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Case No.: 1291/5/7/18 (T); 1295/5/7/18 (T)

IN THE COMPETITION APPEAL TRIBUNAL

Salisbury Square House 8 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8AP

5 May 2021

Before:

The Honourable Mr Justice Roth, The Honourable Mr Justice Fancourt, Hodge Malek QC

(Sitting as a Tribunal in England and Wales)

BETWEEN:

RYDER LIMITED & ANOTHER v MAN SE & OTHERS

DAWSONGROUP PLC & OTHERS v DAF TRUCKS N.V. & OTHERS

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Case Management Conference – Day 1

1	Wednesday, 5 May 2021
2	(10.30 am)
3	Hearing via Microsoft Teams
4	Case Management Conference
5	(In public)
6	THE PRESIDENT: Good morning everyone. I should start, as
7	always, with a warning, particularly as there are so
8	many participants in this hearing, attending through the
9	Teams platform, and no doubt others on the live stream.
10	This is being heard remotely but it is, of course, as
11	much a Tribunal hearing as it would be if heard in
12	person in Salisbury Square House in the courtroom, where
13	all three members of the Tribunal are sitting.
14	An authorised recording is being made of the
15	proceedings but it is strictly prohibited for anyone
16	else to make any unauthorised recording, whether audio
17	or video, of these proceedings, and that is punishable
18	as a contempt of court.
19	Because of the number of participants, if any of you
20	lose connection at any time, please send a message
21	through to the Tribunal Registry and if necessary we
22	will pause until you rejoin.
23	We shall also, in the usual way, take a short break
24	mid-morning and mid-afternoon for everyone's
25	convenience.

1		Thank you all for your skeleton arguments, which
2		have been helpful, particularly as you have adhered to
3		the Tribunal's directions, except, I am sorry to say,
4		for DS Smith.
5		Mr. O'Donoghue, we gave directions that the
6		skeletons should have a 15-page limit. Why was it
7		ignored in your case?
8	MR.	O'DONOGHUE: Well, Sir, it certainly was not deliberate.
9		I mean, the main reason for the additional length is we
10		have put forward a new proposal 1B which has not been
11		ventilated in full, or indeed at all in correspondence;
12		we wanted to set that out as fully as possible, so that
13		everybody was well aware of the proposal, but of course
14		I apologise for exceeding.
15	THE	PRESIDENT: You say it was not deliberate. You
16		obviously knew you were going beyond 15 pages and
17		I cannot for myself see any reason why you could not
18		have explained your proposal 1B within the overall page
19		limit. If we give a direction it is to be kept, and if
20		you need additional length you must apply for
21		a variation.
22	MR.	O'DONOGHUE: Sir, the point is well taken. Again, I car
23		only apologise.
24	THE	PRESIDENT: We have read your skeleton, but I make it
25		clear that in future if a direction as to skeleton

1	length is ignored, the Tribunal Registry is instructed
2	to return the skeleton unread, and it will not be looked
3	at by the Tribunal.

MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, that point is well made and understood.

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THE PRESIDENT: One additional point about skeletons which applies to everyone. You all submitted your skeletons by the deadline, but what then happens is that we get revised skeletons with bundle references added, some days later. The reason for the deadline for skeletons is so that the members of the Tribunal can start preparing, which we do, and of course the effective conduct of these CMCs, particularly in a complex multi-party litigation like this, is dependent upon the Tribunal having prepared, and for that we do need the bundle references before we start marking up the skeletons and it is very disruptive if we then get a replacement skeleton with references. So I think it is a question of effective co-ordination between the teams of counsel and the solicitors preparing the bundles, so that you, as counsel, get your bundles such that you can put in the references when you complete your skeletons. I would hope that in future that can be better co-ordinated, so we do not have the problem that we faced with some of the skeletons this time.

Right, there is, as always in these cases, a fair amount to deal with. We will postpone any disclosure issues until tomorrow and we will see how much time is available and what disclosure issues can be dealt with tomorrow. I think there is general recognition that it is most unlikely that we can deal with all the disclosure matters the various parties have raised tomorrow and some can be dealt with on a Friday application.

