club 8:2 72:7
190:10 198:20	101:7,20 102:1,5	185:5,6,7	99:25 102:13	CMA 5:3 14:5,11
199:16,20 200:24	103:1 104:6,10,17	claims 127:18	104:4,11,22	40:6 105:10,16,17
201:1,17,23	104:19 131:18	clarify 100:13	105:23 114:5	105:18
202:12,18,20	135:12 139:10	clarity 2:15	117:14 127:7	CMA's 28:19
chairman's 126:3	152:12 155:3	classic 118:7	200:3 202:5,11	104:24 105:4,12
challenged 196:4	158:2	clause 25:15 30:1,3	clients 5:7 10:9	co-opted 144:5
change 6:22 22:19	choices 46:18 73:4	30:7,20,21,22	14:2 107:20 108:4	coastal 195:4
22:23 24:5,16	73:5 102:17 191:2	31:3 44:19 53:5,6	140:9 152:23	cocktail 157:15
25:15,25 26:4	194:15	76:5 91:16 161:17	158:17	cocktails 157:17
27:7 28:10,11	choose 49:7 50:4	164:22 169:3,6,15	clients' 4:22	coffee 81:7
29:20 30:4 35:9	57:7,14 74:4	170:3 173:24	Clive 73:10 76:15	coherent 66:14
123:2 127:8,13	82:15 91:5 97:3	174:1 175:1,7	76:15 80:9 139:13	113:25 182:2
201:20	150:20,25 151:4	192:17	139:16,17 148:17	coherently 179:19
changed 23:2,14,15	194:25	clauses 30:16	148:19 150:3	colleagues 191:20
23:16 42:5,15	choosing 102:2,3	clear 5:14 9:12	192:24	collection 110:1
50:14	chops 112:14	10:1 11:7 25:12	clock 158:8	136:11
changes 23:9 127:3	chose 46:14 66:7	25:20 31:8 46:13	close 28:17 106:2	collective 5:24 7:20
127:17 139:21	chosen 14:23 40:18	51:7 62:25 79:21	183:22,24 198:4	13:13 27:15 74:10
changing 29:6	41:5 47:7 102:21	108:3 116:18	closing 2:11 3:13	78:24 84:22 88:24
chants 148:12	154:11 170:22	117:3 125:6 136:8	6:14 43:4 56:10	92:23 93:14,18
				, , , -
	•	•	•	•

				1 age 207
94:7,14,20 110:10	16:24 23:25 25:22	85:18 143:20	57:24 74:18 86:18	completely 6:17,20
110:13 112:21,23	29:23 30:15 31:12	144:24 145:1	93:11 186:10	11:5 18:8 27:12
112:24 114:8,10	31:17 33:1 34:13	161:18 169:10,12	competition 1:1,3	45:2 47:3 52:24
114:11 115:1	34:14,16 37:11	169:14 170:15	3:20 4:19,22 5:1,4	56:14,25 59:20
116:10,19 118:1	63:18 64:11,15,16	173:17,19 189:18	5:17 6:7,24 10:17	64:2 65:14 67:6
129:13,18,21	80:10 81:17	196:24,25 198:25	13:1,7,9,9,22 14:3	69:3 70:1 78:9
131:9 132:6 134:5	114:17 129:22	190:24,23 178:23	27:16 49:1,3,4,8	81:23 100:13
134:13,14,21	131:2 132:10	company 7:20	49:15,22 50:8,12	130:9 139:10
135:13,23 136:24	133:17 140:12,17	12:12,20 16:3	50:15,16 51:18,19	180:7 185:13
137:9,12,15,21	141:7 149:17	20:7,8 27:19	51:25 52:1,8,21	188:10 195:8,25
138:5,14,17,17,19	151:15 154:16	30:23 43:2 44:7	52:23 53:11,12,21	completeness 69:6
138:20 139:24			56:3,5 57:5 71:16	_
	158:7 160:17 167:13 194:25	59:12,13,13 72:3 143:9,23,25 144:8	71:21,22 77:7,12	compliance 169:25 175:4
140:3,4,7 141:2,6	comes 12:15 28:17	145:4,6,25 146:22	96:12,21 97:2,11	
141:17,21,24	64:24 79:10	145.4,6,25 146.22	97:23 100:1 101:3	complies 171:18
143:5,6 152:9,15	115:20 117:22	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		comply 16:10 17:4
152:22 153:5,7	comfort 101:24	149:7,8 164:8,9	101:5,9 102:5	170:15 172:13,16 173:21
154:5,10,14 155:6		164:13,14 169:24	103:24 104:3,7,22	
155:11 156:2,20	174:23	169:25 170:9,10	105:8 108:16	concede 27:21
156:23 158:23	comfortable 167:18	170:14,25 171:1,2	111:25 113:16	concentrated 121:3
185:19 191:2	comic 74:16	171:5,5 174:18	114:4 116:2,20,22	concepts 77:11
collectively 5:24	coming 12:18 80:12	175:3,4 188:14	117:5 120:21,24	concern 105:20
6:12 12:17 14:23	124:9 139:17	191:12 193:15	121:1,12,23 122:5	107:11 138:12,19
45:7 72:5 93:13	180:13	197:1 200:9	122:12 134:1	202:5
collectives 73:8	comma 15:16	company's 15:22	135:7 137:1	concerned 120:5
collectivity 69:14	commend 198:16	145:7 162:3	149:14 155:21	130:20 139:23
69:19,23 70:4	commercial 131:19	164:11	177:14,18,22	147:21 153:15
86:5 88:13 94:25	172:5 173:7,13	comparable 183:25	178:1,5,21 181:3	154:19 155:9
collude 186:6,12	Commission	comparative	182:11 195:10	158:1 159:25
colluding 149:25	121:14	112:10,13	197:21	169:21 172:20
186:14,20	Commission's	compared 63:8	competitive 45:4	179:6 190:11,19
collusion 73:18	118:15 128:25	183:24	47:24 54:2 102:11	concerns 2:15
74:12 75:3 81:19	commit 151:20	compelled 50:4	104:19 181:11	105:19,21 155:21
81:21 135:11	commitment	98:10 102:9	183:24 186:9	178:24 182:8,10
154:4	191:16,24	104:13,15	198:4	182:21
collusive 67:7,18	committed 33:10	compelling 132:19	competitively	concerted 74:11
68:1 77:24 78:23	152:20	135:21 138:7	104:10	136:6 151:6 185:2
185:16 186:2,5	committee 144:3,5	151:5	competitor 45:11	concerting 136:9
188:3,24 190:4	144:9	compete 3:23,24	competitors 74:23	concession 96:14
collusively 78:6	common 11:12	10:16 14:18,23,24	86:13 92:7,9,10	117:19 175:16
coloured 147:9	41:5 68:10,13	61:8 102:25 103:2	92:15 151:22	177:24
combination 16:24	98:9 144:16 146:4	178:10	complaint 166:11	concessions 117:23
102:20 188:17	166:15 167:6	competing 12:25	complementary	conclude 91:9
combined 44:1	172:6 173:7	48:3,4,14,22	57:22	128:7
63:7	commonly 14:10	49:23 53:19,22	complements 57:15	concluded 39:17
come 8:22 13:16	companies 85:17	55:24 57:8,19,21	complete 23:3 32:7	202:22

				1 480 210
conclusion 39:15	133:8	contend 4:1 18:7	23:22 27:1 32:23	194:19
99:8 122:13	considering 116:14	46:20 47:21 97:6	33:22 35:13	copy 11:23 12:7
171:10	121:22 140:7	contended 37:2	161:11 163:17	32:23 133:3 192:3
conclusions 128:22	considers 150:21	content 11:23 12:7	168:13	core 61:11,12 85:22
		182:18		85:24
concomitant 197:1	consisted 10:13,15		contradiction 80:5	
conditions 15:11	consistent 62:9,23	contention 199:14	contrary 33:2	corner 165:17
20:9,10 37:2 86:9	63:1 75:1 169:20	contentions 123:15	97:20 99:24	corners 20:1 34:17
102:1,7	170:2,3	contestable 180:25	102:15 103:8	Cornwall 153:25
conduct 75:5	consistently 108:5	181:4	104:9 108:11	corollary 5:8 6:1
132:21 138:16	consisting 144:3	contested 181:10	123:15 141:10	corporate 162:8
154:14	constituted 145:16	context 9:13 12:17	152:10	correct 20:4 22:6
confer 149:9	145:18	44:6 50:23 51:6	contrast 21:23	34:21 101:1
conference 201:9	constitution 145:8	54:11,16 59:8	30:17 31:1 71:13	112:15 114:21
conferred 144:9	constrain 99:16	71:15 80:6 95:13	72:2	120:8 173:17
conferring 149:1	constrained 104:8	97:16 98:5,6	control 63:24 64:1	correctly 188:16
confers 147:1	123:12 198:7	100:25 101:11	controlled 58:7	correspondence
confess 28:8	constrains 110:20	131:7 134:2	107:12	140:14
confidential 8:15	constraint 47:24	135:19 163:18	controversial 14:9	cost 5:24 64:3
confirm 99:22	99:10 122:15	187:13 190:15,23	convenient 105:1	66:14 69:11
confirmed 20:6	183:24 198:5	contextual 115:4	106:14	121:19 125:16
98:14 173:25	constraints 50:2	117:25 119:8	conveniently 128:2	126:8,11 127:5,17
confirms 107:1	construction	contingency 164:11	169:4	127:21,23 128:8
conjunction 58:9	161:11 163:17	164:16,19	convening 82:2	128:19 179:20
connection 138:4	170:19 175:7	contingent 164:6	conventional	costs 5:18,22,23
Connells 130:16	construe 119:2	continue 33:24	128:23	180:6
162:16 169:5	construed 174:17	continued 172:12	conversation 80:9	Council 132:16,22
171:24 173:9,23	consultant 72:22	continues 34:5	191:9	185:22
196:9 199:5	consultants 72:13	96:20 196:16	conversations 84:2	counsel 132:25
Connells' 131:8		continuing 194:23		133:19 166:23
162:18	consulting 156:13	S	convincing 186:17	201:13
	consumer 12:8	contract 17:5 19:8	cooperation 134:10	
conscious 155:23	65:22	24:17 27:6,24	cooperative 85:13	counter-factual 4:7
159:3	consumers 4:10,14	-	86:8,12 87:7,19	4:21 63:8 66:16
consensus 94:10	8:4 9:5 65:8,20	35:2 36:15,24	114:13 116:12,15	198:10
160:9	198:14	37:6,7,8,11 39:10	117:1	counterintuitive
consent 24:17,18	contact 135:20	39:16,17,20	cooperatives 86:21	52:25
26:13 35:14	153:13	161:19 163:8,8,15	coordinate 186:22	countermanded
consequence 10:19	contain 29:13	163:18 170:17,20	coordinated 134:20	8:20
168:16	contained 110:12	170:21 171:3	coordinating	counterparty 23:22
consequences	contemplated 35:3	172:3,17,20,21	101:19	countervail 85:21
41:21 171:15,21	160:16 197:6	189:6 200:15	coordination	countervailed
173:4	contemplating	contracting 23:7	134:11	89:25
consideration	169:15,18	37:19 163:4	cop 84:20	countervailing
16:13 64:4 121:16	contemporaneous	contracts 40:16	copied 136:16	85:14,25 86:23
140:3	83:14 108:6	172:13 188:22	141:25 142:9	89:21
considered 111:25	131:17 141:10	contractual 18:22	150:15 155:7	country 67:24
				•
	-	-	-	-

				1 480 211
68:10,22 73:9	56:22 86:17 98:3	28:15 30:10 43:8	data 44:24 45:17	175:20 177:3
83:6 135:14,24	103:12 115:1	54:12 70:9 98:11	45:18 46:12 61:23	185:12 186:22
Countrywide 60:15	116:14,18,20	111:10 124:5	62:7,8,23,23	187:9 197:5
172:14	117:3,7,7 118:25	127:11 131:1	63:20 64:10,16	death 70:2
counts 64:6 188:20	119:19,23,24	141:13 154:21	65:16 66:2,24,25	debate 140:22
couple 13:16 15:1	120:21,23 121:7	156:9 157:12	67:8 68:24 72:13	202:6
83:9,12 110:10,25	147:19 158:18	172:18 176:6	72:22 88:11	decide 78:21
114:16 188:6,7	159:13 165:6	180:11 194:10,17	104:15 128:20	101:21 155:15
195:17	166:23 167:2,3	196:8	180:12 181:21	166:21
courage 151:23	170:20 188:23	cross-examine 51:2	183:17	decided 95:7 157:4
courageous 152:2,8	court's 119:22	76:2 77:6	data-driven 46:15	167:1
course 2:20 4:3,9,9	court s 117.22 courtroom 179:12	crossed 92:3 93:10	date 30:12,15,20,25	deciding 61:18
4:17 5:2 6:8,13	cover 54:23 78:5,15	cumulative 43:12	33:11 76:19	134:20
7:13,25 11:2,17	169:8	70:17	159:21,21 161:18	decision 78:20 85:9
12:11 13:4,5 14:4	covered 163:5	cup 81:7	180:9	87:21 92:2,23
14:21 16:17 21:22	172:17	cup 81.7 curious 158:15	day 2:7,25 14:16	93:12,14 94:15,20
	Crabb 60:15	current 115:10,21	18:17 34:11 49:24	98:23,23 99:1
23:2,3 24:15 26:7 26:12 31:19 32:8	create 32:22 68:7	179:1 194:23	87:11 98:17,22	103:11,13 120:10
38:25 39:2,16	71:24 76:14 95:20	currently 19:19	100:3,9,22 108:7	123:8,10 124:18
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	95:22 191:5	151:22	108:24 126:21	131:19 132:1
40:21,23 42:6 44:2 48:5,19,19		curtain 149:5		
	created 13:13		156:10 196:5	133:15,18 137:5
50:6,11,24 51:2	32:22	Cusack 166:9	197:11	138:21 155:6,23
52:5 53:4,14,24	creates 52:22	customers 8:9 48:7	days 40:16 81:6	157:18 178:25
54:10 57:9 59:8	creating 51:25	97:4 102:18	201:14	182:5,7 185:18
60:10 63:2 73:10	53:10 85:25 89:21	cut 2:25	dead 112:3 170:16	188:3 190:4 191:2
74:15,25 75:1	193:13	D	deal 2:11 13:18	194:14
77:2,13 82:15	crikey 186:1	d'etre 85:15 87:9	24:15 34:10 54:25	decisions 61:25
85:11 86:10 87:1	criminal 167:12	87:10	85:19 88:9 96:23	82:14 93:3 94:7
87:18 89:1 90:10	critical 21:18 68:7	daily 108:24	97:22 99:12 106:6	152:2,8 157:2
92:16 95:23 96:4	69:14,19,23 70:4	dam 80:11	106:22 123:7	166:23 191:13,14
97:21 103:3,4	70:11,12,20,25		126:10 129:12	deemed 145:5
105:10 106:11	72:1 73:12 88:8	damage 4:4,10 46:22,25 158:20	136:2 141:19	deeply 61:11
117:15 125:4	88:10,14 93:6	199:24 200:1,1,2	142:5 157:25	defence 58:21 59:7
128:12 134:11	94:25 135:2 157:9	200:12	159:2,4 161:8	99:18 142:3
140:17 141:9,20	191:5		173:9 175:11	184:22
146:23 147:2	critically 42:25	damaged 181:2	177:9 201:10	Defendant 1:14,19
151:24 158:6	71:18	198:3	dealing 24:25 96:22	defendants 132:25
166:1 167:12	criticised 66:22	damages 173:15	99:7 145:6 164:2	defended 66:13
170:2 178:8	69:8	199:8,23	166:24 167:10	defensible 40:6
184:19,22 186:24	criticism 53:25	damaging 179:24	187:5 195:18	define 22:8,16
187:14,23 189:15	61:23 67:10,11	197:16 198:1,13	202:7,9	defined 17:2,16
194:10,17,20	158:15	danger 18:12	dealt 24:9 78:6	22:5 30:3,20
198:11	criticisms 54:4	Danish 95:6 118:24	88:13 111:9	171:9
courses 72:6	cross-appeal 165:5	118:25 119:18	122:18 129:2,14	Definitely 44:23
court 48:1 50:7	cross-examination	dare 115:14	150:14 175:11,18	definition 17:12,17

				1 486 212
25:4,10 26:25	design 126:16	differentiation	disappears 80:15	divided 169:13
28:19 31:17 33:18	127:14	102:16	disclosed 67:14	dividing 93:9,18
39:21 40:6 53:7	designed 100:19	differently 163:2	disclosure 61:22	divisions 143:19
161:16 174:17	desire 96:5,5	difficult 41:7 71:23	67:9 68:18,19	divorce 13:6
181:5 201:21	140:23	96:7 128:22	73:23 77:3 80:19	divorced 82:3
definitive 202:10	desired 168:10,21	difficulties 24:2	158:14,16,19	doctrine 39:20 53:9
degree 88:20,21	despite 129:24,25	47:21 113:16	discreet 74:3	146:8
103:24 177:22	131:8 158:14,18	114:4	discretion 26:2	document 17:17
178:4	158:19	difficulty 56:6 79:4	discuss 115:20	20:1,15 29:8
delegate 144:2	detail 43:8 129:23	84:17 93:20	discussed 141:14	37:16 47:5,13,15
146:2	detailed 119:11	165:10	150:8 158:2	56:20 60:8,9 79:5
delegates 145:12	detain 184:17	diffusely 153:3	192:13	79:23 108:6 109:4
Delegation 144:1	detained 190:1	Diffusion 149:12	discussing 2:24	120:20 122:19
delete 25:11 29:20	detects 127:13	dig 98:25	78:24 112:22	123:17 125:15
deliberate 68:7	determine 98:4	diluted 82:19	142:7	149:19 152:17
deliberately 6:22	determined 40:22	dilution 93:4	discussion 138:17	160:6 169:2 173:7
43:4 54:2,13 73:9	developed 184:19	direct 5:6 76:20	138:20 141:1	176:3,8,25 189:25
76:3 86:14 93:15	developing 125:14	93:7 97:16 111:20	144:24 156:20	190:17 192:16
190:3	development 59:9	145:14 191:21	164:23	documents 7:11 8:6
deliver 151:1	device 177:21	192:21	discussions 74:3	43:1,14 44:9
Delphic 119:3	Devon 94:9 153:1	direction 27:25,25	84:7,8,22 138:23	47:11 54:12,15
demanding 24:7	153:15,21 155:5	63:1	142:21,22 143:11	56:20 58:14 59:23
111:6	dialling 73:2	directions 24:24	153:10 160:4	59:25 60:23 61:3
demonstrably	difference 36:4	32:10,11,13 38:9	disguised 116:3	70:8,10 75:14,24
197:13	39:7,23 58:25	38:10 143:21	dismissed 58:12	76:14 79:24 93:7
demonstrate	66:15 81:5 178:10	directly 76:25	disorderly 154:22	94:6 98:12 129:24
123:24 129:5		82:16 111:22	· ·	
	different 11:15		dispose 38:18	130:23,25 131:17
demonstrates	20:15 24:4 25:2	130:16	dispute 83:13	139:15 143:13
53:25 181:19	33:4 41:11 43:14	director 80:22	121:24	152:5 176:7,10
demur 185:24	57:18 63:6 67:7	140:16 142:4,13	disputes 35:19	184:16 187:6
denied 19:22 20:9	69:3,16 71:15	142:19 143:1,2	disrupt 6:22	188:6 190:22
20:10	103:17 111:16	145:22 146:13	disseminate 76:4	192:11 193:4,13
denies 82:21	140:2 159:22	147:17,18 148:1,2	disseminated 73:14	197:13
denigration 44:12	162:20 163:1	148:2,3,5,10,12	dissemination	doing 6:19 11:23
59:18	166:25 169:11,11	148:12,16 155:17	74:22	12:1 13:23 45:5,6
depart 163:14	169:12 183:14	188:11,19 193:20	distance 77:21 84:6	45:10 48:21 59:2
172:2	185:13 190:13,14	directors 75:17,20	84:25 108:12	75:9 81:24 85:15
depending 147:21	191:7 194:4	94:3 143:17,24	distancing 78:13	85:15,21 88:24
depends 97:22	200:15,17	144:1,2,4,5,5,10	91:25 149:3	91:14 93:16
148:19 201:7	differentiate	145:4,10,17,17	195:13	113:24 128:13,15
derived 125:20	101:10 102:12,14	191:10,17 192:18	distinction 31:8	148:4,11 151:22
described 16:18	differentiated	193:16	78:16 93:17	191:5 195:8 200:5
68:3 110:14	107:22	disadvantage 186:9	distinguishes 95:24	200:7,20,21
130:13	differentiating	disappear 60:10	distributed 8:3	dominant 107:11
describing 124:8	102:23	83:3	ditch 60:1 79:20,20	121:2,19 181:8
describing 127.0	102.23	05.5	411.00.1 / <i>7.20,20</i>	121.2,17 101.0
	I	I	I	I