But we are at this disadvantage at the moment, that the Redfern Schedule that has been prepared for this hearing is now out-of-date, which is not helpful. We would like the teams assisting you, please, to prepare a replacement, an updated schedule, to be lodged with the Tribunal by 9.00 am tomorrow morning so that disclosure can be looked at sensibly.

I think Mr. Malek wants to add some observations in that regard.

MR. MALEK: In relation to the schedule, it would be helpful if it could be highlighted in yellow those points which are outstanding between the parties, and in blue those parts which the parties feel are necessary to be resolved at the CMC tomorrow.

I have been through all the requests and the evidence on that, and it seems to me that there is still

some room for the parties to continue liaising with each other on the precise form of requests. I can see there has been a great deal of give and take already, whereby one party says they want something, the other parties say they want something else and then they have a compromise. What I want to avoid is a situation whereby we end up having to sort of cherry-pick, whereby one party has all his requests being dealt with, without the other party, whom he is seeking documents from, without their disclosure being considered at the same time. Because it is going to frustrate the normal inter-solicitor dealing on disclosure if one side has all his requests dealt with by the Tribunal without the other side being dealt with.

As I said, there is a lot of room still for discussion, and I can see from the skeletons and the correspondence there is still an element of being able to agree things. Even if we do not deal with any particular requests tomorrow, we can deal with them on a Friday application if it is going to be less than half a day per party; I am happy to have one in the morning and one in the afternoon. So we do not necessarily have to deal with everything tomorrow. Thank you.

MR. HOSKINS: Can I ask a question, please?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Mr. Hoskins.

1	MR.	HOSKINS: In terms of the schedules, and I hope I am not
2		getting this the wrong way round, I am guessing it is
3		probably going to be easier to produce new schedules
4		that have just the items which are still in dispute,
5		rather than, you know, the whole works, if you see what
6		I mean. Then we will all have far less paper in front
7		of us.

MR. MALEK: That is fine, that is absolutely fine. Yes, 9 that would be helpful. So the schedules will be just 10 the items which are in dispute, and the different colour 11 categorisation, depending on ones which are felt to need 12 to be resolved tomorrow in blue.

MR. HOSKINS: Thank you.

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14 THE PRESIDENT: As I said, if we could have that by 9.00 am 15 tomorrow morning.

> We thought the first of the matters that we should address is the shape of the trial, and the question of the involvement of DS Smith.

We have obviously read what all the various parties said about this. We have, as you would expect, discussed the matter between ourselves and our provisional view, obviously without having heard further submissions from you, is this: that we think it is important that DS Smith, if they are to participate, are bound by the result of stage 1 as regards the Trucks

1	involved in the pass-through from Dawsongroup and Ryder.
2	We of course recognise there are many more in the case
3	of Ryder than Dawsongroup, but their interest in stage 1
4	is no different from that of Dawsongroup and Ryder as
5	regards the overcharge. We therefore provisionally
6	think that the proper approach is that they should be
7	permitted to have the status of interveners, which is as
8	we understand it what is sought, and therefore to attend
9	by counsel to ask any supplementary questions, if
10	appropriate, of the witnesses, but not to file any
11	evidence themselves, either factual or expert. We do
12	not see any reason for there to be permission for
13	DS Smith to have an expert report, whether at the outset
14	or by way of reply.

DS Smith of course can appoint its own expert.

Indeed, it seems it has already done so. It may be that they would like him to confer with the experts for Dawsongroup and Ryder and give them his thoughts. We see no problem with that, that is done outside court, and their expert can be admitted to the Confidentiality Ring. But we cannot see any justification for a separate expert's report.

That is as regards stage 1. I think it is common ground that DS Smith can participate fully in stage 3, which is the Ryder stage, and we were attracted by the

1	suggestion from DS Smith that there are likely to be
2	some common issues of pass-through regarding the way the
3	leasing market worked, which will be common to both
4	stages 2 and 3. If that is so, it does not make sense
5	for that evidence to be heard twice and, therefore,
6	having what has been described for convenience as stage
7	1B, where there are common pass-through issues, in which
8	DS Smith could participate, might be a very sensible way
9	forward.