door 81:5	40:19,20,24 71:4	43:2,24 44:15,20	109:21 117:17	emerged 185:10
doubt 31:15 96:4	87:8 200:8,14	44:21,21,24 45:14	123:2 129:3 142:2	emerging 121:17
105:9 137:16	duty 164:4,14	46:13,21 47:10,16	156:3 157:16,20	Emmerson 76:10
140:14 164:14	dynamic 48:14	47:18 61:18 62:1	158:5 162:12	78:2 80:19 138:14
173:1	uynamic 40.14	62:1 69:17 71:24	174:5 175:17	140:18,21 141:1
doubtful 145:10		71:25 75:6 90:19	198:10	140.18,21 141.1
	earlier 9:12 21:10			187:16 192:8
doubtless 66:22	33:7 65:4,18	96:11,14 107:8	Electrotechnical 81:10 189:1	eMoov 27:16
69:4	182:17 192:17	117:6,11,18,21		
Douglas 76:22	early 135:4 166:14	118:19,20 121:11	Electrotechnicals	emphasise 125:13
downplay 124:7	earn 62:17	121:13 122:5	83:24	emphasises 139:12
downright 48:5	earth 52:21 53:21	128:11 134:14	elementary 23:25	emphatically 86:13
downstream 4:14		135:8 162:17	77:11	empirical 123:21
4:17 5:9 8:3,8	130:8 186:1	164:13 172:22	email 60:2,17 79:15	123:23 124:7,14
97:9	easier 14:9 87:23	175:14 176:19	79:15,16,18 80:9	124:20 125:3
DPG 160:11,17,18	134:15 150:18	179:10,23 182:7	81:1 82:13 83:2	128:19 129:4
draw 31:8 56:9	152:1 186:22	197:16,23 198:9	83:14 105:17	183:8,15
109:6,12 124:1	easiest 150:19	201:20	136:15 138:7	employed 56:24
128:22	easily 100:20	effected 25:15	139:17,22 140:13	128:24
drawn 9:10	176:21	effective 121:1	140:19 141:23,25	employee 142:9
drew 78:17 119:13	East 67:19,20	effectively 17:14	142:3 150:7,11	189:22 190:8,11
drinks 82:23	68:12 73:24 76:11	44:3 67:22 80:18	151:15 152:13,19	employees 94:4
drive 194:23	76:12 80:6,19	85:16 89:15 90:6	154:15 155:5,10	enabled 102:16
driven 127:7	92:14 136:5,7	95:15 97:7 101:7	155:12,13,20	enabling 108:16
driver 126:4	137:25 142:7	102:1 180:25	156:1,7 157:6,7	enacted 107:11
drivers 127:16	149:22 152:1,17	198:11	157:22 160:7	encapsulates 14:22
driving 65:23	152:23 153:2	effects 5:8 6:2,9,10	174:7 191:4	encourage 190:4
137:18	157:25	9:3 36:4,6 39:17	193:25 194:6,6,11	encouraged 156:20
drop 101:23 136:9	easy 5:13 39:15	39:18,18,20,21	emailed 139:4	encouragement
138:21 140:23	61:1	40:10,11 42:1,3,7	152:17	73:17 79:21
141:11 142:7	Easyproperty	42:13 43:19,20,21	emails 80:24 131:2	encourages 81:19
151:23 176:4	27:16	44:2 45:1,24 46:8	132:3,10 136:10	encouraging 93:1
195:5	eat 96:5	46:11,15 66:11	136:11,17,19	179:7 201:24
drop/remain	eating 94:14	68:24 88:22 89:7	137:7,9 138:12	endeavour 165:24
136:25	echo 122:2	89:7,14 96:18	141:10,12 142:6,9	166:1
dropped 118:22	economic 7:3 63:14	97:24 116:22,24	149:19 150:2	Enders 62:20
dropping 83:17,18	68:24 98:5,6	117:5,22 118:21	151:8 153:6,16	122:22 124:25
136:17 141:5	100:25 115:4	120:5,9 129:9,10	154:20 158:1	enemy 130:19
150:4 153:22	119:9 171:15	178:15	159:20 175:23	enforceable 145:22
157:10	173:4	effluxion 34:18,21	Emanuel 130:12	enforced 172:9
due 4:9 23:2 40:20	economist 180:22	efforts 129:25	emasculated 171:3	engaged 130:17
40:22	economists 128:24	130:13	embellished 93:25	190:13
duopoly 47:14	edition 115:11	eight 161:6	embellishments	engaging 186:2,5
54:17	effect 4:18 5:6 6:21	either 28:15 39:4	93:23	188:3
duration 17:25	10:7 27:23 39:4,8	58:11,25 102:9	embodied 128:25	English 143:9
18:3 21:13 40:18	40:4 42:12,21,23	104:11,17 105:21	emerge 42:22	enhanced 124:23

				1 480 211
125:2	125:1 127:7 129:6	93:25 178:13	evils 61:16	excluding 7:2 45:11
enormous 129:25	130:20 177:17	European 75:1	ex 126:2	exclusion 89:12,14
enquiring 76:10	180:4 197:12	117:7 189:9	exact 18:11 60:13	exclusionary 95:16
enquiry 95:22	enumerated 26:4	event 4:15 21:7	60:14 182:9	exclusive 13:17,18
ensure 114:13	Environ 156:6	38:12,15,19,24	exactly 5:2 35:23	88:24
163:21 164:2,4,12	envisage 201:8	58:12 61:5 63:10	43:15 60:11 74:2	exclusively 114:8
172:23 202:15	equality 178:12	66:21 81:2 105:22	83:21,21 89:5	exclusivity 16:15
enter 16:19 18:23	equally 2:13 121:21	112:21 136:19	147:11,15,20	72:10 87:2 88:4,4
36:8 52:23 176:18	187:15	141:7 143:10	177:12 179:9	88:9,14,18,19
179:7 188:13	equity 62:21	146:18 157:4	180:5 186:13	89:5 90:1 95:5,10
189:6	183:14	191:20	196:10,17 198:21	107:1 150:19
entered 36:2,5	equivalent 166:13	events 142:11	examination	171:18 184:24
101:6 168:14	errors 112:16	eventually 83:18	120:24 181:23	executive 142:9
entering 16:13 17:4	escape 35:13	everybody 80:15	182:12	144:7,10 148:2
29:7 56:13 61:8	116:23	everyone's 18:20	examine 97:23	executives 74:18
61:11 85:7 188:22	especially 59:4	evidence 3:19 4:8	examined 120:21	exemption 8:22,23
enters 189:8,12	143:22	5:14 7:25 8:5,5	example 8:10 35:16	56:16 64:25 65:2
enthusiastically	essential 166:20	9:24 18:10 30:9	37:12 47:12 53:4	117:15
130:17	178:15	42:12,20,25 43:22	57:9 66:25 68:16	exercise 143:24
entire 27:13	establish 9:1,2,4	44:24 45:1 46:14	76:7 79:6 80:3,7	exercised 104:19
entirely 25:8 55:2	established 5:1	46:15 47:4 51:7	82:11,22 83:1	146:4
130:7 139:25	7:25 8:4,5 9:6	51:15 56:12 57:10	89:6,9 92:14 94:9	exerted 47:24
155:20 160:4	47:17 65:16	59:1 62:2,6 65:10	121:2 126:21	exist 103:22 178:16
167:18 169:19	estate 3:20 4:11,14	65:11,17,24 67:9	131:24 158:22	existence 121:4
199:8	4:15 5:2,5,7,15	67:17 68:11,24	169:11 172:11,17	152:14
entirety 113:10	7:7,8,19 9:14	69:4 70:8 79:3	176:2,14 186:15	existing 21:5 27:24
entities 12:25	11:11 12:3 13:7	80:5 82:24,25	examples 65:7	expanded 25:10
entitled 3:1 46:10	13:10,14 14:1	83:20 99:20	73:23 126:15	expect 6:19 179:14
134:23 156:11	17:11,12 18:9	100:24 104:13	195:9	expedited 67:14
197:4 200:13	22:2,4,17 25:4,6	108:1,3 122:17,24		202:3
entity 174:19	25:10,13 37:7	123:16 124:4,9,10	126:23	expense 60:1
entrant 52:22 72:3	48:9,10,12 49:5	126:18,25 131:3,5		experience 124:6
110:5	50:3 78:20,23	131:7,11 132:9,10	197:15	182:14 189:17
entries 83:10	89:9 93:11 96:12	132:19 133:10	exchange 14:17	experienced 124:16
entry 10:5 17:10	96:22 97:9 99:21	134:25 135:16,22	100:8 138:10	expert 4:8 9:9
43:9,17 47:3 48:1	100:24 105:8	136:20 138:7	151:10 152:13	43:22,24,25 44:19
50:9,17 53:7	111:5 118:22	142:10 148:20,21	153:18 174:7	46:15 51:10 64:7
56:23 61:1,15	122:23 125:19	151:5 154:4,7	exchanged 149:20	65:16 66:7 198:12
70:13,18 71:21,23	126:6 131:13	155:11 160:2	exchanges 155:5	expert-driven
72:8 95:20,23,25	142:20,21,22	166:21 179:10	excited 151:10	45:17
98:7 99:25 104:4	146:17 155:14	180:10 184:15	exclude 27:15	expertly 44:4
104:11,22 108:16	157:13 169:8	185:23,25 186:4	excluded 7:6,13,15	experts 14:11 44:25
113:20 114:5	198:8	196:2 197:25	86:13,14,15 87:16	64:20 72:12
121:5,19 122:11	Estates 136:16	evidential 134:4	89:10	expires 33:22
123:3 124:17	et 41:3 83:8,8 93:25	142:2 158:7	excludes 87:2	expiry 22:1
				r J
	•	•	•	•

				1 450 213
explain 62:6 65:1	extremely 67:20	146:10 166:19,25	fatal 18:8 19:12	fine 13:20 70:20
91:18 106:8 122:9		181:21 183:23	24:1 38:16,22	71:10 167:19
123:22 150:3,17	F	185:9 197:7	125:10 127:19	193:10
155:22 170:1	F 111:14	factual 45:17 66:10	fatality 55:15 56:8	finger 17:5,8
explained 92:18	F1 99:1 112:12	79:3 119:1 172:5	favoured 141:5	128:18
110:3 126:1 127:1	Fabric 79:7	189:24	favourite 178:20	finish 38:6 41:7
128:9 141:12,13	facade 80:18	failed 199:7	favourites 179:12	65:1 85:5 91:7
170:6 179:18,19	face 41:15 48:14,25	failing 84:25	feast 28:9	175:22 193:24
180:16	118:6 145:14	fails 70:6 152:24	feature 51:14 52:3	195:22
explaining 92:21	faces 125:5	failure 37:1 200:3	52:7,20 54:7	finished 159:5
155:18	facie 179:15	fair 9:4 37:24 55:1	90:25	finite 48:18,23
explains 98:3	facilitate 85:24	65:19 154:8,24	features 68:8 90:22	firm 132:1 137:4
112:16 137:2	190:3	182:20	121:19 126:5	153:23 161:25
153:23 180:5	facilitated 93:15,16	fairly 49:1 50:11	189:9	162:2,4,20
	94:20 152:24	65:21 92:18		firms 107:12 131:9
explanation 127:22 128:2 182:2	facilitates 81:18		February 2:1 fee 125:22	
	facilitating 84:25	115:12 122:18		131:11,14 172:11
explanations 92:1	85:3 92:23,25	126:20 130:12	feedback 140:22 141:4 195:4	172:12,15,15 first 3:14 5:12 13:5
explore 151:14,17	94:13	175:19 189:12 201:8,12		
explored 31:4	facilitation 73:16	,	feel 25:22 55:5	14:16 15:8,12,20
exposed 4:20,23	facing 145:2	faith 145:6	fees 10:22 66:7	15:23 21:6 22:22
137:2	fact 10:4 43:21,23	fall 24:12 25:21	162:5	23:14 30:22 34:8
exposes 52:16	45:18 48:15 52:10	26:1,3,9 34:2	feet 27:9 28:1 161:5	38:6 58:5 60:10
exposition 91:23	54:10 61:20,24	41:19 59:16 125:7	felt 39:21 45:15	62:14 63:25 70:7
express 18:2	62:1 65:12 67:8	125:8 176:7	98:9 102:8 104:13	70:14,21 71:14
154:13 184:10	67:10 70:10 71:20	fallback 41:2	104:15	79:3 80:17 96:22
185:15 197:15	72:19 75:21 94:1	falls 41:15,23 92:17	fifth 144:18 186:8	98:7 103:10
expressed 152:9	104:18 109:19	125:1,2,4,4,7	fight 174:7,12	107:14 108:25
expressing 155:3	116:3 117:5 119:6	falsely 60:25	figure 8:15 106:7,8	111:14,17 112:11
expressly 8:1 75:16	129:1,25 130:6,22	familiar 129:2	111:11 113:21	114:2,16,23
178:2,3 191:22	130:24 131:8	161:12	179:25 180:22	117:11 125:7,8,16
extend 81:16	135:18 136:13	fantastic 52:3	figures 63:3,4,18	126:8 127:1 132:5
extending 25:12	137:11 140:5,20	far 11:17 33:20	112:10,13	132:16,22 136:3,4
extensive 158:14,19	142:13 143:1	46:23 47:1,1 75:9	file 56:21	136:15 138:2
extensively 122:19	148:5,15 149:7,10	77:16 84:22 90:17	final 88:6 95:17	141:1 142:16
122:22 125:12	161:20 167:13	90:20 91:6,8	152:17 161:2	143:12,13 146:12
extent 21:25 22:8	168:7 170:16	92:16,17 93:21	191:8 195:2,17	153:17 159:20,22
27:7 61:17,22	176:23 177:17	112:5,20 120:5	196:19 197:10	159:25 162:9
65:22 75:21	178:24 180:13	143:6 148:21,21	finally 109:15	166:11 174:10
110:20,21 124:11	187:17 197:22	149:1,25 151:5	173:6	175:3 178:23
extract 6:14 115:5	fact-led 46:15	153:15 155:9	find 8:11 17:7,24	179:13 190:22
144:14 161:23	factor 133:6 189:10	158:1 181:17,25	54:24 77:18 107:8	196:3
extracts 108:25	factored 64:4	182:6,18,24,25	122:1 156:12	fit 72:11 86:25
122:22	facts 44:1,3 46:12	fashion 187:5	177:2	144:6
extraordinary	65:16 70:23 77:4	fast 52:11	finding 84:4 189:10	Fittings 81:10
158:21	05.10 /0.25 //.4	faster 59:7	finds 81:1	189:1
			<u> </u>	

				1 486 210
five 3:25 9:18 18:20	115:18 124:1,13	193:15	35:24 36:8,13	158:15 163:10
18:23 19:3,11	162:22	forwarded 155:16	43:18,24 45:22	165:11,13 167:14
21:13 30:9,21,25	footnoted 116:7	157:8	46:2,5 53:12	177:10,20 178:15
31:5 33:11,21	forbearance 32:25	foul 41:23 92:17	68:23 69:1 87:21	182:3 188:8
34:23 37:19,21	force 4:7 28:8	found 9:24 17:13	87:23 90:2,14,15	196:24 198:12
40:21,23 41:8,17	29:10 89:22	30:1,2,16,21 31:3	91:15 92:9,12,20	200:13
42:24 43:3,17	137:18	32:17 39:3 41:1	93:8 94:14,19	friends 11:13 38:17
44:18 52:9,10,11	foreclosed 89:10	71:20 74:25	95:2 96:7 97:15	87:17 90:5 107:19
55:1,9,25 56:1	113:2,18	100:20,23 177:16	106:3 111:2	107:25 114:6
106:11 159:8	foreclosing 95:15	185:17	118:23 119:12,17	134:7 135:10
186:11	foreclosure 89:6,7	foundation 58:6	120:1,4 148:15	151:16 153:15
five-year 18:13	89:13	178:14	159:15 182:13,17	155:9 156:7 165:8
35:3,4,5 36:15	forensic 194:8	foundational 7:11	183:2 193:1,3,7	167:16
37:6,7 42:5,6,9	foreseen 75:11	61:6	193:10 202:15	front 115:9
44:14,17 54:18	forget 76:19 95:18	founded 133:9	Freeman's 26:8	fronts 178:11
72:21 197:18	99:12	founding 155:22	181:16	full 5:21 18:6 25:11
200:16	forgive 79:18	four 3:25 8:17,19		30:7 53:12 77:3
	<u> </u>	*	freestanding 16:5 34:13	
fixed 48:23 125:21	forgotten 96:13 form 49:3 57:5	9:18 19:25 34:17		80:22 91:24 107:1
125:21		40:25 65:19 70:24	Frew 4:23 100:2	fully 66:13 194:10 195:20 202:12
flat 41:15 80:4	70:4 88:24 89:2	95:22 109:1 125:5	friend 6:14 24:2,16	
flaw 38:16,22	134:10 157:24	125:9,16 159:20	32:5,6,6 58:1	function 114:13
flaws 125:9	164:5 169:7	177:12 186:11	59:20 64:25 67:12	147:14,15
flew 74:19	forma 23:9	fourth 18:25 99:14	104:2 118:24	functioning 72:25
flex 184:3	formal 32:16,22	128:17 135:17	122:3 123:14	117:1
flexed 43:13	148:9	186:7	129:13 132:24	functions 116:12
Flint 155:16,19	formed 60:20 62:9	fracturing 93:5	137:13 141:3	146:2
160:8	83:21	framed 147:9	154:6 158:5	fundamental 26:23
floated 106:7	former 150:9	framework 18:22	160:23 165:25	47:21 56:6
flow 154:22	forms 185:1	Francis 172:13	171:23 179:4,11	fundamentally
flukes 67:18	formulate 42:1	Frank 155:13	180:20 183:4	29:1
fly 95:7	formulation 182:17	frankly 3:25	185:21,25 186:21	funded 58:7
focal 186:24	Forrest 131:15,15	188:12	187:4	funder 137:17
focus 34:10 59:21	196:8	free 25:22 86:20	friend's 5:16 8:24	further 2:10 5:8,9
84:18,21 110:19	Forrest's 196:2	102:25 145:7	23:20 39:25 47:22	6:13 12:18 14:1
follow 10:18 23:4	Forster 136:15	freedom 97:3	48:15 53:14 54:15	19:12 26:6,7 35:7
followed 43:10	forth 70:5	freely 10:16 60:13	55:15,18 56:7	38:2 47:19 79:15
105:17	forum 81:20,20	Freeman 1:9 9:11	58:8,16 63:21	86:16 90:11 93:25
following 40:3	84:7,24	9:20 10:1,8,13,18	64:6,11 65:5	95:23,23 110:25
98:18 122:9 123:2	forward 8:14 21:14	10:24 11:1,21	67:22 68:14 96:25	118:17 134:13
123:3,7,22 170:4	38:17 43:7 44:2	12:1,5,13,22 13:2	97:11 100:2	138:2 139:7 149:8
195:4	46:8,10 60:14	14:16,20 19:13,16	101:12 110:9,12	153:13 164:21
follows 167:21	64:12 76:3,9 90:5	19:23 20:3,11,14	110:16 114:14,24	165:20 170:6
168:3,4,5	131:10 153:14	20:16,20,24 21:9	118:9,13 125:10	177:4,19 181:24
foot 115:16	188:8 191:11,17	33:6,17,21 34:1,5	129:10 139:21	184:25 185:14
footnote 105:4	191:23 192:20	34:19 35:9,12,19	149:18 157:7	191:15 198:18