That is where we have got to on the DS Smith involvement in the trial. I think it sensible to ask Mr. O'Donoghue to address us first, and then to hear from the other parties.

Submissions by MR. O'DONOGHUE

MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, I am obviously extremely grateful for those provisional indications.

Starting with stage 1, of course, Sir, we understand and make a virtue of the fact that our role in stage 1 would necessarily be limited, and I think it is understood by everybody we certainly will not be advancing factual evidence at stage 1. So, I can give that firm commitment. At no stage did we intend to either advance primary evidence of an economic or econometric nature.

Sir, we hear you loud and clear in relation to any

expert evidence. Just to clarify, I mean, our intention was not simply to add to the seven or eight reports, whatever the final number would be. Our intention was simply that, in relation to the expert evidence, we would put our cards on the table at an appropriate juncture. Now, it did seem to us that if

Mr. Veljanovski is admitted to the Confidentiality Ring that is obviously a start, but we did think that one possibility is that he would participate, perhaps as an observer, in the joint experts' meeting, and could at that stage add his observations where he agrees/disagrees.

The reason, Sir, that we made a suggestion that at the reply stage he would set out in writing his observations, it was really out of fairness to the other parties, which is that they should be aware sooner rather than later of where DS Smith stands on all these things, and springing that on them, either for the first time during the joint meeting or even at trial in supplemental questions or submissions, it did seem to us there was an element of unfairness. So we did think if the message on non-duplication was heard loud and clear, and if, having read the first round of reports, he was limited to certain observations in writing, that would actually assist everyone going forward, including the

Tribunal. Because then we would have to nail our
colours to the mast, on a non-duplicative basis, as to
where we agreed or disagreed, and it did seem to us that
that struck a balance between not ensuring that we bung
up the process, frankly, by putting cards on the table
as to where we stand on particular issues, rather than
being ambushed at a late stage.

That was really the thinking in relation to that.

So the Tribunal is under no illusions, we certainly were not suggesting at any stage that we would come along quite late in the day with some form of new, primary economic or econometric evidence; it would be limited to observations on the evidence which had been filed and it would, frankly, Sir, be in the nature of "We think", "We agree with this", "We disagree with this", "There is a gap in the following respects". So it would be something quite truncated, but we did want to have some clarity, as I said in part also to help the other parties and the Tribunal.

That is all I wanted to say on stage 1.

THE PRESIDENT: Can I interrupt you on that before we move on?

I mean, that is all very well from your point of view, but the difficulty, of course, is if Professor or Dr. Veljanovski expresses his view, however truncated,

the other side must be able to challenge it and to cross-examine it, otherwise his evidence is unsatisfactory, and therefore we have another expert cross-examination; and for him to say "I agree with Dr. X", well then it is corroborative evidence and again it can be challenged, so we get then duplicative cross-examination, and that is exactly what we wish to avoid.

I do not actually, speaking for myself, see why you need an economic expert giving any separate evidence in stage 1 at all. You are as keen as Dawsongroup and Ryder to argue for a large overcharge. They have each got, no doubt, to some extent, overlapping economic experts. One might even say that is one too many already, but they almost certainly are going to be allowed one each. You are simply an intervener on that, and you can talk to them outside any without prejudice meeting.

MR. O'DONOGHUE: I perfectly understand the practical concern. To some extent, in my submission, it may be tied up with something which remains at large, which is how exactly the expert evidence will be heard at trial.