				8-
199:13,20 201:8	88:14,15 89:16	157:4 177:24	157:21 159:1,3	142:23 148:25
future 39:18	119:20 139:19	181:24,25 182:25	161:13 175:1,11	149:6 153:3,21
	151:14,17 168:23	186:7 200:19	175:16,18 179:2	156:24 157:24
G	GHL 3:24 4:10	goes 3:20 6:13	187:6 190:17	159:23,24 160:20
G 185:17	162:15 173:9,11	19:11 32:12 35:9	192:12 195:13	161:16,18 162:16
gain 194:24	200:18	35:20 52:12 59:16	good 2:4 23:15	163:3 170:7 171:9
game 47:18	gist 79:8	65:4 75:9 77:16	58:17,18 61:3	171:18,24 172:1
Gascoigne 1:14,14	give 16:8 55:7	81:21 86:15 92:8	66:25 78:8 79:21	173:21 174:17
3:16 10:9 15:5,24	73:20,21,22 76:7	92:16 108:11	85:18 87:17 95:9	190:24 192:21
17:3 19:21 40:2	79:6 95:9 107:2	115:25 148:21,21	115:6 116:19	194:14 195:19
96:10,19 97:14	107:13 126:14	149:7 154:15	119:5 124:23	196:21
102:6 106:10	128:1 131:5,6	161:23 179:20,21	129:8 130:20	grouping 45:5 60:5
122:4 125:10	150:3 155:24	180:7 181:17,18	133:11 143:12	groupings 73:12
129:8 130:3,6,15	170:19,22 191:15	181:24 182:6,11	145:6 148:7 153:4	groups 55:23 73:8
130:22 131:6,18	191:23 200:11	182:18,18,24,24	158:23 187:17	92:19 134:24
131:22 132:2,18	given 29:17 48:22	185:8 191:15,19	195:11,12 202:1	146:16 162:9
132:20 136:12	51:15 62:1 68:13	going 7:1,22 8:3,15	Gordon 76:23	186:6,7
137:7 138:6,18	79:22 102:1	8:22 13:16 16:21	gorilla 184:2,8	grow 70:11
141:21 142:2,12	107:10 113:13	16:24 19:2 22:20	gosh 195:7	growing 11:18
152:6 154:12	122:6 134:17	23:25 27:24 28:23	Gottrup 13:17 85:6	48:19,20
158:12,22 162:14	143:21 154:14	34:7,23 36:16	85:11 86:19 89:20	growth 44:15 135:5
168:13 169:5	158:16 160:22	37:9,15,18 38:19	90:4,6 114:17	guessing 128:12,14
171:14,16 172:25	175:9 184:10	44:6 48:13 52:12	115:5,20 116:6,9	guidelines 40:7
173:5,15,19,23	198:17	54:6,9,21,22,23	118:1,24 119:5,8	110:16 111:1
174:9,13,20	gives 15:15 30:23	54:24 55:6 56:8	gradations 22:12	117:25 118:15
195:23,24 199:1,4	103:18 106:4	57:3,25 63:24	granting 146:5	129:1
199:7	122:5	65:1 66:19 68:21	grasp 119:24	
gather 130:2,14	giving 80:2 164:11	71:5,20 74:6	grasped 104:2	H
general 23:12 24:8	167:3	75:18 76:9,11	grateful 3:12	H 132:17 133:13,13
69:1 121:17 136:5	glad 71:10	77:8 78:10 80:23	115:23 134:4	134:1 185:17
146:8 156:25	Glentree 79:12	82:7 85:1,5 88:7	great 32:7 34:10	186:16
167:5	Global 147:11	89:19 90:15 91:6	43:8 50:22 72:4	H1 130:23 160:3
General's 107:4	glove 13:11	92:17 93:21 94:5	75:25 113:3	H10 105:5
165:14	go 13:2,11 18:11	94:7 95:7 97:25	greater 127:6	H18 130:23
generally 108:14	21:23 24:6 26:11	99:5 100:10	Green 133:19	H2/852 131:24
114:9 175:24	33:6 37:9 43:8,13	104:24 105:23	ground 11:12 53:6	H2/979 83:9
generated 7:19	47:18 55:4,6 58:4	106:6,8,10,12,23	77:10 78:6 98:9	H4/2080 143:15
generics 68:9	72:8 77:21 83:17	107:14 108:8	groundswell 23:11	H5/2751 138:11
gentlemen 54:21	90:20 91:7 95:8	114:17 116:13	group 12:24 48:7,8	139:1
71:19 75:22 147:3	98:1 99:12 106:24	118:23 119:18	48:24 60:18 68:6	H7/3977 149:21
187:7 197:10	107:7 109:9 114:6	122:7 123:19	76:19 78:17 79:7	H7/3987 151:11
geographical 136:1	119:17 122:2	129:12 133:14	79:7,11,25 80:3	H7/3994 150:13
get-outs 172:4	129:23 133:14,15	135:25 136:18	82:4,13 84:10,16	H8/4125 155:12
getting 45:7 62:15	139:20 141:16	140:16 142:4	92:2 93:3 94:13	Haart 162:24,25,25
82:20 85:12,18	149:15 150:2	148:7,8 149:4	94:21 141:19,19	163:3,9

half 78:15 176:22	81:6 180:8 194:2	91:18 92:10,14,25	heading 16:2 30:18	165:10 166:1
195:9	happening 164:16	93:9 94:17,23	115:11 121:11	167:9
Halman 1:14,14	happens 6:3 17:17	95:3,12 96:1	144:16 159:19	hold 146:23 169:1
3:16 10:9 15:24	36:14 73:3 168:6	97:19 100:9 101:4	173:7	holding 144:21,23
17:3 40:2 96:10	197:4 202:15	105:3 107:17	heads 140:8	146:22,24
96:20 97:14 102:6	happy 2:17 8:17	109:3,22 112:22	health 196:13	holds 159:16
106:10 122:4	14:19 18:16 26:6	114:24 117:16	heard 99:20,21	hole 16:2 151:2
130:3,6,15,22	55:2 182:19 183:3	123:14 129:20	135:1 141:4	192:5
131:6,6,18,22	193:6,9,11,12	130:7 137:20	166:21 186:24	Holmes 1:17
132:2,18,20	hard 52:11	140:15,24 147:5	hearing 15:1	175:21
136:12 137:7	harm 10:9,13,15	148:11 151:9	hearings 201:5	home 157:20 172:5
138:6,18 141:22	33:6 97:23 120:15	153:4,8 157:20	heart 12:19 47:22	Hon)and 1:9
142:12 152:6	122:12 181:11	158:24 161:4,15	52:16 55:17	hook 77:20 78:10
154:12 158:12	Harris 1:19 2:4,20	161:22 167:21	heavily 116:7 131:2	78:14
162:14 168:14	2:22,23 3:1,2,5,9	169:2 170:1,17	held 190:3	hoops 22:18
169:5 171:14,17	3:10,12,13,14	171:7 172:4,8	Helen 95:21	hope 79:18 103:11
172:25 173:5,23	5:13 9:11,14,23	174:16,22 175:14	helicopter 74:17,20	115:8 130:2
174:9,14,20	10:2,12,15,23,25	176:2 177:8,9	195:12	144:14
195:23,24 199:1,4	11:2,10,25 12:3	178:18 182:13,16	help 18:22 22:15	hopeless 8:24 65:3
199:7	12:11,16,24 13:3	182:19 183:3,5	39:24 72:17 138:2	65:14 136:19
Halman's 15:5	13:25 14:4,8,15	189:24 190:21	154:17 157:21	155:11
19:21 125:10	14:19,21 19:13,14	193:2,6,9,12	helpful 99:19	horizontal 12:25
129:8 132:3 142:2	19:17,25 20:4,13	194:5,9 199:15,17	helpfully 133:3	59:11,14 68:5
158:22 173:15,19	20:15,18,23 21:4	199:22 200:24,25	Henning 136:15,23	69:16,21 76:25
hand 8:18 13:11	21:11 22:3,6,10	201:16,18 202:1	137:1 138:1	81:13,19,21 92:7
49:2 50:9 52:18	22:14,20 24:14,25	202:19,23,25,25	150:16	93:11 97:15,18
52:18 53:20 79:22	25:7 26:6,18,23	Harris' 99:25	herd 104:14	110:16 111:1
91:15 93:21	27:9 28:4,6,13	108:12 109:10	high 121:19 140:19	117:25 118:5,8
106:22 161:7	29:3,15,23 31:15	117:12 159:17	153:10	134:10 185:9,15
201:2	31:22 32:1,4	168:19 170:4	higher 124:16	186:2,5 188:3,24
handbags 130:5	33:16,20,24 34:2	173:6 175:6	198:10	189:4,8,15
handed 201:15	34:7,21 35:10,15	176:23	highest 63:13	horizontally 74:23
handing 201:9	35:22 36:3,11,17	Harris's 99:19	highlight 109:20	186:20
handouts 11:16	36:25 37:10 39:13	103:8 106:3	highlighted 71:8	horses 129:21
hands 2:8,10 54:21	39:23 42:16 43:20	109:15 132:4	highly 121:24	hot 50:12,22,24
89:16	43:25 44:23 45:16	140:20 161:7	history 150:12	124:6
handy 56:21	46:1,4,7 49:4,11	167:23 169:24	hit 42:13	hour 159:3 176:22
Hang 91:16	49:13,17,20 50:1	Harrison 153:19,20	hitherto 70:5	hours 3:3
happen 34:18	50:6,19 51:3,12	154:9	Hobhouse 164:20	house 1:3 12:4,8
164:5 195:15	53:13 55:1,6,13	Harwood 155:12	164:21	163:25
201:11	61:17 62:4 66:9	hat 119:7 148:24	Hodgson 76:22	house-hunters
happened 26:19,20	67:4 68:25 69:2	193:19	78:2 146:14	178:13
29:21 35:18 66:23	75:23 79:2 82:6	hats 75:22 142:17	192:20	housekeeping 2:3
70:23 71:1 72:2	84:13 87:22,24	190:12 193:18	Hoffmann 147:12	201:18
72:15 78:11 81:2	90:4,11,13 91:10	head 27:15,15	163:22 164:2	houses 74:19

hunter 12:9	153:22	137:15 138:7,19	increases 8:9	inescapable 27:13
hurdles 24:7 65:19	immutable 29:13	153:9 154:12	increasing 6:15	43:1 44:9 47:4
125:5	impact 3:15 127:4	impugned 84:5	10:14 108:16	194:16
hurt 64:25	impending 176:14	112:25 141:21	increasingly 41:5	inevitably 24:12
hypothesis 51:23	imperial 125:11	153:12 185:19	incredibly 25:1	59:5 61:20 126:12
51:24 200:5	implement 134:15	inability 10:15	153:17 183:18	inexorably 171:10
	_	inaudible 122:4	186:19 189:3	infamous 74:14
hypothesising 25:21 27:8	implementation 76:6 77:9 192:19			
		incapable 42:9	incumbent 65:5	infer 64:18 68:17
hypothetically 25:5	implemented 72:25	incidentally 5:2	102:10,19,21,22	inference 9:10
25:8	implicate 75:2	19:17 30:8 73:9	102:24 103:25	inferred 158:22
Hytner 165:18,20	138:8	include 25:6 161:17	104:12 141:6	influence 155:2
	implicated 77:18	included 87:13	154:17 156:3	194:13
	implicates 81:21	includes 94:17	177:23 178:5	information 66:7
Ian 60:15	implication 21:9	139:22	incumbents 98:19	66:18 74:24 130:2
idea 33:6 150:1,4	implications 65:12	including 4:5,16	104:20 107:24	161:24 162:20
idem 41:13	65:13 174:2	5:15 23:11 27:14	154:22	163:12 196:18
identical 15:25	implicit 92:20	27:20 33:13 36:19	indefinite 21:20	informative 111:23
identified 53:22	import 31:19	50:17 64:19 74:1	independent 132:1	111:25
111:16 127:18	importance 100:8	75:15,16 80:25	137:5 179:15	informed 84:1
152:25 156:6	important 11:2,17	91:19,24 145:21	independently	infringe 114:9,11
158:10	13:23 14:12,15	150:16 187:2	101:22 162:14	116:10 117:4
identify 39:24 46:9	16:21 17:1,21	inclusive 99:6	indicate 113:24	infringement 42:3
120:14,15 147:22	23:6,19 32:4	incoherent 38:12	156:19	97:7 106:13
identifying 53:20	46:18 47:8 59:8	income 88:17	indicated 97:19	118:10
identity 105:7	63:17 69:20 81:8	incomprehensible	indicates 149:25	infringements
156:12	82:16,24 83:24	183:16	indicating 152:19	118:2
IEAG 60:5 131:8	84:9 87:4,7 88:5	inconceivable	indications 29:17	infringing 120:17
153:3 158:1	97:1 100:1 101:3	176:3	indicative 156:15	132:21
ignore 111:12	104:7 105:8,11	incontestable	indicator 28:21	inherently 92:6
ignored 71:5 180:8	115:15 120:25	183:21,23	indispensability	inimitable 187:5
184:14 198:11	122:14 124:2,11	incontrovertible	57:1	initially 83:17
ii 101:16	124:13 127:16	82:25	indispensable	injection 104:21
ill-founded 202:8	136:3 151:15	inconvenient 127:3	70:19 72:5,8,9,25	insignificance
illegal 10:5,6,7 39:6	175:24 176:6,24	incorporated	indisputable 3:18	100:18
75:2 85:9 93:12	178:20 181:25	162:24 163:7	individual 78:15,20	insignificant 98:20
94:22,23 156:15	198:23	169:12	78:20 137:4	100:14 101:8
185:19 189:4		incorrect 122:14		100.14 101.8
195:8	importantly 72:23		145:17,21 152:2,8	
illegality 156:16	165:9 187:24	increase 6:25 10:21	152:11 162:3	insofar 4:13 63:5
185:16	impose 164:5,13	63:8,19 123:24	191:2	88:6 198:3,12
illustrates 104:21	impossible 2:13	127:5,8,21 128:2	individually 131:19	instance 8:21 39:9
	54:19 170:18	128:8,10 129:6	194:25	44:10 49:23 60:4
imagine 120:16 151:7	196:23	160:10	induce 8:12	63:22 103:11
	impression 60:20	increased 64:14	industry 59:9 62:19	instantly 134:16
immediate 44:21	83:15	102:15 123:4	183:13	insurance 165:2
immediately	impugn 82:9	128:1	ineluctably 71:16	insure 165:3

	I	I		
insurer's 165:5	121:6 187:8	133:18	139:22 140:12	kind 58:21 69:18
intended 54:3	195:21 196:1	Jarman 160:8	176:16 192:5,6	70:2 88:8 106:5
84:19,20 197:23	invited 67:6 74:7	jettison 64:2	jury 58:17 166:12	138:9 154:5
intending 78:18	82:12	JJB 74:14 77:13	166:16,20 184:18	188:13
intent 43:23 68:6	inviting 91:9	188:25 195:13	187:15 194:8	kit 74:15,18
134:24 162:25	involve 134:21	John 83:1 172:13	Justice 1:8 86:17	Klim 13:17 85:6,11
187:1,3	involved 18:21 23:7	join 8:13 91:2 93:8	103:9,18 108:18	86:19 89:20 90:4
intention 10:23,24	73:22 84:23	93:15 94:20	108:19,19 115:1	90:6 114:17 115:5
43:18 55:21	130:16 135:11,22	134:20 140:4	121:10,12 132:23	115:20 116:6,9
197:15	136:6 138:23	153:8 162:2,17	133:2 148:6 166:9	118:1,24 119:5,8
intentions 6:5	139:19 140:10,11	169:9	167:3 171:12	knew 5:21 74:2
intents 106:8	143:8 149:24	joined 86:22	188:23	80:22 82:12 94:6
inter 69:18 194:21	155:8 156:2,19	101:20 162:15	Justices 103:19	188:2,4,19
interact 28:7	190:7 194:13	joining 9:21 79:9	justification 69:18	Knight 155:13
interacts 39:20	involvement 135:3	90:23,25 94:8	69:23 70:3 71:12	knock 54:13,14,14
interchange 2:18	135:6 136:14	116:21 134:21	88:8,10,13 107:21	know 4:4,7 6:3 7:9
4:8	142:11 152:22	135:7 152:7 163:4	108:5 117:10	7:10 9:8 11:16
interest 34:12	involves 73:16	185:16,18	118:12	15:6,25 17:1 18:7
115:14	involving 66:20	joint 45:10 68:16	justified 114:12	32:15,20 35:20
interested 90:23	131:10 152:15	79:4 80:14 82:2	116:11 117:9	38:7 40:13 42:12
interesting 20:5	166:25	82:14 85:9 90:15		42:25 44:8 45:3
27:10 32:14 50:6	Ireland 32:19,22	91:4,11 110:11	K	46:24 47:13,25
67:1 73:6 100:5	41:25 56:11,18	115:12 116:1	K1 107:5	52:11 54:5 56:11
101:13	130:4 158:21	118:14 138:25	K2 97:25	56:22 60:9,10,12
interests 82:17 93:1	Irish 59:10	139:9	K3 120:12 132:22	60:24 62:5 66:10
93:2	iron 73:23	jointly 45:7,8	163:23	67:1,21 70:22
internal 101:15	irreconcilable	joke 81:4	K3/27 163:24	71:14 72:19 74:1
138:10 149:20	53:13	Jones 76:18	K4 103:9,10,12	75:14,18,24 76:24
152:18	irreducible 42:4	JOSH 1:17	115:7 116:8 121:8	77:3 79:5 80:17
interplay 12:13	irrelevant 11:6	jot 10:3 72:10	144:12 149:14	82:15,24 85:2
interpret 21:2	136:11 164:17	87:10,10	keen 2:13 108:12	92:14,16 94:6,25
interpretation	166:6 188:10,14	journey 68:22	157:15	97:13 98:9 100:4
166:24	189:6 193:21	judge 166:12	keep 17:5 52:3 54:8	105:11 106:24
interpreted 170:17	isolated 78:4,15	judged 170:11	keeping 17:8	120:14 123:9
interrupt 2:20	isolation 82:1	judgment 103:18	Kellogg's 57:12,20	128:14,23 130:18
introduce 52:22	issue 92:24 117:3	109:7 116:18	Kent 156:3	133:2 139:1 142:4
introduced 45:3	117:10 167:19	119:3,15 121:9	Kerr 78:2	147:11 155:19
101:1 108:15	issues 2:15 137:2	133:24 167:3	key 3:19 5:1 10:16	156:12 157:17
introduces 52:7,20	195:10 201:7,10	201:2,7,9,14	13:8,21 18:17	158:17 161:2,10
112:16	item 124:8	Julie 76:9 80:19	21:15 26:18,19	174:5 176:4 178:8
investigation	iterations 7:17	139:6	28:21 29:6 86:2	181:7 182:5
181:20		jumble 140:2	90:25 97:10 101:4	183:11 184:10
invite 68:16 74:9	J	jump 160:18	125:9 131:8 135:5	188:18 190:2
81:8,15 98:25	Jan 136:15	June 76:9 81:1	141:13	192:16,17 193:14
99:4,6 115:15	January 126:24	137:8 138:11	KFH 8:13 95:22	194:12 200:14

201:12 202:2	155:21 167:12	171:23 177:10,20	178:19,23 187:1,3	93:18 98:17
knowing 84:24	181:3 189:9	178:15 179:4,11	letting 17:11,12	100:10 109:10,16
85:1 94:4 101:24	lawful 86:6 137:22	180:20 182:3	22:2,4,17 25:5	109:17 135:17
127:12	Laws 148:6	183:4 185:21,25	lettings 169:13	137:4 144:18
knowledge 147:4	laying 61:19	186:21 187:4	level 49:5 72:9	148:9 191:21
147:23 189:23	lead 37:4 64:3	188:8 196:23	99:15 103:21	192:21 196:6,9
190:8,14 191:1	66:14 80:11	198:12 200:12	153:11 189:16	201:8
known 94:11	125:16 126:8,11	leave 49:11 192:8	190:11 200:23	lines 57:12 156:10
173:25	127:2,5,17,21,24	leaving 52:14 70:5	levels 73:19 199:17	link 129:5 138:20
knows 32:15	128:8,19 179:20	75:19 130:13	leverage 197:17	152:21 158:3
Kraft 143:2	180:7 198:9	149:23	liability 164:6,9,11	lion 186:15,18
	leader 198:5	led 43:10 132:25	164:18 165:2	list 15:21 16:14
L	leading 70:15 139:6	left 49:9 80:24	166:6	30:18 36:20,22
labelled 53:23	144:25 154:5	82:22 140:21	liable 164:9,18	38:2 80:4 91:2,5
labelling 50:20	leads 64:14 125:24	legal 29:1 41:10,14	199:8	97:3 98:10 104:11
lack 2:15 151:22	126:17,19,20	71:11 72:11 73:5	lie 201:7	104:15,20 137:25
lag 180:14	127:4,9 171:9	81:3 119:25	lies 12:19 181:10	156:8,13,14
Landers 1:9 36:14	179:21,22 180:6	142:24 147:24	life 34:10 37:22	173:10 177:2
36:22 37:6,25	learned 5:15 6:13	155:23 162:9,10	light 3:18 114:1	listed 98:13,14,16
41:16 44:19 45:13	8:24 11:13 23:20	162:10 168:15	117:23 121:22	102:18 111:19
45:16 66:4 69:7	24:2,16 32:5,5,6	169:16,22 171:14	liked 4:1 87:15	170:9
95:5 98:21 128:17	38:17 39:24 47:22	171:21,21 173:4	likes 27:16	listen 96:6
128:21 188:15	48:15 53:14 54:14	173:18 188:13	Likewise 34:16	listing 10:21 18:4
large 54:6 55:23	55:15,17 56:6	193:22 201:11	limit 19:23,25	20:2,8,10 21:19
64:8 98:8 104:12	58:1,7,16 59:20	legality 76:11	67:13,13 97:8	30:12,15,15,18,19
126:19 180:23	63:21 64:6,11,25	legally 164:17	102:15	30:19,20,24,24,25
largely 114:8	65:5 67:11,21	166:6	limitation 17:24	31:4 32:18 33:10
195:20	68:14 87:17 90:5	legitimate 71:11	18:3 30:14 31:2,4	33:21 34:14,14,24
larger 99:17	96:25 97:11 100:2	84:12	145:7	35:5,10 36:17,18
lasts 52:9	101:12 104:2	legs 174:15	limitations 67:8,8	36:21 37:2,21
late 40:15	107:19,25 110:9	Leighton 44:10	145:15	40:3 66:7 99:23
latest 161:10	110:11,16 114:6	60:12	limited 1:12,14	99:24 101:7 102:9
launch 102:13	114:14,23 118:9	lengthy 196:20	15:13 17:22 18:14	102:20 104:17
122:16 123:6,13	118:13 122:3	lens 199:23	18:15 19:9 21:12	112:24 113:8
176:14	123:14 125:10	lessening 182:11	26:2 33:12,15,19	125:22 162:5
launched 66:5	129:10,12 132:24	lesser 200:16	59:13 61:23 62:8	192:18 200:10
law 6:7 23:25 24:21	134:7 135:10	let's 3:11 13:2 42:2	75:17 77:1,25	lists 93:24
38:8 53:12 74:11	137:13 139:21	42:2 153:6 200:9	80:14 91:10 93:12	literal 119:21
75:1 77:7,12,16	141:3 149:18	letter 5:3 14:5,13	94:1,3,17,17	litigation 58:6
89:19 107:1	151:16 153:15	15:11 16:18 20:6	101:2 116:25	68:20 113:2
113:16 114:4	154:6 155:9 156:6	31:9,20,25 68:5	118:3 186:10	119:19 137:17
115:1,3,19 132:11	157:7 158:5,15	96:14 104:24	limits 139:11	158:9
132:11,15 137:2	160:23 163:10	105:4,16,17	line 6:25 7:5 8:9,16	little 43:11,12
143:10 144:16	165:8,10,12,25	130:12 134:23	18:19 19:5 39:22	44:17 70:16,17
146:4 149:7,14	166:12 167:14,16	162:25 175:16	76:20 92:3 93:9	83:22,23 85:23
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>l </u>	<u>l</u>

				1 age 222
96:2 100:18	134:18 175:23	177:6 181:12	MARCUS 1:8	markets 61:2 90:2
123:20 132:11,15	176:10	184:9 185:11	mark 15:6 42:13	92:13 96:12,22
140:13 145:18	looks 108:2 147:15	190:6 193:24	182:25	121:1,16 176:18
164:21 165:13	Lord 103:9,18,19	195:18,23 196:8	market 5:5 6:23 7:3	mass 68:7 69:14,19
184:1,5 198:5	108:18,19,19	199:9 201:23	7:7,10 12:21 13:7	69:23 70:4,12,12
live 41:20 67:2	121:10,12 133:13	202:1,14,16,24	13:8,9,14,22	70:20,25 88:8,10
100:20	147:12 148:6	Maclean's 178:3	18:23 28:19,20	88:14 93:6 94:25
		194:8 198:24	40:6 43:17 45:9	135:2 157:9 191:5
Livesey 44:11	161:13 163:15,22			
60:11 83:20	164:2,20,21	199:6,11,14	46:14,23 47:1	masses 73:12
173:24 174:8	165:10,23 166:1,7	magazines 11:16	51:17,18,25 52:23	massive 85:17,17
living 62:17	167:3,9 171:12	magic 148:2,3	54:1 55:22 56:13	material 61:21
Lloyd 103:9,18	Lords 163:25	Maidstone 83:8	56:24 57:6,23	110:12 122:15
108:18 121:10,12	lose 7:24 34:19	153:1 155:9,14	59:10,16 61:1,7	130:14 136:11
Lloyds 163:23,25	71:18	156:3	61:10,13,15 62:3	158:20 182:21
163:25 166:1,2	loses 171:7	Maidstone-based	62:18 64:7 66:21	materially 15:25
lo 47:16 89:14	losing 100:21	155:13	66:23 68:24 69:9	64:15
loan 15:18 16:3,20	lost 175:14 176:21	main 98:17 103:18	70:21 71:17,19	math 98:15
34:9,10 37:12	176:23	151:25	73:1 85:8 86:1	matrix 119:2 172:5
38:4	lot 40:16 117:13	maintain 102:9	88:23,25 89:2,8	matter 3:7 4:11
loans 35:22 197:4	142:13	major 83:19 101:8	92:12 95:15,20,21	5:11 6:6 10:6
local 11:15 73:18	lots 68:12 173:16	majority 104:12	96:23,23 97:9,11	23:24 36:1,3
96:12 138:15	173:19 178:7	making 7:16 29:9	100:21 101:23	40:13 44:3 45:18
locations 169:12	low 126:20	54:1 61:4 65:4	102:1,7 104:22	57:1 70:6 71:19
LOIX 200:15	lower 99:15 113:13	69:1 78:17 117:3	105:22 106:1,1,2	76:23 80:23
London 1:4 79:7	lowest 112:6	155:6 188:4 190:4	106:4,13,21 107:9	100:15 117:7
153:1 156:22	150:25	191:2 194:14	108:17 110:4,18	143:9,16 148:13
159:19 160:24,25	LOXNM 200:15	200:6	110:19 111:17	149:11 152:9,11
long 2:8 14:20 41:9	LSL 60:15	managed 143:24	112:1 113:3,6,7	159:18 166:4
41:10 101:14	lunch 157:19	162:15 196:1	113:17,22 114:3,5	175:25 177:17
135:25 159:4	Luncheon 106:18	management	117:21 118:21,22	192:24 193:15,17
171:16 177:2		196:10 201:9	120:15,16 121:3	197:19 199:6
200:10,21	M	managers 189:18	121:18 122:6	matters 10:2 22:8
longer 10:15 20:7	machine 49:24	managing 147:17	127:25 129:9	25:18 26:4 118:17
46:23 47:1 181:3	Maclean 1:17 2:5	148:15	134:24 139:7	139:7,9 143:22
198:4,7	2:23 14:14 66:5	manner 15:7 24:1	177:14 180:4,25	153:13 191:18
look 16:22 17:9	78:22 96:2,4,8,9	30:5 35:16 37:4	184:3,7 197:12,17	Matthews 131:4
30:15 36:25 90:6	105:3 106:3,6,15	40:5 66:12 91:25	197:17 198:5	142:21 143:4,7
115:16 139:2	106:20 115:25	177:9 178:11	marketed 169:14	152:18 187:19
151:13 160:3	119:4,16,22 120:3	182:23 196:16	marketing 48:18	maximum 4:2 52:9
161:15 181:19	120:5 130:10	manners 20:4	68:6,16 71:6,10	160:10
looked 154:24	133:22 134:4	178:7	73:4 76:12 79:4	MD 189:11
179:1	147:7,11,15	mantra 148:12	80:14 82:4 90:15	mean 6:4 7:9 9:13
looking 6:7 31:18	148:11,19 159:12	March 5:3 14:5	91:4,11,13,23	19:16 20:25 37:10
32:14 39:10 42:3	159:16 165:2,22	76:8 105:5,16	93:18 153:18	38:3,25 45:20,22
75:20 133:18	167:23 168:1,3	137:8 142:14	192:13	52:14 57:23 59:3
75.20 155.10		137.0 172.17	172.13	J2.17 J1.23 JJ.J
L	l	I	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

				1 age 223
64:1 68:3 81:3	193:14	114:10 116:21	messages 76:4,14	misled 164:12
88:15 100:13	meet 63:15 128:23	143:23 152:19	76:25 193:1,4,13	misplaced 118:9
102:8 199:24	134:6 155:15	155:22 156:8,12	messages/ 139:15	misread 151:17
meaner 183:20	meeting 23:12 24:8	156:13 157:2	192:10	misses 168:12
184:2,2	24:9 41:13 60:7	161:18 173:21	Messrs 133:19	mistake 94:2
meaning 22:17	60:12,20 68:16	179:7 181:6 185:5	met 57:9 83:13	mixing 43:18
89:13 163:14	74:17,17,20,21	185:6 190:2	195:7	MO 67:23 68:9,13
170:3,12 172:2	75:2 76:12 77:19	191:19 197:10	method 6:24 56:4	mobile 121:17
170.3,12 172.2	78:12 84:24 91:11		85:7 89:21	model 61:8
	138:14 141:5	membership 14:25		modern 115:21
meaningful 88:25 89:2 99:10 102:12		15:5,23 16:3,8,11	methodology 127:12	
	145:19 153:18	17:2,6,7,9,20,22		modus 67:23 92:18
104:3 170:23	155:18 160:17	17:23,24,25 18:5	methods 21:7	moment 21:24 27:3
meaningfully 67:17	192:13 195:12,15	19:14,21,24,25	metric 11:9 66:14	29:17,25 32:9
173:12	meetings 68:6	20:13,21,25 21:5	111:11,22,24	48:17 50:3 82:4
meaningless 106:9	80:25 81:20 82:2	21:10,20,23 22:1	114:3 126:12	90:9 103:1 108:9
means 2:12 5:16	82:5 90:16,20	22:9 24:12 25:16	metrics 111:16,20	112:17 142:5
6:23 13:6 14:17	91:14 94:21 188:4	26:11 28:7 29:11	middle 101:17	Monday 2:1
19:17 23:16 24:4	member 8:14 15:13	29:12 30:4,5	138:24 139:3,4	money 7:10,16,18
33:3 37:3 38:19	16:1,19 17:2,5,11	31:10,11,20 32:18	189:18	7:22 8:1 34:11
55:9 56:13 57:18	17:16,16 19:8,13	33:18,24 34:3,16	million 69:11	62:18 71:6
57:23 65:18 67:25	20:3,16,25 21:1,6	35:17 37:5 86:18	mind 18:21 37:18	monopoly 71:17,22
78:13 81:13 88:14	22:1 27:14,15	86:22 151:14,17	63:2 100:7 110:14	177:16
88:20 91:1 93:21	31:17 33:10,17,25	162:1,4 201:20	123:9 124:5 130:4	monopsony 71:17
124:8,14 150:3	34:1 35:22 37:11	memoranda 161:24	132:14 175:25	71:22 177:16
161:21 165:24	38:3 49:21 73:11	162:20 163:12	176:24 202:13	month 125:22,23
167:17 170:24	76:8,21,24 101:19	196:18	minded 22:16	monthly 112:14
171:11 172:21,21	101:21 111:7	memory 74:10	minds 160:17	months 69:11 76:9
172:22 178:7	131:9,11 139:23	men 188:7	166:20	137:8 147:19
199:24 201:23	154:3 156:11	mentioned 50:3	mine 133:3 185:22	184:23
meant 148:19	171:17 172:11,15	57:4 74:8 119:14	minimum 70:19	Moore-Bick 103:19
171:2	174:18,20 187:23	merchant 57:6	72:5,8,9,24 94:12	108:19
measure 59:23 64:3	189:5 191:12	mere 79:4 82:2	98:15 193:17	Morgan 122:22
111:12,17,23	194:21 197:3	93:18	minor 25:24	124:24
112:1 113:6,22	members 2:4 7:6	merged 47:23 48:2	minute 16:22 18:2	morning 2:4 57:4
125:18 126:2	8:8 10:10,12 16:1	48:7,21 176:9	24:1 56:9 69:20	101:4 142:17
169:7 179:21	17:3,21 23:12	merger 98:23	131:2 140:17	175:15
189:13,14	26:13 27:19 29:19	105:13,14 123:2,5	minutes 3:5 54:24	mortar 18:9 19:2,7
measured 11:7	34:19 47:13 55:13	123:8	55:2,9 106:11	25:13 27:11 29:11
40:5	73:7,10,14 76:2	Meridian 147:11	159:4,6,8 195:18	29:20 31:6 45:3
measures 85:24	77:1 84:3,5 86:7	Meridian/Bilta	195:18	86:15 89:11 96:16
91:24	86:20 87:2,13,14	148:9	mis-paraphrasing	96:19 105:21
mechanics 22:10	89:17 93:24 95:6	merited 2:21	18:12	175:12
22:24 23:5	102:18,20 103:3,4	merits 61:9	mislaid 194:1	motive 5:19
media 48:20 80:21	104:19 106:4	message 60:14	misleading 58:6	Mount 119:21
191:3 192:15	111:5 112:23	78:15 82:20,25	111:11	mouth 177:20
	•	•	•	•

			_	
movable 28:9	139:18,23 140:4	66:12 91:25	Neuberger 161:13	normal 145:23
move 47:20 54:22	140:16 141:8,25	110:19 114:12	163:15	normally 170:19,20
56:8 57:3,25	142:4,8,14,19,24	116:12,25 133:6	neutral 113:18,19	177:1 201:4
69:13 110:4 139:8	143:1,11,14	149:15	187:2	north 67:19,20
148:13 169:1	146:16,19 147:3,6	necessity 46:24	never 34:19 58:21	68:12 73:24 76:11
191:25	148:5 149:2,4,24	56:15 57:1	103:24 140:9	76:12 79:6 80:6
moved 37:22	152:7,15,21 153:9	need 18:18 37:23	173:8 182:2	80:19 92:14 94:9
movement 179:15	154:19 155:6,17	44:25 47:18 50:19	187:18	136:5,7 137:25
moves 24:24	156:2,8,11,17,19	60:18 69:9 73:19	nevertheless 51:24	142:7 149:22
moving 148:24,25	158:4,20 162:23	75:21,23 76:20	57:8 62:25 79:25	152:1,17,23 153:1
149:6	163:4,9 170:7	77:20 85:19 88:3	89:22 182:6	153:21 156:22
multinational	173:9 179:7 180:8	97:23 112:16	new 24:4 26:25	159:19 160:24,25
85:18 88:2	187:24 193:19	116:24 117:8	33:2,4 36:18,19	Northern 32:19,21
multiple 8:7 57:7	199:5	127:15 135:1	36:19 37:23 38:1	41:25 56:11,18
57:12,13 135:3,6	Mutual's 9:21 21:3	136:22 148:8	52:3,20,22 53:5	130:4 158:21
161:25 169:10	24:20 52:5 55:21	178:21 190:1	61:2,8 71:6 72:3	Norton 173:2
200:15	91:18 94:21 112:4	195:14 199:20	83:18 85:8 88:7	notable 135:18
Mummery 103:19	112:23,24 113:13	needed 38:23 47:2	110:4 121:20	note 32:4 38:4 67:6
108:19	113:15,20 124:16	69:19 70:12,21	132:4,5 170:8	73:6 81:9 99:5,6
muscle 184:3	173:14	71:3,4 72:6	177:17 180:12	101:13 117:24
Musique 149:12	mystery 14:3	188:18	184:19 185:12	129:24 133:25
mutual 1:12 6:19		needs 16:6 26:7	197:17	135:19 154:15
7:12,20 12:11,20	N	119:4,23 139:6	newspapers 11:16	178:22 185:14
13:13 15:13 18:8	name 16:19 44:13	negative 3:15	nice 49:9 61:1	196:2 202:19
19:10 22:16 23:24	named 47:1 72:20	negotiated 125:21	149:9 190:5	noted 111:4 177:21
24:5 27:7 32:15	93:13 197:16	125:22	Nicholls 133:13	190:22 195:23
33:1,10 34:19	names 73:13,20,22	negotiating 142:25	Nigel 76:18	notes 15:18 16:4,20
36:21 41:22 54:3	91:8,10 93:24	143:4	nine 137:7 161:6	34:9 37:12 141:19
56:16 59:12,13	naming 91:8,10	negotiation 80:21	non-bog 61:9	notice 16:9 201:11
60:21 66:3 68:4	Napp 132:17	84:16 125:19	non-bricks 25:13	notion 60:25
72:2 73:15 75:16	narrow 25:1	138:18,20,25	86:15	notional 116:1
76:3,17 77:18,23	national 117:6	139:9 143:5	non-compete 53:5	Notley 126:25
78:17,25 81:23	natural 22:1	156:23 192:15	53:6,7	notoriety 74:16
82:17 84:23 86:12	nature 29:6 39:11	193:14	non-cooperative	notwithstanding
87:14,16 89:18	68:5,19 71:2 75:8	negotiations 66:19	193:7	86:4 170:10
90:20,23,25 91:3	121:3 137:21	84:10 137:10,12	non-executive	noughties 135:4
91:12 92:6,8,17	182:21 185:16	137:15,19 138:4,5	142:19 148:3	novel 110:14
93:8,17 94:3,11	198:2	138:13 140:5	non-members	November 152:19
94:19 95:6 102:18	naughty 186:3	141:2,17,21,24	86:11,12 89:23	number 4:4 8:21
103:3,3 104:20	Nazir 147:19	153:8,11,12 160:1	non-traditional 7:7	11:8 15:2,19
105:25 112:6	nearly 136:4	neither 63:16	89:9	23:13 26:19 30:11
113:7,9 131:10	189:17 195:17	114:20 143:3	nonsensical 142:23	30:16,17 40:7
134:23 135:11,22	neatly 14:21	172:5,19 197:24	nonstarter 32:8	58:15 62:8 79:14
136:13,14,20	necessarily 27:23	Neste 107:4	Norfolk 153:2	81:17 84:9 97:5
138:9,11,16,22	necessary 19:12	Nestle 57:12,20	157:21	98:24 105:7 111:8