Because if, as is the Tribunal's practice in many cases, it were hot-tubbed, then the incremental difficulty, if I can call it that, caused by Mr. Veljanovski would be

something relatively minor. But even if there were some
cross-examination, or indeed only cross-examination,
then there would of course be a direction that anything
we do or say would be strictly non-duplicative. So if,
for example, I were asking questions of other witnesses
which had already been covered in some detail by the
main parties, then I would be quickly guillotined.
Likewise, if there had to be questioning of
Mr. Veljanovski, then that, in my submission, can be
effectively case managed on a significantly truncated
basis. We are, after all, talking about a trial of
something like at least 24 weeks. There is a repeated
suggestion by Daimler that it could be 40 weeks, which
is slightly terrifying for many of us. But there is
bandwidth in the current timetable for what would, in my
submission, in the scheme of things be a relatively
small accommodation of Dr. Veljanovski.
Again, if the choice is between us putting cards on

Again, if the choice is between us putting cards on the table at an earlier stage and making clear our position, or some of this surfacing for the first time at trial, then there is a balance to be struck, and we do out of fairness to the other parties want to make clear our position at an early stage.

The final thing I would say, Sir, is that there is a provision in Trial 1 for supplemental reports; I think,

1	Sir, you have set out a deadline of something like three
2	to four weeks. That would obviously be one way where,
3	for the most part, the main parties could deal with
4	anything said by Mr. Veljanovski.
5	Sir I do wish to roitorate that his evidence if it

Sir, I do wish to reiterate that his evidence, if it were written, is likely to be highly truncated, and is not going to open up some new flank in the case and cause disruption to the timetable or to the balance within the trial.

Sir, that is all I wanted to say on stage 1.

11 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Now go on, would you please, to the other stages.

MR. O'DONOGHUE: Yes. We have elaborated our proposal on stage 1B in some detail, and I am extremely grateful for the Tribunal's provisional indication that that might be something worth exploring.

Just to flesh out exactly what would occur in relation to stages 2 and 3. We have made clear I think at the last CMC that we would put forward no more than two to three factual witnesses for stages 2 and 3, I think that is something which has been made aware to the parties since at least the last CMC, and we have set out at paragraph 43(b) of our skeleton specifically what that evidence would go to.

Secondly, Sir, it does seem prudent, in our

1		submission, given that I think it is common ground that
2		DS Smith, in relation to stages in relation to
3		pass-on mitigation, should play a somewhat fuller role
4		than it would in stage 1, and we do say that in relation
5		to these common issues on pass-on that it should at
6		least be provided for at this stage that DS Smith,
7		perhaps in contrast to stage 1, may submit short primary
8		economic evidence on the issues of pass-on mitigation.
9		Our preference, as with stage 1, is that if the main
10		parties have dealt with this adequately, and we have no
11		reason to think that they would not, we may decide that
12		there is no incremental value in adding evidence on this
13		basis.
14	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes. Well, I think we understand your
15		distinct position on stage 1B and stage 3, and as we
16		understand it, if stage 1B is provided for you are
17		content then not to participate in stage 2, given the
18		very small number of trucks you leased from Dawsongroup.
19		Is that right?
20	MR.	O'DONOGHUE: Sir, that is absolutely right. To be
21		clear, I mean, we never suggested that simply on the
22		basis of 19 trucks we would have a seat at the table.
23		That is absurd, frankly.

THE PRESIDENT: No, we understand. I think we have got the

point. The only thing we wanted to say about the

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1		stage 1B suggestion is it is somewhat difficult to be
2		absolutely firm as to how well that can be structured
3		until one actually sees the evidence and how it comes
4		out. But an indication that that is a favoured course
5		if possible would help the parties to structure their
6		evidence accordingly to try and assist the holding of,
7		as it were, a common pass-through issues section of the
8		trial.
9	MR.	O'DONOGHUE: Sir, that would be right.
10	THE	PRESIDENT: We apprehend that otherwise in any event one
11		would get, for those Defendants who are Defendants to
12		both the Dawsongroup and the Ryder claims, that is to
13		say DAF, Daimler and Volvo/Renault, they would be using
14		some of the evidence in both stage 2 and stage 3, and
15		one wants to avoid clearly, the evidence being heard
16		twice.
17	MR.	O'DONOGHUE: Sir, yes.
18	THE	PRESIDENT: That is our thinking.
19		I think it might be sensible if we just confer for
20		a moment on the question of your involvement in stage 1,
21		having heard from you, so we will withdraw for just
22		a moment. (Short pause)
23		Mr. O'Donoghue, we heard what you said about

stage 1. We are against you on that. We will not

permit you to adduce any expert evidence at stage 1 or,

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1	therefore, to have an expert participating in without
2	prejudice meetings. You can, subject to hearing from
3	the other parties, participate, as we indicated, as an
4	intervener, attend by counsel, ask supplementary
5	questions, and if you want to put your cards on the
6	table in any way, you can always write a letter to the
7	other parties. But you will not have expert evidence at
8	that stage.
9	We will now hear from the others as regards both our