168:9,9,20,20 169:21 172:10,23 172:23 173:20,22 195:19 198:21,25 199:4,8 obligations 31:9,13 31:24 32:10 35:13	98:24 occur 84:16 occurred 164:19 occurs 164:7 October 149:21 153:19 196:7 odd 20:20 49:3,22 57:5	one-third 111:5,8 111:11 113:20 ones 48:16 76:4,5 100:15,15 102:10 114:20 115:15 178:12 181:9 196:13 oneself 16:7 48:6	opening 59:11 67:22 70:1 84:14 97:19,25 120:8 123:13 129:14,15 129:19 130:25 132:12,13 137:14 150:14 161:4 163:22 164:1,3	130:14 146:23 170:22 177:11 190:3 ordered 67:13 ordinarily 145:17 ordinary 163:14 172:2 186:19 organisation 77:5
169:21 172:10,23 172:23 173:20,22 195:19 198:21,25 199:4,8	98:24 occur 84:16 occurred 164:19 occurs 164:7 October 149:21 153:19 196:7	one-third 111:5,8 111:11 113:20 ones 48:16 76:4,5 100:15,15 102:10 114:20 115:15 178:12 181:9	67:22 70:1 84:14 97:19,25 120:8 123:13 129:14,15 129:19 130:25 132:12,13 137:14	170:22 177:11 190:3 ordered 67:13 ordinarily 145:17 ordinary 163:14
169:21 172:10,23 172:23 173:20,22 195:19 198:21,25	98:24 occur 84:16 occurred 164:19 occurs 164:7 October 149:21	one-third 111:5,8 111:11 113:20 ones 48:16 76:4,5 100:15,15 102:10 114:20 115:15	67:22 70:1 84:14 97:19,25 120:8 123:13 129:14,15 129:19 130:25	170:22 177:11 190:3 ordered 67:13 ordinarily 145:17
169:21 172:10,23 172:23 173:20,22	98:24 occur 84:16 occurred 164:19 occurs 164:7	one-third 111:5,8 111:11 113:20 ones 48:16 76:4,5 100:15,15 102:10	67:22 70:1 84:14 97:19,25 120:8 123:13 129:14,15	170:22 177:11 190:3 ordered 67:13
169:21 172:10,23	98:24 occur 84:16 occurred 164:19	one-third 111:5,8 111:11 113:20 ones 48:16 76:4,5	67:22 70:1 84:14 97:19,25 120:8	170:22 177:11 190:3
	98:24 occur 84:16	one-third 111:5,8 111:11 113:20	67:22 70:1 84:14	170:22 177:11
168:9,9,20,20	98:24	one-third 111:5,8		
			opening 59:11	130:14 146:23
87:2 162:8 165:3			-	*
36:20 38:9,13	occasions 78:5	one's 185:23	open 102:24 104:18	119:19,24 130:2
33:12,21 35:10	occasionally 89:3	144:23 175:5	187:2	77:20 78:9 98:3
24:19 27:11 32:9	78:9 92:1 185:18	once 57:10 101:20	179:22 186:21,25	24:16 47:2 68:19
obligation 18:5	occasion 2:21 38:20	omits 59:20	134:9,13 170:15	order 13:21 22:19
objects 6:4,6 47:17	201:5 202:1,2,5,5	omissions 135:19	118:4,21 129:6,10	orally 196:22
77:10	201:5 202:1,2,3,5	164:7,7,10	113:4,8 117:21	196:20
objectives 75:7	188:19 199:3	omission 150:10	108:14 109:18	181:17 184:11
169:6	177:18 182:9	older 115:19	107:10,21 108:5	132:13 177:10
objectively 44:7	143:20 146:15	185:22	104:7 105:19	124:4 130:25
110:3 118:11	115:9 116:4	old 114:25 119:7	100:25 101:2,6,18	67:22 70:1 90:12
71:9,12 85:23,24	61:21 106:24	95:2 120:4	96:19,20,24 97:6	oral 2:11 62:6
objective 15:19	56:10,19 57:20,24	okay 31:18 32:3	94:19 95:18 96:11	options 151:15,18
objection 184:20	51:20,21 52:1	199:23	92:21 93:20 94:15	option 150:25
175:13 197:19	48:13 49:1 51:5	186:1 194:9 195:7	90:18,21,24 91:1	opted 162:17
134:12 135:8	3:17 16:21 30:21	88:7 183:5,16	54:11 56:2,5 76:6	127:22
117:17 118:2	obviously 2:7 3:6	70:3 81:6 82:21	51:21,23 52:1	opposed 31:9 88:2
115:3 116:2	187:7 200:7	58:23 63:4,22	49:12 50:4 51:16	opportunity 101:10
108:15 114:9	186:4,12,13,20	oh 5:13 32:6 41:22	40:3 45:23 47:13	102:13,16
106:21 107:2	142:16 178:12	OFT's 99:1 123:8	32:21 33:13 37:3	opportunities
98:4 102:8 106:12	29:4 113:5 131:17	183:6,12	30:1,17 31:16	107:4
96:20 97:6,18,22	obvious 3:2 4:17	178:24 181:13,15	18:3 25:1 28:16	opinion 43:24,25
46:10 61:25 69:17	106:2 195:4	124:25 178:18,19	OOP 3:17 16:17,22	121:20
45:11,13,19 46:9	obtaining 56:5	123:10,18 124:18	125:1 130:20	operator 121:3,19
40:10 42:2,2 45:2	83:21	98:23 105:12	122:11,16 123:5	operations 169:13
11:4,5 39:4,8,9,14	obtained 72:10,13	OFT 62:11 98:22	OnTheMarket's	28:25
object 6:21 10:6	85:13	169:11 180:2	138:3 174:19,20	operation 13:6,7
121:14	obtain 7:4 47:14	offices 70:15,24	134:20,21 135:7	169:8,10
O2 120:20,23	observed 120:23	officer 59:6	107:23 112:20	operating 163:2
o'clock 3:5 96:3	167:6	office 35:8	102:20,22 104:5	161:25
0	122:1 140:25	offers 141:18	44:22 98:20	operates 49:5 92:21
	114:22 118:15	offering 101:10	OnTheMarket	196:11
125:24	observations	156:25	onlines 86:14	169:16 175:1,2
numbers 35:2	obliges 30:22	offered 153:10	45:15 134:18	operate 120:22,24
180:24 192:3	obliged 46:7	offer 101:9 102:17	online 7:8 25:6	92:19
179:21,22 180:6	198:25 199:2	offender 39:2	199:25	operandi 67:23
127:9 129:24	173:16,18 196:25	offence 158:18	176:11 195:13	181:17 189:2
111:18,18,19	37:12 38:4,10	oddity 55:14,16	72:23 146:23	172:22 175:9

				1 age 220
88:1,3 190:16,20	182:25	pains 48:16 179:5	133:25 137:23	part 3:22 5:19,20
organisation's	overtake 54:13,17	181:18,22	161:23 172:4	9:15 19:18,19
77:10	55:21	pan 66:20,23 69:9	185:17	22:22 23:10,24
organisations	overwhelming	panned 68:19	parameter 3:19,23	24:5,9 25:20 26:9
86:19	59:22 140:23	paperwork 186:13	4:19 5:1,5 10:16	29:18 30:22 40:10
origin 29:11	owed 200:2	paradoxes 53:12	13:1,9 14:12,15	40:11,11 56:23
original 139:3	owing 121:2	paragraph 15:8	97:2,10 100:1	60:16 62:7,9
Originally 133:16	owner 191:3	19:15 20:24 23:10	101:3,4 102:5	76:17 79:16 86:4
orthodox 177:9	ownership 131:8	23:21 31:19,25	104:7 105:8,11	88:25 89:1,2
ostensible 188:12	Ozwell 60:6 83:2	34:8 58:8 75:10	178:20	124:24 130:15
188:21	83:12	96:10 97:1,12	parameters 13:22	135:23 137:17
OTM 4:3 101:20		98:3 101:11,14,17	14:3 28:10	156:16 158:9
150:20 162:15,17	P	102:6 103:17,19	paraphrase 60:9	162:16 171:24
169:9 170:9	page 7:17 16:2,12	105:4 106:25	83:12	172:1 173:8 178:4
173:10 176:12	17:8,9 18:17	107:5,7,16 108:10	paraphrasing	179:12 182:1,19
179:16 180:4	19:15 20:23 31:21	108:18,21 110:15	47:12 79:8	183:11,19,19
181:6,6	70:14 83:11 98:17	110:17,25 111:15	parent 161:18	185:1 187:9 188:1
OTM's 83:16 123:3	99:2 100:9,16,22	114:14,19 115:25	170:8,10,14 171:5	199:3 201:5
123:12 129:6	100:23 101:15,16	116:7,14,16,18	174:18 197:1	partial 61:20
OTM/AM 79:19	103:20 105:6	117:2 118:13,16	198:25 199:2	participant 61:13
ought 2:6 12:24	109:1,1,2,9,15,21	120:6,11,20 121:8	parenthesis 110:24	64:7 197:17,18
61:17,24 184:9	111:14 112:12	121:10,21 122:3,9	Paribas 122:23	198:1,3
186:3	115:8,9,13 126:24	122:21,24 123:7	126:23	participants 184:6
output 4:2 5:25	134:9 136:21,22	123:13,17 124:3	park 42:2 186:15	participate 137:11
6:12,23 9:13,14	137:8,24,24	126:15 128:5	186:18	154:9
9:15,16,17,21	138:24 139:3,5,12	132:7,23 133:1,1	Parker 50:21 57:10	participated
10:10,19 11:7,19	139:21 141:23	133:23 134:8,9	62:5,24 63:11,25	152:24
12:15 97:8 101:2	142:6 144:13,15	135:9 149:16	66:13 98:11	participating 143:5
102:15	144:17 145:2,20	161:9,16,24	105:23 107:8	188:20
outruns 96:5	145:20 149:15,19	162:12 163:10	111:10,15 113:23	participation
outs 41:18	151:3,11,13	164:1,3,21 167:15	123:16,23 124:6	136:20
outset 163:6	152:18 153:16,20	167:23 168:12	124:12,14,23	particular 7:7,14
outside 26:3	156:10 157:6,23	169:1,24 170:5	126:2,9 127:3,6	8:14 13:12 26:24
outweigh 9:3	159:17,19 161:8	171:8 173:6	127:17,20 128:7	29:8 33:11 40:17
overachieved 73:2	164:3,24 165:16	174:25 177:12,13	128:11,13,19,21	40:19 42:19 46:22
overall 63:7 112:18	165:16,19,23	177:13 184:21	129:1 176:15	46:22 47:17 48:17
127:4	166:11 190:25	190:25 191:8	179:13 180:10	48:23 50:23 58:1
overcome 54:20	192:3 196:5	195:3 196:2	Parker's 63:9	61:10,13 62:18
overlay 50:25	pages 35:7 62:15	paragraphs 20:14	107:14 111:13	68:2,2 71:8 74:8
overlook 54:10	62:15 107:6 109:1	77:15 81:15 98:1	112:10,13 122:10	77:15 82:1 89:20
overplay 62:25	109:9 120:13	99:6 106:23	122:12 123:21	90:5 91:23 93:20
Oversimplified	126:21 130:24	107:18 110:25	125:3,11 127:11	107:3 119:13
183:2	136:4,4 160:3	114:15 115:23	127:12,14 129:4	122:20 126:4,7,14
overstated 183:1	161:6 192:1,17	120:18 122:19	182:1	126:16 127:2
overstepped	194:18	123:22 125:13	parse 119:18	130:11 133:7

Day 10

		_	_	-
				Page 227
	1	I	<u> </u>	
147:21,22,23,24	pausing 75:19	person 21:2 46:22	144:25 152:6	21:11,15 23:19
151:7 152:16	192:12	47:1 59:1 61:2	160:1 177:1	24:3,15 25:1,24
154:16 156:20	pay 162:4 173:15	79:23 145:6	184:22 189:16	26:8,18 27:2 28:8
157:24 166:19	paying 12:10 197:2	147:22,25 162:9	190:5	29:4,10,24 32:24
176:8 179:3 181:1	pending 176:18	162:10,10 169:22	places 87:15 97:5	37:25 38:1,7
188:11 193:23	penultimate 157:22	189:8 190:13	120:9 126:23	41:16 42:13,19,24
194:6,11 197:16	196:19 198:20	191:23	140:7 152:25	43:20 44:1,4,13
particularise 185:8	people 6:9 7:2,5	personally 192:14	176:3 178:19	47:12,16 48:17,22
particularly 14:8	36:5 40:17 48:8	personification	placing 182:14	49:18 53:17 55:24
29:17 61:24 62:1	48:14,22,24 62:16	76:16	plain 35:22 61:2	56:20 57:22 58:15
64:2 112:1 120:25	65:25 73:13,21	persons 86:7	plainly 2:11 37:18	58:17,19,20,21,22
parties 61:22 99:10	75:12,16 77:4,8	142:24 144:4	46:17 73:16 114:3	61:4 64:24 65:4
99:13 110:22	78:3 80:12 85:12	169:16	171:25 179:20	65:23 66:8,16
170:22 181:21	86:24,25 87:12	persuaded 128:5	183:10	67:3 69:1,3,6,9
partly 85:4	88:14,23 89:1,16	persuasive 185:23	plan 60:7,8,11	71:2 72:1 73:6
parts 9:23 22:21	90:1 92:2 95:19	185:24	70:14 83:3,16,16	79:3,19 80:20
24:13 25:19 26:1	95:20 130:4	pertinent 121:24	planned 75:5	84:13 87:7 88:6
26:3,4 43:14 74:6	139:13,16 150:15	PETER 1:9	planning 155:15	90:19 95:7,21
77:7 89:5 103:14	160:7 180:15	phase 182:5,7,11	plans 7:11 55:19	97:5 98:21 99:14
135:13	186:7,9,20 190:14	182:15,22	Platt 60:15	99:14,24 100:8,11
party 23:7 24:17	191:17 192:24	phenomenon	plausibility 170:6	104:1 105:16
41:5 62:13 120:11	200:5 201:13	127:13	plausible 128:6	106:3,25 107:7
124:18 132:20	202:4	PHILIP 1:19	play 30:16	108:11 109:15
137:17 139:14	perfect 63:14	photocopied 115:9	pleaded 19:20 20:6	111:2 117:23
146:10 157:15	perfectly 32:15	phrase 14:4 21:12	65:7,9 69:22	119:5 120:17
163:4 164:8	56:22 84:12	66:4 182:1	129:16,17 141:6	122:21,25 123:9
170:18 183:13	134:23 137:13,22	phraseology 58:8	158:10	123:13 124:11,13
192:9 196:9	138:22 179:19	pick 20:5 49:25	pleading 99:19	124:24,25,25
pass 141:8	performance 28:21	57:3 58:2 81:9	pleadings 69:21	127:10 128:4
passage 18:11,18	199:3	98:20 190:25	please 71:18 80:8	130:21 132:18
115:13 121:9	period 18:4,13 20:2	192:2	81:8 105:2 115:7	133:8 134:1
133:12,23 162:19	21:19 30:15,19,19	picked 192:2	133:24 143:16	140:15,17 141:13
163:24 164:20	30:24 34:14,24	picking 55:13	144:12,22 159:17	142:5,15,18 143:9
184:21 196:4	35:3 42:6 44:14	111:2 194:22	160:3 190:10	145:13 146:13
passages 74:8	54:4,5,18 64:14	picture 61:21 67:20	199:16	148:7 149:7,13
77:14 108:7	88:16 113:8,8	120:3	pleased 161:2	154:15,20 159:2,5
110:15 115:15	125:22 197:15,18	pie 59:18	plumber 49:25	159:13,18 161:1,2
passed 4:13 198:13	periods 112:14	piece 60:16 62:7,9	plumbers 49:23	161:3,8,20 163:3
pattern 112:18	peripheral 153:12	77:7 182:1,20	plummets 180:6	163:10 168:12,18
Pattinson 80:7	permit 102:11	183:12	plural 143:18	170:16 173:6,8
151:11,19 193:25	permitted 86:5,5	place 1:4 5:12 6:10	plus 6:6 105:19	174:23 175:12,20
PAUL 1:19	88:19 89:6	18:13 19:3 21:6	pm 106:17,19	175:22 176:5,21
pause 21:24 69:20	pernicious 7:1	28:18 51:22 52:4	159:9,11 202:21	177:20 178:18
115:23 134:2	39:11	52:15 73:18 80:2	point 3:14 11:4	179:5,11,13
177:3	perpetual 21:10	81:25 84:8 88:22	13:4 18:25 21:10	180:20 181:12,18
	_			•

				1 450 220
181:22 182:9	106:13,21 107:9	191:14 192:15	169:22 197:19	presentation 78:18
183:4,22 184:9,17	110:19 111:6,20	portion 113:3	202:18	79:4 80:14 90:16
184:18 185:13,21	112:8 113:10,17	pose 199:25	powers 143:17,25	90:22 91:4 93:19
185:23 186:21,24	117:21 118:21	position 24:11 28:3	144:1,2 146:5	131:22 157:12,17
187:4,12,15,20	126:7,14,16	31:7,11,23 32:1	148:10,10	presentationally
191:8 192:7	127:14 129:9	33:22 99:17	practice 67:18 68:2	58:3,17
193:21 194:4,8,8	131:18 134:17,18	151:20,24 175:15	128:25 136:7	presentations
195:9 196:3,19,19	135:12,23 137:16	191:23 197:19	139:25 150:1	131:21,23
198:21 199:7,14	138:4 139:20	202:11	151:6 152:15	presented 50:8
199:22 201:4	140:5,9,22 141:20	positions 5:8	180:18 185:2	presently 121:16
202:3,6	150:18,21 151:4,7	positive 63:18	practices 67:7	presents 128:20
pointed 71:7 120:6	152:11,16 155:15	100:5,5 117:14,16	74:11 77:25	press 202:7
156:9 176:5,22	155:24 156:21	possibility 3:2	pre 176:25,25	presumably 26:14
pointing 29:12	158:3 160:14	95:25 157:10	pre-agreements	91:4 193:5
148:4	163:1 181:1 186:8	possible 20:3 43:6	41:4	prevent 11:19
points 6:14 15:3	191:3 192:20	88:10 151:7	pre-entry 72:4	164:15
26:3,19 38:2	193:14 194:15	possibly 66:18	pre-launch 176:12	preventing 116:21
54:19,23 55:5	portal's 12:21	113:16	176:13,13	previously 102:24
58:1,3 59:19 62:8	portals 3:19,25	post 76:7 126:2	pre-merger 176:11	141:9
62:25 63:12,20	4:12 5:1 9:17,18	post-entry 179:16	pre-OTM 50:17	price 63:8,19 65:8
80:15 81:17 86:16	11:9,16,17 13:6,8	post-launch 19:3	pre-OTM's 48:1	95:9 125:18,21,23
118:14 128:20	13:23 16:23 28:17	176:12 177:1	50:8	126:4,4 160:17
129:14,16 140:2	30:2 31:3 46:13	post-merger	pre-penultimate	200:7,8,11,14,21
159:14 163:13	47:14 53:19,21,22	176:11,12,25	144:21	prices 4:5,11,13
172:8 173:2	54:17 56:4,5	postscript 77:2	pre-trial 180:9	35:11 124:16
174:24 175:10	57:18 89:14 95:10	postulating 25:3	precisely 85:13	129:7 179:16
177:10 180:12	95:16 97:3 98:8	26:1	132:2 137:18	180:13 198:10,12
192:22 193:24	98:17,19 99:8,9	pot 187:13	149:3 162:14	200:17
194:11 195:17,22	99:15,17 100:4,7	potential 71:21,22	171:8	pricing 74:24 104:5
police 59:5	100:12,20 101:8,8	92:9 126:19	precluded 89:16	122:16 123:12,25
policy 162:6	102:10,19,21,22	139:20	predecessor 105:12	124:22,22 125:2
pop 81:5	102:24 103:4,25	potentially 56:1	predicted 180:12	126:14 127:7,16
port 82:11	104:12,17 105:7	65:24 70:18,25	180:18	127:22,25 128:10
portal 3:21 7:13	110:6,21 111:24	100:5 152:3 179:8	predictions 124:17	178:6,11
11:24 12:5,14,23	112:7,25 125:20	potshots 58:15 66:4	prefer 13:19	prima 179:15
13:12 15:22 16:15	126:6 135:1	power 28:20 40:6	preliminary 118:24	primary 199:12
24:22 30:18 31:16	136:25 138:6,18	85:14,25 86:23	premises 61:6	Primelocation
44:19 55:23 73:1	138:21,23,25	104:5 105:23	prepared 75:13	99:11 105:15
74:4 82:14 83:18	139:10,10 141:3,6	106:1,1,2,4	85:1 151:20	123:3 135:5 176:9
83:19 86:12 90:2	141:11 142:7	122:16 123:12,25	prepares 158:8	principally 11:13
91:2,17,20 94:8	150:4 152:3,9	124:22,22 125:2	presence 121:2	43:22
95:7 96:23 99:23	153:22,24 154:17	126:14 127:7,16	present 6:4 103:23	principle 4:24
99:24 100:6	155:3 156:3	127:22,25 128:10	105:18 121:25	principles 119:25
101:20,23 102:5	157:10 177:23	145:4,15,24 146:1	172:19 183:24	prior 98:7 99:25
103:2 104:6	178:5 181:5	146:4,18 168:25	192:14	104:4,10 122:16
		,		<u> </u>

		i		Ī
prioritisation	procuring 162:9,9	16:14 33:11 34:14	113:11 116:15,21	85:20 169:6
178:25	166:22 200:3	34:25 97:4 107:22	117:3 120:17	purposes 6:5 66:17
private 74:24	produce 61:22	110:1 111:19	162:7 163:12	76:16 106:9 113:1
pro 23:9	126:19 165:24	135:2 154:18	171:3 173:14	161:17 171:25
pro-competitive	produced 126:17	property 9:16 99:7	provisions 22:8	172:20
9:1,3,7 52:2,19	127:5	110:19,21 111:6	28:11 31:25 34:3	pursuant 146:8
54:1,7 65:6,14,15	produces 9:15	111:20 125:20	37:1 61:19 107:10	147:10
87:9 89:21 197:12	producing 9:19	126:6 135:1	143:19 198:17	pursued 175:13
probable 133:9	product 151:20	proportion 13:15	public 91:25	pursuing 11:22
probably 2:19 12:1	production 118:14	113:6,11 180:23	publicly 77:20	pursuit 75:6 158:19
88:6 159:18	production/110:11	proposal 25:9	78:13 84:6,25	purview 145:12
184:17	products 57:13,18	proposals 2:24	pudding 32:19	push 160:22
problem 37:13 48:3	profit 6:16,16,18	propose 118:17	41:25	pushed 182:22
61:15 64:16,21,21	7:2 70:16	proposed 87:6	pull 160:14	put 3:23 6:9 8:6,13
79:5 91:21 126:8	profitability 10:20	136:17	pulling 160:15,21	9:17 10:20 11:8
126:11 127:18,20	profits 10:14	proposition 91:12	160:22	11:14 18:13,25
127:23 128:16,17	profound 197:23	91:19 116:9	punch 16:2 151:2	21:14 29:3 32:4,5
180:5	progressed 122:25	128:12 162:21	192:5	38:17 42:16,17
problematic 121:1	progressively	180:15,16	punitive 189:14	43:7 44:2,9 46:8
problems 117:12	151:1	propositions	purchase 12:23	46:10 58:13 60:14
procedures 196:14	prohibition 86:18	114:20	86:8 87:12,15	75:6 76:3 90:4
proceed 3:11	107:13 116:17,23	prospective 8:14	113:10 114:7	91:15 97:15 100:2
proceeded 174:4,5	promise 163:20	141:19 191:13,18	174:3,13	107:20 112:10
proceeding 174:3	168:13 173:13,15	prosper 18:23	purchaser 12:8	116:16 128:18,21
proceedings 130:4	promised 168:17	protect 54:3	57:6	131:10 139:7
process 26:11,15	171:17 173:12	protection 146:9	purchasers 89:8,22	142:12 184:15
27:4 29:18 31:14	promising 169:23	protectionist	110:21 180:24	188:7 190:12
68:6,20 134:24	promote 30:13	197:14	purchases 57:6	191:11,17,22
163:16 187:1,3	promoting 16:23	proven 65:6 179:6	86:21 112:4 169:5	192:20 193:10
procure 15:17	28:16 30:2 31:2	proves 32:24	purchasing 11:23	198:23 201:10,22
161:3,21 162:8	promotion 33:14	provide 12:18 14:2	13:17 45:10 85:9	puts 11:14 111:17
163:19 165:24	promotions 175:17	68:12 88:16	88:23,24 110:11	151:9 202:2
166:14,24 167:11	pronounce 87:23	123:11 132:5,19	110:13,18 112:21	putting 9:19 11:19
167:17 168:9,20	pronouncements	142:1 158:11	112:23,25 113:3	21:19 30:5 46:6
170:24 172:10,24	119:3	163:13 165:3	113:17 114:10	49:13,20 51:14
173:20 174:23	proof 32:19 41:24	provided 57:13	115:2,12 116:1,10	73:11 140:8
195:19 198:21	129:22 164:18	66:6 122:15 126:5	116:15,19 118:2	193:15
199:1,3,19 202:16	186:17	137:25 144:6	137:21	puzzled 110:8
procure' 166:13	proper 116:25	provides 107:22	Purple 46:2	
170:12 171:10	170:12	145:3	Purplebricks 27:17	Q Q
procured 168:6	properly 6:6	providing 11:23	44:22	QC 1:17,19
199:5 200:19	114:13 145:18	12:3,5,6 13:8,23	purport 145:11	qualify 162:5
procurement	179:14	81:19 84:24	purporting 107:8	quality 64:4,14
166:18,18 170:7	properties 4:19,22	provision 25:16	purports 124:15	125:18 126:20
196:21	11:8,11,13 15:21	27:1 28:15 29:13	purpose 11:18	157:16

avantification	161:9 166:25	121:20 123:19	175.0 0 107.7	71:9 98:11 107:5
quantification 44:24 200:12		131:25 139:8	175:8,9 187:7	
	179:9,13,16 190:7		198:15,15,17	107:13 118:14,25
quantified 9:7	196:11,20 202:12	145:23 146:5,10	199:18	119:3,14 120:12
quarter 3:3	quorum 145:16	154:8,24 165:4	reassurance 73:21	122:6 128:9
Queen's 132:25	quote 93:7 97:1	166:25 167:7	191:15	133:12 143:12
query 76:18	105:6 179:5	184:20	recall 7:16 8:10	145:2 152:6,8
question 5:10 23:13	181:12	reads 185:4	18:24 27:12 43:9	153:17 156:10
25:22 29:1 48:6	quoted 103:14,16	real 99:23 130:19	59:9 76:13 126:25	162:22 165:14,18
51:10 57:14 72:24	163:12 166:7,23	realise 175:6	132:18 150:7	165:22,23 166:8,8
85:4 92:20 104:6	quoting 75:10	realistic 18:22	received 73:24 83:1	167:24 168:1
104:8 109:10,16		101:9	receiving 193:1,4	181:20 188:8
109:22 110:23	<u>R</u>	really 13:5 64:12	receiving/ 139:14	194:1 200:4
113:1,5,25 117:6	R 165:12	65:2 71:13 76:23	receiving/sending	201:13
120:1 124:21	race 72:6	81:15 85:20 88:11	192:10	references 8:7,17
128:21 140:8	raise 5:11 35:19	100:12 103:14	reciprocally 187:2	8:19 55:7 100:23
147:8,16 148:23	53:14	117:22 119:5	recognise 86:2	107:3 114:2
149:9 156:21	raised 15:3 77:13	130:18 166:13	102:6 160:8	121:21
161:11 164:16	98:21 114:5	176:24 179:1	recognised 116:20	referred 4:23 60:5
166:5 167:12	raises 23:20	185:12 188:17	recognises 102:4	109:25 114:21
168:15 171:21	raison 85:14 87:9,9	reanalysed 63:3	152:10	119:23 129:2
188:16 189:10	ramifications 8:21	REAP 79:7 156:24	recognising 29:4	145:1 150:11
190:5,18,19 196:6	ramping-up 176:16	159:23	recommendations	159:20 167:15
196:7,23 197:2	176:17	reason 28:13 29:3	155:24	194:5,9
199:25	range 25:11	36:3,12,12 37:17	reconsider 195:21	referring 108:23
questioned 139:15	rate 58:9 123:1,5	37:17 38:12 40:11	record 58:5	110:15 117:7
192:23	127:8 138:14	41:11 42:19 62:5	recorders 130:5	157:9
questioning 181:17	re-define 22:16	66:1 70:6 75:24	records 140:21	refers 25:17 121:14
questions 27:10	re-read 55:4	83:24 104:14,15	recruit' 166:13	145:16 151:11
90:14 109:17	re-reading 62:13	117:4 119:4,7	recruitment 138:3	165:13 176:3
119:12,12,23	reach 28:19,20	124:16 142:16	139:8,23	185:21 193:7
157:14 177:7	136:24	163:14 165:2	reds 154:25	reflect 180:13
quickly 25:19 43:6	reached 19:20	172:1 179:2	reduce 5:17,23,25	reflects 111:23
50:11 80:12 136:1	94:10	187:17 190:9	6:12,23 32:20	reforms 144:25
156:23 180:3	reaction 75:12	200:18	reduced 102:13	refresh 74:10
201:12	read 16:6 23:5	reasonable 73:12	reduction 180:14	refuses 137:11
Quinn 130:12	50:21 51:6 55:3,3	reasonably 75:11	refer 76:15 114:16	regard 4:12 5:16
quite 2:24 5:14	81:16 99:5 100:10	reasoning 123:18	114:17,18 120:20	9:8 21:22 44:5
11:21 17:15 28:2	106:25 107:14	reasons 8:23 39:1	121:6,9 132:13,17	74:6 75:21 82:1
28:14 40:16 42:16	115:17,22,24	46:16,17 63:5,11	139:13,16 161:23	97:17 98:5 100:24
47:9 49:3 50:19	133:24 134:3	68:14 77:13 81:25	192:24	102:8 111:4
51:1 68:18 69:15	144:19,22 163:19	82:10 84:4 89:5	reference 8:11	180:11 187:8
71:13 99:13	170:21 171:24	92:5 126:13	10:16 11:8 14:6	regarded 45:4 57:8
100:20 108:1	173:13	130:21 137:22	18:3,16 19:8 20:1	118:10
117:13 131:15	reading 20:23	138:2 139:25	21:13 35:5 44:6	regarding 25:16
142:12 159:22	25:19 103:21	141:12 142:16	45:16 46:11 59:21	28:25 136:24

				1 480 291
Regardless 116:23	119:25 120:15	removed 127:2	represented 104:6	79:17 155:10
regards 2:8 5:4	122:6 132:20	151:5	represents 114:25	respond 26:7 29:16
23:17 28:16,16	133:1,23 142:11	Rennet 87:21,22	requested 156:14	responding 119:12
29:10 31:11,15	150:12 155:12	88:18 89:25	require 113:9	response 37:25
32:1 33:24 35:10	158:7 168:14	114:19,23 115:19	170:13	69:16,25 70:1
36:17,18 37:12	171:2,13,25 173:3	119:6	required 19:10	136:21 138:22
50:13 51:8 64:25	180:23,24 181:2	rents 7:3	66:2 129:5 134:14	181:16 199:17
77:24 85:5 97:10	192:3 196:4	reorganising 192:7	156:14 168:24	200:23
Regent's 186:18	reliability 178:12	rep 138:15	requirement 16:16	responses 196:21
region 73:13,24,25	reliance 125:11	repaired 49:24	72:5 107:2 171:18	responsibility
94:9 194:21,24	176:2 178:19	repeated 80:2	requirement/-OOP	192:19
regional 92:12,13	relied 123:23 127:5	184:11	184:24	rest 57:16 100:17
153:17 157:24	130:6,22,24	repeatedly 154:20	requires 135:2	200:17
regions 73:8 74:13	165:20	repeating 183:10	172:6	restraint 53:2
131:9	relies 105:3 140:20	199:12	requiring 24:10	104:4 105:14
register 16:20	147:5 151:21	repetition 134:12	26:12 162:2	117:15
regressive 197:14	165:14	rephrase 43:25	170:18	restraint 118:7
regulation 122:7	rely 61:6 63:5,6	182:22	rescued 53:9	restraints 53:4,10
regulation 122.7	68:1 77:25 107:25	replace 40:25 41:10	reserved 22:7	87:6
181:23	131:2,5 137:7	replica 74:15,18	25:18 143:23	restrict 5:17,25
regulators 195:14	142:12 153:16	replicate 107:23	reserving 201:2	14:24 54:3 97:10
regulatory 78:11	155:10 156:7	replies 139:4	residential 16:14	restricted 4:1,18
reinforces 27:1	164:25 165:8,25	151:24	resiling 110:7	9:21 12:16 101:2
reject 165:6	177:12 178:2,3	reply 2:7 3:1,6	resolution 143:22	102:4
rejected 128:12	relying 135:15	90:12 154:1 177:8	respect 12:25 21:4	restricting 6:23
relate 196:13	remain 51:21	177:10 201:24	32:7 34:22 38:24	10:10,19 31:16
related 166:19	remains 99:17	202:25,25	56:16 77:17	96:12,21 121:12
190:13	104:18 145:10	report 62:14 77:22	101:22 104:2	restriction 3:15,17
relating 141:2	remark 130:7	78:10 80:25	101.22 104.2	5:4,12 12:15,20
relation 96:19	remark 130.7	107:14 111:14	145:21 151:16	16:23 18:9 19:2,7
106:21 118:20	remarks 13:17	112:11 114:2	163:11 168:12	28:16 29:21 30:2
123:8 129:10	remember 14:7	126:23 164:24	171:7 172:25	31:2 32:21 39:7,8
153:3 158:2 162:8	44:17 47:15 60:8	179:13 180:9	171.7 172.23	39:9,11 41:9
183:11	99:2 111:15	181:14,16	183:16 184:9	44:21 45:2,12,13
relative 4:6 48:20	126:18 131:23	reported 80:9		, ,
	155:16 174:7	-	respectful 14:10 22:24 46:12,19	45:15,19,24 46:10 46:22 70:19 72:18
183:21,22 relax 41:23		reporting 78:13 91:25	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	87:25 89:11 96:16
	176:7 179:25 186:16 188:16		54:19 59:19 73:17	97:19 105:21
relayed 60:11		reports 50:24,25	118:16 187:10	
relevance 21:8	remind 85:11	60:6 62:6 129:3	193:2 197:21	107:2 113:9 116:2
relevant 15:3 19:18	112:17 132:15	153:20	respectfully 18:7	117:17,18 135:7
21:11 57:21 64:13	160:5 183:18	represent 99:9	67:6 74:9 94:2	146:6
66:14 73:25 76:4	189:2	representative	122:1,17 133:20	restrictions 32:17
77:14 81:15 83:10	reminder 62:10	164:8,10 192:14	167:9	46:9,9 71:3 73:3
84:23 87:8 98:1	remotely 128:6	representatives	respective 201:11	86:10 91:20 96:15
108:7,22 113:1,6	remove 56:1 97:23	94:21	respects 4:5 11:3	115:2 116:24

				1 age 232
119:13,14 175:12	133:22 162:12	94:13 150:25	92:21 94:15,19	saved 94:24
restrictive 33:18	169:19 181:15	183:10	95:6,16,19 96:11	Savills 8:10,13
36:9 48:4 56:13	185:20 189:16	rival 49:10	96:24 97:6 100:25	saw 7:16 34:8
56:18,23 61:11	199:24	rivals 49:11	101:2,6,18 104:7	72:18 86:25
90:18 117:11	right-hand 165:17	RMS 140:14	105:19,20 107:10	142:10 164:3
197:14 198:17	rightly 28:14 90:21	148:24	107:21 108:5,14	Sayer 131:4 142:21
restricts 3:22 97:1	99:13 102:4	robust 158:11	107:21 108:5,14	143:4,7 187:19
97:21	131:15 161:9	rocket 180:22	117:22 118:4,21	Sayer's 152:18
rests 122:14 125:17	179:9	roll 174:14	129:6,11 134:9,14	saying 3:21 9:20
result 10:24,25	Rightmove 7:19,23	roller 174:13	144:18,20 170:7	10:8 12:5 18:19
19:21 107:9 112:2	36:23 44:16 47:24		170:15 175:17	
		rolling 177:21		28:17 33:8,14,19
199:1	48:2,8,11,21 49:2	Rook 73:10 75:17	179:22 184:24	34:5 35:12,15,20
resume 106:16	49:6,16 50:9	76:15 78:2 80:9	186:22,25 187:3	35:24 36:8,12
retailers 74:18	62:15 66:24 72:19	131:3,4,5 135:20	189:21 192:20	44:5,20 45:14
retain 150:21	83:18 95:8 98:8	138:1 139:13,16	196:21 198:2	51:11 52:19 66:23
155:15	98:13 99:11,13,22	139:17 140:14	201:20	91:7 92:22 119:24
retired 187:19	102:2,3 104:5	142:3,13,18,20	rules 16:11 17:2,6,7	124:23 147:8
retrospective 27:22	105:14 109:21	143:3,7,10 146:12	17:20 19:14 20:13	154:2 155:21
return 160:10	112:9,19 127:1,25	148:5,17,19,23,24	20:25 21:3 22:9	157:23 161:15
reveals 97:22	135:4 136:9,17	149:2,5 150:9,15	24:12,14 25:17	166:2,3 182:7
revenue 40:8	137:11,11 138:13	152:18 187:12,14	26:8,11 28:7	says 6:15 17:10,13
111:13,21,22	140:23 149:23	187:18,23 192:2	29:11,13 30:4,5	19:17 20:20 26:24
112:2,4,7	151:23 153:24	192:24 193:8,17	31:10,11,20 33:13	28:17,25 30:11
reverse 149:3	157:5 176:4 180:1	193:20 194:20	116:24 117:8	32:6 34:25 37:16
revisiting 71:2	183:20,23 184:5	room 80:24 82:22	145:23 146:4	40:1 43:3 47:5
reworked 63:18	195:1,5 198:6	140:21	147:10,12 197:15	53:3 63:4 79:2,11
Reynolds 144:15	Rightmove's 64:14	Roth 133:19	ruling 118:25	79:16,18 81:6
rhetorically 52:21	71:9 122:15,25	round 6:8 53:24	run 8:24 32:11 96:2	82:21 83:2 89:20
199:25	123:12,24 124:21	83:6 109:11	170:11 196:14,16	91:5,16 101:13
rid 38:18	124:22 125:2	160:19	run-away 198:5	105:6 107:17
ride 129:20	127:6,8,14,21,23	route 21:24	running 124:12	109:24 111:21
right 3:1 9:22,23	128:8,10 129:7	Royal 144:18,20	160:18	121:12,15 129:13
10:12 11:2,21	rights 31:8,12,24	rule 3:17,21 11:18	runs 32:10 115:13	132:8 136:22
12:11,16 13:1	38:4 197:1,3	12:19 16:17,22		138:24 143:17
14:8,21 19:4,23	199:2	18:3 24:22 25:1	S	148:16 149:22
20:20 21:1 22:3	Rimer 132:23	29:11 30:1,17	S,o 159:21	150:23 161:19
22:10 26:23 28:14	133:2	31:16 32:21 33:13	safely 61:15	167:4,11,21 168:3
29:25 31:7,15	ring 76:21	33:14 35:17 37:3	safety 196:14	169:5 170:5
32:1 33:15,16	rise 5:23 55:1,9	37:5 40:3 45:23	Sainsbury's 57:16	171:23 175:2
35:11,14 38:25	122:5 157:19	47:13 48:4 49:12	120:10	178:25 184:23
51:11,16,20,21	159:8 164:11	50:4,5 51:17,21	sales 111:13 169:13	185:18 192:22
63:1 66:9 70:2	200:11	51:23 52:1,22	satisfaction 15:11	193:8 194:21
72:23 82:6 87:24	risen 127:24	54:1,2,11 56:2,6	satisfied 127:15	199:23
89:8 92:8 98:21	rising 5:22	56:18 76:6 90:18	satisfy 22:18	sceptical 91:15
109:2 112:3 124:9	risk 75:13 85:2	90:21,24 91:1,20	save 55:8 87:3	schedule 22:5,7,19
107.2 112.3 127.7	113R / J.13 UJ.2	70.21,27 71.1,20		Sciiculic 22.3,7,17
	I	ı	I	<u> </u>

				Page 233
22.5.24.12.25.10	1,50,151,0	100 (104 10	42.2.2.4.4.5	
23:5 24:13 25:10	145:2 151:2	182:6 184:18	43:2,21 44:7	64:22 65:7 94:6
25:17,17 26:2	153:16 154:6	188:25,25 189:1	56:10 59:11,14	99:3 103:9,15,16
28:12 31:13	159:19 160:6,8	190:12 192:9	70:19 84:7 86:3	108:22,25 109:4
scheme 9:22	163:21 164:23	193:22 199:11	92:5 120:9 122:21	115:5 117:20
scientific 63:13	165:17 166:10	200:18,22	125:11 135:16	119:8 120:19
scientist 180:22	167:24 171:11,19	sensible 159:6	136:10,21 137:22	121:8 122:4,11
scope 71:4	172:13,23 173:20	sensibly 54:25	139:2 140:1 152:4	136:13 141:10
scrupulously 91:21	175:15 176:16	sensitive 155:20	160:4 166:10	150:3 153:9 156:1
scrutiny 165:6	191:1 192:1 194:2	sensitivity 72:13,22	175:9 187:6	158:2 180:12
se 6:17 7:2 53:25	197:24 202:1	sent 74:5 150:9	195:20 198:16	188:6 189:20,25
second 15:15 16:2	seeing 61:20 154:24	155:19 157:8	sets 15:8,9 25:17	190:9
23:19 58:15 82:18	seek 154:12 160:10	194:19	126:10 132:8	showed 98:12
111:18 114:18	164:25	sentence 101:17	setting 51:4 75:25	192:16
125:8 126:11	seeking 32:16	111:2,3 144:18,22	82:13 135:6 150:8	showing 117:16
127:18 138:4	seeks 58:2 77:25	145:9 146:7	settled 133:5	127:6 142:6
140:22 141:4	124:21 152:6	164:25 194:22	seventh 126:22	shown 65:20 66:15
143:9 151:2	180:15	195:2	severability 175:19	113:14 114:2
153:18 154:15	seen 27:17 46:21	separate 16:5 34:12	sham 80:18 81:4	117:11
159:21 162:10	79:23 104:13	80:25 91:14 160:4	share 9:4 65:19,20	shows 99:23 135:1
165:11 168:18	107:15 130:11	195:24,25 196:15	100:21 112:4	139:18 140:6
175:4 192:5	146:1 151:21	separately 101:21	113:6,22 114:3	155:1,20 176:15
194:22 199:22	160:5 171:14	separately-mana	121:18	187:25 194:12,16
200:22	179:9 199:23	170:11	shareholders 7:22	shroud 197:13
secondly 9:25 10:2	sees 40:16	September 44:11	shares 112:2	side 5:16 41:24
26:24 42:25 70:22	select 155:25 163:1	series 6:3 56:12	sharp 30:17 31:1	50:16 52:14 56:7
section 17:19 62:14	selection 4:12	67:18 92:12	72:1 132:25	64:19 69:16 73:11
145:1,3,12,14,16	152:10	196:20	sheet 8:18	75:20 78:19,19
see 2:16,21 11:1	self-evidently	serious 133:8	Shields 195:5	85:25 113:17
15:24 16:6 17:10	49:16 198:4	158:12 189:11	shirts 74:19	149:5 158:18
18:2 21:4 25:15	sell 9:16 45:7	seriously 105:25	short 2:6 3:1 14:20	196:24
27:4 28:8,11 29:9	sellers 85:22	181:4,10	54:22 55:11 56:8	side's 54:15
30:11 37:17 39:8	selling 45:10 57:17	seriousness 133:7	59:17 106:14	sideline 99:12
39:10 55:18 60:9	57:22 88:2	service 12:6,7	111:3 129:4 133:8	sidelined 133:3
67:19 70:10 71:23	semi-attempts 78:5	13:24 14:2 18:6	159:6,10,12	sight 7:24 71:18
83:2,3,22 97:11	sending 139:15	126:5	171:16 175:19	171:7 175:15
98:10 99:17 100:9	193:3	services 11:15,24	201:19	176:22,23
101:16 105:10	senior 94:4,4	12:23 20:7 25:11	shortish 115:12	sign 5:12 36:16,23
109:5,10 110:8,24	seniority 189:7	97:9 111:6,24	shortly 96:24	37:8 49:6,7,9
112:9,12,18	190:20	112:24 113:12	135:19 139:17	78:21 199:5
114:19 115:11,18	sense 3:8 9:8,14	134:24	201:8	signalling 79:19
115:25 116:6	25:14 43:21 49:4	session 50:12	shot 187:13	signed 28:9 33:9
120:11 121:10	53:23 68:15 81:3	set 6:7 19:14 23:5	shots 58:10 130:19	35:24,25
126:20 132:3,24	84:23 139:14	24:7 26:12 28:11	184:12	significance 102:11
135:17 137:8	154:17 170:23	31:1,9,10 35:1,1,5	show 43:15,15	105:24 124:7
138:23 144:16,17	172:6 173:7,13	35:16,23 37:13,20	44:12 59:23 64:13	128:24
150.25 111.10,17	1,2.0 1,3.7,13	55.10,25 57.15,20	2 57.23 61.13	120.21
			1	

				1 age 254
significant 13:15	175:10 184:9	solved 61:16	speeding 59:5,6,6	109:7,12,20
44:15 104:10	188:17 190:6,21	somebody 40:20	spend 71:6,10	126:22 135:20
121:4,20 181:20	193:2,17 202:19	45:8,8 75:2 81:6	106:10 123:19,20	136:21 138:21
197:19	sister 170:14 171:5	89:24 148:2,16	135:25 140:12	153:12 154:1
significantly 68:11	196:25 200:9	168:24 186:17	spending 6:1 10:21	172:18
86:16	sit 61:15 175:25	somebody's 147:17	spent 73:3 117:13	spun 136:12
silver 200:16	site 99:15	Somerset 153:24	187:4 195:18	square 177:13
similar 5:7	sites 11:15	somewhat 107:19	Spicer 162:23,25	squashed 85:16
similarly 105:13	sitting 130:5	soon 201:3	162:25 163:3,9	stage 8:25 42:7
simple 3:24 61:1	situation 4:21 25:3	sooner 202:10	spirit 148:25	72:24 73:6 99:11
80:14 175:20	48:13,25 49:14	Sorry 2:23 24:25	spirits 148:25	140:15 166:14
	56:2 59:15 61:14	36:14 49:20	149:6	189:10 196:23
176:21 183:18 184:1				
	95:18 103:7	sort 61:14 62:2	split 65:21 82:19	stages 120:3
simpliciter 93:19	104:21 110:4	63:13 68:20,23	splitting 93:4	stalling 127:9
simplifies 101:18	121:23 150:18,20	70:3 131:16 149:2	sporadic 66:18	stance 84:14,19
simply 8:4 17:22	169:4,8 172:14	186:3	78:14	192:23 193:1,3,5
18:4 25:3 28:13	175:1,2 177:25	sorts 68:8 89:5	spotted 173:24	193:7,12
34:21 38:14 41:21	197:6	101:14 190:4	Springett 8:7 18:18	stand 108:4 139:16
49:6,19 53:23	situations 172:10	sought 44:7 69:15	19:1 21:14 24:6	174:6,11 178:23
56:16 61:24 66:9	six 112:14 128:20	74:4 124:7 158:12	28:14,25 29:4	179:3 181:18
67:2 77:17 78:3	size 111:17	172:16	30:8 37:14 41:22	197:21
86:11 88:9 91:11	skeleton 6:14 69:25	sounds 186:3 190:6	52:18 56:19 60:3	standalone 162:4
91:18 107:23	77:14 96:25 97:5	source 66:3	60:7,13,21 72:16	standard 28:19
118:8 129:4	131:1	sourced 66:3	72:16 73:22 74:2	61:7,10 63:17
151:25 152:13	slice 126:3	sources 87:3	75:15,19 76:13,19	133:5 163:8 164:5
154:9 155:3	slide 131:20,21	South 195:5	77:1 78:1,4,17	standards 128:24
158:23 162:17	180:2	spar 45:22	82:12,21 83:2,13	standing 158:6
164:10,18 177:25	slides 44:10,12	speak 136:22	92:18 111:7	stands 125:1,2,3
185:8 199:12	55:20 60:13 83:23	193:20	131:21 136:16	Stanley 122:22
201:17	slightly 49:22 110:8	speaks 45:20	137:25 138:8,12	124:24
Sinai 119:21	149:7 153:2	special 143:21	139:4,18 141:11	start 2:17,20 91:8
single 77:19 155:10	190:13 194:4	162:24 163:6	141:18 144:11	132:11 163:16
156:7 157:6,7,22	slots 177:1	specific 18:25	148:15 149:10,21	started 56:19 69:10
162:20 169:9	slower 123:5	29:23 80:2,6,8	149:24 150:9,15	starting 15:7 196:5
190:20	small 159:18	144:20,23	150:16 151:13,23	startling 71:14
sinister 154:6,12	189:12	specifically 54:16	152:10 153:10,20	150:10 194:4
sir 5:13 13:1 20:15	smaller 99:7,9	61:13 72:19 76:6	154:8,11,14 155:1	starts 99:2,3 154:1
21:4,11 28:13	102:10 103:4	87:12 108:15	155:20 156:9,13	161:8,9
29:23 33:20 34:22	smiling 56:19	158:10 163:7	156:16,25 157:8	state 48:2 167:13
42:16 43:21 46:1	SMITH 1:8	197:25	157:11,23 174:6	168:5,10,15,16,21
50:6 51:3 55:13	Smiths 200:9,10,19	specifics 68:8 132:5	174:11,14 176:5	169:23 170:13,24
57:4 65:23 90:11	200:20	specified 164:6	188:2 191:11	171:19,20 172:24
91:10 92:25	sold 24:22 27:13	speculate 169:3	192:6 194:12,19	173:3 191:24
106:20 130:7	29:7	speculation 202:8	Springett's 18:10	stated 31:24 108:6
133:22 159:1,12	solitary 140:19	speech 164:20	19:5 108:1,2	191:16
133.22 137.1,12	Sommy 170.17	Specen 107.20	17.5 100.1,2	171.10
	I		<u> </u>	I

				Page 235
statement 28:6	stretch 25:4	125:12 132:7	173:10	superseded 115:3
105:9 126:22	strictly 114:12	134:6,22 136:19	subsidiary 163:5	supplied 113:7
196:3	116:11	149:18 150:14	170:9,10,13	156:14
statements 119:20	strike 158:9	152:24 154:25	substantial 173:15	suppliers 57:7
124:19	stringency 22:12	158:11 163:19	182:10	85:17 110:20
statistical 63:15	strive 170:20	167:10,23 168:19	substantially 67:17	113:2
status 145:18	strong 85:22	171:10 172:2,9,21	101:18	supply 13:18 88:23
statutes 116:15	123:11 132:19	174:22 175:7	substantiate	supplying 88:1
stay 52:4,6,15	135:21 151:5	178:4 181:19	124:15	110:22
153:23 191:25	181:13,25 183:6	187:11 193:2	substantive 189:13	support 23:11
194:25	stronger 47:14	197:22 199:12	substitute 102:22	118:9 122:13,17
stayed 19:19	62:16 133:10	201:19	succeed 24:16 90:7	123:11 136:18
stays 28:18	strongest 150:21	submissions 3:13	90:7	152:14 157:9
steam 161:22	structural 68:4	47:11 55:4 56:10	succeeded 23:17	162:21 181:13
170:25 173:1	structurally 187:1	66:6 67:22 68:4	succeeds 117:16	183:6
174:13 175:3	structure 6:22	69:14 71:7 74:9	suddenly 51:17	supported 9:9
step 166:4	86:22 121:4	76:1 86:3 90:12	185:10	88:11 141:9
steps 164:15,17	structured 17:25	96:8 107:18	suffered 10:9	163:11
166:3,5,6 168:10	study 63:13	108:20 117:13	sufficient 97:22	supposed 23:20
168:21 173:2	stuff 62:15 94:11	123:14 129:19,20	suggest 67:25 70:3	32:8 75:9 106:12
202:16	160:24	158:16 177:5,8	114:1,1,6 122:1	129:13 154:13
stick 12:13 158:25	style 196:11	184:11 187:8	122:17 141:3	173:16,18 175:6
182:17	subject 2:5 15:10	191:7 195:20	142:24 148:21	200:10
stock 107:22,23	21:20 30:4 50:2	198:19,22,24	149:23 155:7	supposedly 85:7
stockbroker 62:20	52:10 67:7 90:12	199:11 202:23,24	174:16	127:6
stone 130:13	113:4 125:19	202:25,25	suggested 103:25	Supreme 147:19
178:14	143:19,22 164:22	submit 59:22 94:2	128:11 131:16	sure 11:21 32:3
stood 108:4	186:8 192:23	103:7 135:21	136:5 142:1	81:12 83:5 92:19
stop 30:7 159:1,15	201:18	submitted 50:24	146:21,22 162:12	113:24 119:4,10
163:16	subjective 6:5	104:9 172:22	172:4 175:6	132:13 140:10
stopped 38:3,4	43:18,23	174:24	suggesting 68:23	148:20 176:20
store 142:13	subjectively 44:7	subparagraph	90:19 114:7	186:6 199:9 202:4
story 39:5,12	submission 14:10	26:10 135:18	130:15 140:22	202:10,14
156:23 187:19	22:24 23:17 31:4	subplots 101:15	155:14	surprise 50:18
straightforward	33:23 46:13,19	subpoints 101:14	suggestion 109:18	158:17 187:22
17:15 70:7 184:4	47:4 54:19 55:14	subscribe 15:17	110:8 123:11	198:6 201:1
strategy 44:17	59:20 62:4 67:4	91:1	141:8 153:4	surprising 107:19
55:18 60:21 70:11	73:17 90:17,24	subscribed 33:13	169:20	surround 61:12
95:22 191:16,24	94:16,22 96:9	subscription 15:17	suggests 105:25	survive 165:5
194:24	99:25 101:1 103:8	16:3	summarise 31:7	sustain 150:19,20
straw 188:7	105:3 106:11	subsequent 150:2	123:18	sustainable 43:16
stray 85:9	107:20 108:3,10	subsequently	summary 197:9	47:3 53:7 70:13
stream 88:17	108:12 112:22	125:24 194:25	supermarkets	70:18
Stremsel 87:19	115:21 118:10,16	subset 110:5	57:11,11,13,15,19	sustained 130:13
stressed 157:1	120:7 123:10	subsidiaries 163:2	57:21	swing 79:12

switch 110:22	121:7 134:8,12	64:8,11 65:5	Tesco 143:2	84:13 86:3 87:23
switching 110:20	140:18 151:1	68:15 185:11	Tesco's 57:16	90:13 94:2 97:20
Symons 5:20 100:9	153:6,13 156:22	teams 201:11	test 39:14 42:1	98:12,24 108:24
100:11	157:2 159:4,6,16	technique 72:9	148:8 182:9	109:21,25 111:9
synonym 154:11	160:3,18 163:24	telecommunicati	tested 51:13	112:15 120:7
167:11	164:15 165:15	121:18	thank 3:10 13:2,3	124:9 127:10
system 182:13	166:2,4,5 167:14	tell 12:1 27:5 81:12	36:13 90:13 95:2	128:21 132:8
system 102.13	167:19 168:9,20	96:5 148:13	95:4 96:1 106:15	142:15 144:6
T	170:4 173:2 174:1	160:18 199:9	177:6 200:24,25	148:7 149:15
T 1:1	176:2 189:16	telling 59:19 63:7	201:1,16 202:20	155:17 159:3,5
T/A 1:14	197:9 199:20	64:5 67:16,20	that?- 177:15	160:9 174:11,25
tab 32:20,23 81:12	200:9 202:16	69:15 87:24	thatit 41:12	174:25 175:14
81:14 96:17 97:25	taken 46:5 58:15	187:10 191:8	theme 192:1	180:3 182:14,14
99:19 103:12	72:7 76:1 86:17	196:20	themes 117:12	188:15 190:12,18
107:6 111:14	115:4 119:9	tells 147:12 175:21	theoretical 62:10	192:3 194:23
112:12 114:25	180:25 184:20	template 3:8	122:13 124:17	196:3 198:20,22
115:8 116:8	187:13	temporarily 159:22	theory 10:1 26:22	199:6 200:7
120:12 121:8	takes 75:8 168:18	194:1	94:24 120:15	thinking 18:21
126:24 132:23	tale 53:18 99:7	ten 41:9 91:13,14	127:24 179:20	79:9 149:22
133:14,15,17,17	talk 46:17 148:17	tends 99:22	180:5,6,17,18	151:25 164:13
144:14 163:23	148:19,23 191:12	tenor 167:5	182:3 183:12,19	176:14 201:14
165:12,15,15	191:17 193:16	Tens 53:19	183:19	thinks 150:1
table 37:20 99:19	Talked 153:22	tension 52:17	they'd 187:20	151:21
150:11 152:18	talking 13:13 21:5	term 17:22 19:8	thin 72:18	third 12:23 24:3
176:15 187:9	33:7 39:16 55:16	22:5 30:3 38:18	thin 72:10 thing 7:12 15:14	38:16 45:9 62:13
194:5	68:8,9 74:11	38:18,20,21 39:3	21:18 43:15 53:16	98:19 99:14 100:6
tablets 119:21	88:21 118:20	42:9 113:18,19	64:12 71:25 82:24	111:20 117:23
tabular 188:1	147:2,4	125:10 166:15	88:8 89:13 91:19	124:18 127:20
tack 139:22	talks 84:1 164:22	170:12	116:19 125:17	128:15 146:9
tainting 90:19	191:4	terminate 21:17	174:10 179:4	155:5 162:10
take 3:4 9:11 13:20	tape 130:5	35:16	186:3,24	164:8 165:18
18:11 25:23 26:6	targeted 47:9 54:16	terminated 19:21	things 15:8 22:13	181:21 183:13
28:2 40:14 43:20	59:23 60:22 82:18	termination 34:4	24:7,9 29:6 34:7	186:7
44:1,4,10 51:2,6	179:23 197:25	37:1,4	41:24 45:20 57:6	thoroughly 142:15
54:24 55:3 60:4	tariff 37:20,22,23	terminology 126:3	76:11,13,20 82:7	thought 18:10,14
63:5 65:7 67:6	38:1	terms 15:10 17:18	86:6 92:25 94:5	19:1,10 21:9 30:8
74:14 75:13 79:3	tariffs 35:1,5 36:19	22:18 35:9 36:19	177:3 196:12	34:23 37:14 40:5
82:11,11,14 83:1	37:20	37:6 50:20 80:4	197:6	47:8 49:13,20
84:14,19 85:1,24	task 126:9	93:5 136:5 162:3	think 2:19 7:16	85:19 169:1
88:22 90:9 91:24	tasked 76:6	171:9 185:17	10:18 14:12,16	174:12 191:9
92:14 94:9 100:19	tasks 101:19	200:4	18:20 19:6 26:8	thoughts 141:18
101:11,15 106:3	TDPG 47:23	terribly 19:18	27:5,12 28:5	153:11
109:23 115:7,10	team 8:24 28:6	159:4	31:18 41:23 50:19	threat 45:4
118:16 119:4,7,20	38:17 39:25 48:16	territory 22:22	60:19 63:6 78:21	three 3:25 8:17,19
119:22 120:19	53:14 63:22 64:6	85:10 98:4 147:20	79:12,25 80:1,10	9:18 15:8 32:2

				1 age 231
34:7 41:2 43:5	to' 171:11	treat 118:1	truth 100:17	131:8 138:1
69:10 72:21	today 99:17 106:1	treated 115:2 118:5	159:16	140:24 143:12,16
108:25 109:9	137:14	118:8	try 130:21 194:13	151:8 159:14,20
111:16 112:7	toe 196:9	Trevor 60:2	trying 8:12 9:16	159:21,23,25
114:22 126:15	told 55:25 56:4	trial 15:4 56:21	10:1 12:13 25:14	165:9 167:15,24
132:15 151:8	80:20 159:13,14	58:19,25 59:4	26:21 52:23 61:8	181:4 186:11
153:16 160:20	166:12 186:17	66:1 67:14 97:21	67:25 69:2 73:7	190:22 193:18
186:11	189:3 196:12,13	99:21	73:11,20 83:12	195:22 199:17
three-year 72:18	tool 56:23 61:11,12	Tribunal 1:1,3 2:4	85:20,20 119:2	two-sided 90:2
threshold 63:15	71:23 126:9	2:5,14 3:7 17:21	TSB 163:23,25	two-sided 90.2
134:5	tools 61:12	42:20 46:19 47:8	TT 121:17	type 11:19 35:7
ticking 147:16	top 17:10 55:24	55:13 59:11 61:14	tub 50:12,22,24	62:20 68:2 127:2
tidy 160:23	139:12	67:5,12 69:3,5	124:6	134:5
tied 113:18,19	topic 13:5 193:13	74:9,14,25 81:9	tune 179:24	types 48:20 200:15
ties 47:10	topics 2:12 191:22	81:16 96:4,13	turn 14:5,25 17:6	typically 107:11
Till 120:1	total 111:8 150:19	98:25 99:3,4,20	18:16,18 35:6	
time 17:22 18:25	total 111.8 130.19 totality 132:9	106:24 107:15	41:13 53:24 60:17	U
19:9,23,25 21:25	135:16	111:12 112:18	74:6 83:4 87:18	UK 16:14
25:24 30:14 31:2	totalling 111:7	115:10,15,17,22	99:4 104:24	ultimately 197:11
33:12,15,19 34:18	totally 24:1 34:12	123:9 124:4	106:12,20 107:17	unarguable 45:2
34:21 39:10,15	52:25 58:5,10	123.9 124.4 127:11,15 128:13	108:8 115:7	unbelievable 188:7
40:4 43:8 48:18	125:17 180:16	128:15 130:10	116:13 118:19	uncertainty 41:12
48:19,23 52:4,6,8	184:12	132:14,18 133:16	120:20 121:13	unchallenged
52:15 54:4,5 55:8	touch 151:14,17	133:24 134:1,25	135:10 139:1	180:10,19
55:24 58:19 64:13	160:2 161:5	133.24 134.1,23	143:15 144:12,15	underlined 8:11
70:10 73:14 80:13	touched 111:2	157:18 160:5	149:19 165:16	154:7
80:13,13 87:6,18	120:7 142:17	176:4,20 184:14	178:21 185:14	underling 189:12
88:12,16 92:11	161:4	184:17 189:2	190:21,24 194:2	underlying 181:21
94:14 98:22 99:1	touching 169:4	197:10 202:2,4,11	190:21,24 194:2	181:21
103:22 105:12	town 99:23	Tribunal's 2:8,10	turned 76:22	undermined 63:23
117:13 122:7	trade 81:18,22	109:6 120:10	turning 122:7	64:10 79:2
123:19,20 127:1	202:7	133:2,23	turnover 40:8	undermines 56:14
134:25 135:25	trading 43:11,13	tried 65:15 123:21	turns 11:4 135:20	56:25
140:13 142:14	70:16	tries 129:20	twice 38:7 113:23	understand 10:13
144:7 161:13	traditional 8:2	trip 157:21	two 3:3 4:2 9:17,23	25:9 26:21 28:2
162:15 176:8	17:14 18:6,9	trite 24:21 38:8	13:11 22:20 27:11	33:8 34:22 45:13
180:3,14 187:4	train 68:21	trouble 51:3 72:4	43:5,12 47:14	51:1 58:2,17 85:8
188:2 189:7 192:4	transaction 146:11	75:25 159:12	50:25 54:17 55:6	119:19 166:17
timeline 128:3	transcript 18:17	189:2,19	55:23 56:20 57:8	198:21 199:13
times 15:1,2 70:24	108:8,23,24 109:2	true 12:24 65:25	70:17 73:22 80:15	202:12
83:12 175:14	109:10 177:21	86:11 103:23	80:24,25 86:6	understanding
tin 53:3	196:5	105:9 135:3,4	90:14 92:25 98:8	26:9 77:11 83:22
tinker 32:17	transforms 51:17	142:3 148:6 156:5	98:17 100:4,7,12	83:23
tiny 105:24 113:20	traversed 147:20	172:8 177:22	100:17,20 109:9	understands
tipping 44:13 59:19	tread 50:19	178:8,9,21 184:15	114:20 115:22	202:11
		1,0,0,7, <u>2</u> 1 10 1 ,1 <i>0</i>	11.,20 110,22	
<u> </u>	•		•	

understood 21:14	51:8 66:4 75:3	vendor 11:25 12:3	vote 24:8 79:13	185:14 187:20
95:5 198:23	89:23 113:18	vendor's 12:4	82:19,19 93:4	wanting 49:5
199:10	125:9 126:2 129:7	vendors 11:14	197:3	wanting 49.3 wants 165:25
undertake 16:14	134:23 182:1	venture 27:13 53:5	vulture 184:8	
	uses 80:21 178:19			warning 79:22,24
undertaken 181:23		167:10 190:15	vultures 184:7	154:9,14 184:10
undertaking	usually 112:8	197:14	\mathbf{W}	195:10
108:17 189:22,23	125:22 126:20	ventures 190:14	waive 24:19 32:9	warnings 80:7
undertakings 75:6	128:24 189:17	venue 12:18 40:23	32:11,12 38:8,13	155:19
185:2,3,4	utterly 52:25 56:25	40:23	38:15 39:5	warns 137:1
underwrite 173:16	58:11 71:15	verbally 152:20	waived 23:23 32:7	washing 49:24
undo 64:12	100:13 103:5	verify 134:16	waiver 23:20 32:8	wasn't 5:19 8:1,13
unenforceable	180:8 183:21,23	version 109:1 121:7		58:12 71:20 73:1
184:25	188:14,14	133:16	32:25 38:6,16	82:15 86:5 102:24
unequivocally 9:24	V	versus 93:21	Wales 60:19 76:18	141:15 142:25
unfair 130:7		180:21	80:3 83:7 153:1,6	151:20 156:15,15
unfounded 58:11	v 121:14 161:10,12	vertical 97:14,15	153:7 190:24	157:8 161:1
unilateral 24:5	165:12 166:1	118:7	192:21	182:23 184:15
32:24 34:4 38:16	vaguely 157:10	vicarious 164:9	walked 50:7	waste 122:7 161:13
41:24 75:8	validate 123:23	Victoria 1:3	walking 186:18	watch 54:18 55:22
unilaterally 23:23	valuable 99:16	view 19:11 47:2	want 2:11 6:12	watermark 140:19
24:19 32:12 38:8	value 111:13	52:2 55:23 63:6	7:21 9:12 13:20	Watkins 167:3
39:5	113:13,22 126:7	69:9 73:19 74:20	17:5 18:16 25:8	171:12
Unilever 143:2	vanilla 61:2	79:19 105:13	25:23 34:11,12	wave 174:14
uninteresting	variable 64:9,21,22	109:8,24 111:22	35:19,20 37:8	way 14:17,22,24
148:6	variant 163:8	155:4 167:7	45:22 49:8 51:1,5	17:25 20:16,25
unique 50:13,17	variants 43:14	viewed 4:2 48:17	53:5 60:1 66:8	21:12,16,19,22
51:8 110:1 154:18	variation 23:8	59:14 169:6	69:13 79:13 82:19	23:2 27:11 32:14
unlimited 21:25	29:14 31:14 32:16	viewpoint 154:3	93:4,5 99:3	33:1 37:13 40:9
unproblematic	32:23 33:3 41:25	views 2:5	103:14,15,16	43:16 44:2,10,24
139:25	42:10 89:3	virtue 17:4 42:11	108:25 112:17	51:12,14 53:24
unsuitable 125:17	variations 63:24	53:9 146:4	114:21 115:5	58:25 61:5 62:10
126:9	varied 23:1	vis 106:13,13	120:19 123:20	66:11 68:18 69:23
unturned 130:14	variety 126:13	visibly 124:6	125:13 132:14	76:24 84:14
unusual 107:10	various 7:17 11:15	visited 173:5	133:15 136:1	102:12,14,23
122:13 179:16	21:17 22:10,12	visits 99:15 111:18	140:12 141:11	112:19,20 125:14
186:19	25:19 55:19 59:18	void 36:12 38:13,14	159:2,17 160:5	126:6 127:11
unwarranted 130:9	61:19 65:21 73:8	39:14 41:12 42:11	161:2 163:23	155:2 160:19
unwilling 42:18	74:13 84:2 126:22	184:24	173:1 175:22	165:18 174:20
upfront 179:17	135:13 142:16	voidness 39:19	192:4 199:13	176:13 202:7,9
upstairs 82:22	144:25 150:15	volume 113:12	201:10,24,25	ways 21:17,21
upward 179:15	152:25 160:7	126:17,19 127:4	wanted 5:23 6:10	74:16 88:6 117:18
upwards 123:1	175:10 190:8	voluntarily 9:20	7:12,21 32:20	178:7 187:20
urges 173:14	vary 126:12	35:25 36:2,7	66:2 74:2 82:14	WC1A 1:5
usage 166:16 167:6	vast 129:24	voluntary 10:3,5	82:17,18,20 93:6	we'll 2:20 50:22
use 14:1,20 20:7	veered 141:16	volunteered 60:13	106:20 174:2,9,10	55:1 106:15 159:8
,				
	-	-	•	•

				1.61
201:2 202:1	68:1 74:12 77:24	117:2,20 121:21	120:18,19 122:10	55:25 56:1 70:17
we're 61:2 71:10	102:17 201:6	126:1 131:25	122:19 123:17	72:21 123:1
we've 109:25	Widgery 165:23	139:8 145:24	124:3 125:15	160:20
weak 58:3	166:7	146:5,10 151:3	128:4 129:15	years' 18:23
weakened 62:16	width 74:10	152:5 163:15	132:6,12,12 134:8	yesterday 60:7 83:3
weaker 54:16	wildebeest 104:14	164:2,5 165:4,25	137:23 140:1	
wearing 148:24	win 33:3	167:1,7 170:20,21	149:18 152:4	Z
193:18	winding-up 197:5	170:21 172:3	159:15 161:6,7	Z 162:10
Webbers 153:19	window 2:6	174:22 178:2,20	165:8 176:8	zealous 158:19
week 201:21	wise 111:12	180:16	186:23 199:18	Zoopla 7:14,19,22
weeks 201:14	wish 46:11 56:9	work 30:7 41:11	201:19	36:23 44:12,14
weight 28:24 59:22	wished 20:7	61:7,9 90:8	wrong 6:16,18,20	47:9,10,23 48:2,7
119:1 142:2	wishes 169:9	168:23 169:3	27:6 51:24 61:3,4	48:10,21 49:2,7
148:18 152:5	withdrawn 58:11	171:6 187:17,18	61:5 92:8 103:11	49:16 50:9 54:14
182:15	130:9 184:13,14	worked 187:18	108:2 133:16	55:21 58:1,7,8,9
welcome 154:23	wither 54:18 55:22	working 190:16	137:6 138:3	58:16,18 59:16,18
191:9	witness 100:2	works 17:15 25:9	162:19 163:11	59:24 60:1,2,3,9
well-known 133:12	131:11,13,14	26:22 182:13	165:6 175:8,8	60:22 62:16 66:5
went 29:18 72:3	196:3	187:20	182:3,4 183:6,10	66:18,20 69:6,8
81:7 82:22 84:22	witnesses 11:12	world 19:11 47:2	183:17 184:12,16	71:9 78:25 79:9
90:16 100:12	14:11 58:13	52:2 53:18 73:20	185:9 195:24	79:20 80:4 82:18
weren't 73:14 77:6	184:16	74:21 76:17	199:9,16,18	83:3,17 84:11
87:13 187:9	won 22:25	worried 190:1	wrongly 90:21	89:15 95:8 98:8
199:11	wonder 22:15	worry 42:22 75:23	Wyatt 5:20 100:21	98:12,14 99:10,22
west 60:19 76:18	83:22,23 85:23	112:16		102:2,3 104:4
80:3 83:7 190:24	115:17 119:1	worse 48:15	X	105:15 109:22
192:21	184:1,5	worth 17:8 62:13	X 93:21 96:16	112:9,19 123:8
whatever's 41:10	wonderful 52:20	62:24 63:2 184:20	146:25 160:10	127:1 129:18,21
whatsoever 47:25	54:7 202:19	wouldn't 6:18 28:1	162:9	130:1,8,14,18,19
50:8 88:17 131:11	wondering 25:25	34:24 42:16 47:6	X2 126:24	135:5 136:9,18
182:8	Woolfe 1:19 81:12	51:5 66:20 72:11	X28 32:20,23	137:10,12,16
whilst 68:11 201:18	83:4	82:8 154:12 171:4	Y	138:13 140:5,23
Whiteley 76:10	word 14:12,20,20	171:6 174:6	$\frac{1}{Y_{162:10}}$	141:7,18,24 142:8
78:1 138:11 139:3	51:9 80:21 89:12	178:10	year 42:8,8,23,23	142:23,25 143:4
149:20,21 150:16	95:17 105:10	writing 25:23	43:10,11 70:15,16	149:23 152:20
192:6 194:12,20	129:7 154:7	175:11,18,20	123:4 125:25	153:8 156:24
Whiteley's 95:21	161:11 164:12	195:20,21 196:22	years 18:20 19:3,11	157:5 174:9,10
187:15	166:12,13,14,15	written 17:4 30:9	21:13 30:9,21,25	176:9 179:16,23
whizz 52:3	166:16,24 167:6	43:4 50:25 51:4	31:5 33:11,21	179:24 180:1,3
wholly 111:11	167:10 199:19	52:11 55:4 59:21	34:23 37:19,21	181:1 183:21,22
118:9	worded 105:10	69:25 75:25 80:5	40:21,23,25 41:2	184:12 195:1,6
whomsoever 41:1	words 5:3 19:7	86:3 92:1,6 97:12	41:8,8,9,17 42:24	Zoopla's 158:19
wide 189:3	41:4 47:25 75:3	101:12 103:15	43:3,5,12,17	180:13
widely 23:8	80:13 103:22	106:22 107:18	44:18 52:9,10,11	ZPG 122:15 123:2
wider 62:19 67:7	106:20 110:10	110:12,17 114:15	11.10 02.7,10,11	123:11
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>

	143:16 158:9	1975 165:15	164:1,3	31 99:6,8 132:23
0	180:1	198 110:25	2102 17:8	318 99:4
1	12,300 180:3	1st 76:8	2103 17:9 19:15	32 113:21 116:18
1 7 17 22 5 22 10	12.45 3:3		211 18:17	33 108:21 111:14
17:17 22:5 23:10	125 162:22	2	213 165:16,19	114:14,15
24:13 25:10 26:1	126 161:9	2 15:19 22:7,19	22 124:1 157:6	33.1 114:15
26:4,10 30:16,21	1262/5/7/16 1:1	23:5,10 24:13,13	2208 15:5	33.2 114:15
70:14 98:22	128 167:15,23	25:17,17 26:2,10	2209 31:21	33.3 114:16,19
101:24 111:14	128.1 168:12	28:12 29:18 31:13	23 157:23	34 96:10 99:6,8
112:12 114:25	128.2 168:18,18	37:5 42:8 76:9	24 19:5 83:11	106:7 113:21
144:3 165:14,23	169:20	79:14 81:1 99:19	152:19	35 107:18 117:2
182:5,7,15	13 16:12 143:17	100:3 101:25	25 110:15 133:14	120:12 124:3
1,000 43:9 70:15	144:1 156:10	107:13 136:22	195:18	351 126:24
1.10 106:17	1307 136:21	138:11 141:16,23	2577 190:25	359 81:16
1.55 106:16,19	134 170:5 171:8	144:7 168:8	26 133:15,17	365 83:25
10 16:10 17:19	136 161:16	182:11,22 192:5,6	184:21	367 83:25
31:19 63:10 76:8	138 161:23,24	2.1.1.0 17:13	27 5:3 14:5 96:17	372 115:16
132:23 133:1	163:12	2.1.3 17:10 22:2	105:5 163:23	375 115:13
196:2	139 161:23 162:12	25:5	2722 103:20	379 81:16
10,000 130:24	163:10	2.2 35:17	2751 192:1,4	38 107:18
10.30 2:2	14 58:8 100:9	2.4 19:15	2753 192:3,5	390 160:3,6
10.39 192:6	142 169:1,24	2.4.1 19:16,22 20:5	28 44:10 116:14,16	391 160:3
10.4 63:9,10	174:25	2.4.4 20:24	28-page 132:8	398 144:17
100 101:13 130:22	147 173:6	20 2:1 159:4,6,17	2887 144:13	3989 151:19
130:25 132:7	147.2 173:8	159:19 195:18	29 118:13,16	3990 151:13
134:8	1478 164:3	2002 133:18	2905 149:15	3994 194:9
100.1 101:11,15	15 3:5 18:19 133:18	2006 143:20 145:1	2EB 1:5	
102:7 134:9	153:16	2012 123:3 159:21		4
100.2 134:19	155 126:21	160:1	3	4 3:5 24:9,13 26:1,4
100.7 134:19	159 126:21	2014 76:8 137:8	3 24:13 42:8 69:11	30:17,20 100:9
100.8 135:9,18	16 98:17	138:11 139:22	81:14 105:4	137:24,24 161:17
100:1 177:21	16,500 179:25	142:15 149:21	126:21 137:8	4,000-odd 180:2
101 10:4 114:9,11	17 63:10 109:10,16	152:19	196:5 202:23	4,600 70:23
116:11,17 117:4	109:17 156:10	2015 5:3 14:5 105:5	3.15 159:9	4.15 3:6
118:11	17.3 63:9	105:16 106:1	3.20 159:11	4.30 202:21
1042 77:16	17.4 63:7	126:24 159:21	3.5 20:11,14,18,22	4.4.2 111:15,21
1046 77:16	177 202:25,25	160:24 196:7	21:4	4/2208 15:2
105 120:11	18 137:23 147:19	2016 105:18 127:2	3.6 20:11,14 21:7	40 145:1,3,12,14
107 133:23,25	156:10	127:9	30 112:5 153:19	4001 194:18
108 98:17 133:25	18,000 13:15 45:6	2017 2:1	30.4 110:17	401 145:20
109 133:25	89:4 180:21,23	2019 120:13	300 35:7	40F 185:17
11 136:4 196:6	181 70:14	2020 105:24 120:13	304 115:18	41 126:24
11.43 55:10	185 7:17	2085 20:23	3040 154:1	4126 155:12

			Page 241
43 106:23	68 121:21 122:20	97 121:8,15 149:16	
45 100.23 45 100:16 164:21	69 123:7	99.9 10:3 36:1	
46 106:25 107:5	09 123.7	99.9 10.3 30.1	
	7		
48 103:12 107:16	7 16:24 25:15 30:3		
121:8	30:7,11 31:3,25		
49 98:2 106:23	108:7,24 142:6		
108:10	149:19		
5	7/4001 194:7		
5 139:21 149:21	71 121:22 123:13		
165:15,16	72 123:17		
5,000 72:17	75 23:12 24:8,10		
5.1 97:12 105:4	26:13 29:18,19		
5/2577 190:23	755 166:11		
50 113:12 116:8	76 123:22		
120:6	77 98:16 125:13		
500 43:10 70:15	779 165:23		
52 120:18,20	78 126:15		
53 98:2,3 115:8	79 100:23 109:9		
120:18 122:3	112:12		
5395 105:6	79B 128:5		
54 144:14			
56 122:9	8		
57 164:24	8 98:17 126:24		
58 122:19	151:11 152:18		
586 107:6	194:2		
587 107:6	80 100:22		
59 101:15 134:9	8033 144:16		
	8036 145:2,3		
6	8038 145:20		
6 16:22 18:17 30:1	81 108:18 125:13		
30:22 31:25 76:5	84 161:8		
139:22 141:23	87 75:10		
156:10 165:12,15	876 77:15		
192:17	88 97:1 98:13		
6's 161:17	89 98:13		
6,000 106:4	9		
6,300 45:5 89:2,17	9 100:10 107:6		
180:21,22	9.2 62:14		
6.068 115:16	90 7:14 23:21		
6.069 115:16,20	91 109:15		
116:7	92 103:17,20		
6300-odd 13:14	177:12,13 178:3		
65 122:21,24	95 63:15 121:10		
66 109:1	96 121:14 202:24		
	70 121,17 202,27		
L			