We will now hear from the others as regards both our indication of the limited involvement of DS Smith at stage 1, and then the question of whether there might be a stage 1B, and I think we will go through in order taking the Claimants first and then the various Defendants.

For Ryder, Mr. Holmes.

16 Submissions by MR. HOLMES

17 MR. HOLMES: Thank you, Sir.

We are very happy with the position that the Tribunal has arrived at in relation to DS Smith's participation at stage 1. We respectfully agree that that strikes the right balance.

As respects the subsequent stages, you have seen from our skeleton argument that we are content for DS Smith to participate at stage 3 in relation to pass-on issues regarding overlapping trucks within our

- 1 client's claim. 2 As regards stage 1B, we agree with your observations, Sir, that it is premature at this stage to 3 4 attempt to delineate a set of issues which can 5 conveniently be heard commonly and prior to the commencement of stages 2 and 3 on the downstream issues. 6 7 That is something that can be considered most conveniently later in the light of the evidence, and can 8 perhaps be left as late as the pre-trial review, by 9 10 which stage the parties' positions will have crystallised. 11 12 That leaves the questions of disclosure and 13 confidentiality in relation to DS Smith. I do not know 14 if it is your intention, Sir, to deal with those 15 subsequently. THE PRESIDENT: It is. Not now. 16 MR. HOLMES: Sir, yes. 17 18 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. 19 For Dawsongroup, Mr. Palmer. 20 Submissions by MR. PALMER 21 MR. PALMER: Thank you, Sir. 22 Like Mr. Holmes and Ryder's position, we are 23 entirely content with the Tribunal's position on stage 1
- So far as stage 1B is concerned, we certainly adopt

and have nothing to add on that.

what Mr. Holmes has just said, that it would be
premature to delineate a set of issues that could be
dealt with in the proposed stage 1B at the moment.

We would go further though, and say we find it difficult to envisage whether any issues can in fact, when boiled down to specifics, be dealt with at a stage 1B at all. I appreciate that the Tribunal may prefer to wait and see on that, but I do note that the evidence which Mr. O'Donoghue indicated might be produced at a stage 1B was the evidence he said which is outlined at paragraph 43 of his skeleton argument, and so far as factual statements are concerned that means 43(a), which includes evidence, for example, relating to specification of individual vehicles leased or rented from Dawsongroup and Ryder. It is difficult to see how that will assist an examination of how the leasing market operates generally.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Can I interrupt you just to say, I am not sure that Mr. O'Donoghue actually said that the paragraph 43(a) factual evidence, was what he thought was appropriate for stage 1B.

MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, that is right. This is purely factual evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think DS Smith's position is that
there may be evidence, and I understand and hear what

you say that we may not know at this stage, about how
the leasing market worked generally, and it is that kind
of generic evidence about the economic way in which
a company that is involved in leasing will recover its
costs through its hire and leasing charges, for example.
That kind of more generic evidence, if it is produced,
would be the stage 1B issues, and it is on that that, as
I understand it, DS Smith would want to, may want to put
in its own evidence, whether economic or indeed
potentially an industry expert.

MR. PALMER: It is certainly right that any evidence heard at stage 1B would have to be of that general nature and all-applying nature, but again we have difficulty in seeing why it is that DS Smith, itself only a small customer of a claimant like Dawsongroup, would be able to bring a perspective as to how the leasing market operates generally, rather than simply give evidence of its own interactions as a leaser or renter of vehicles with providers such as Dawsongroup.

I appreciate that can be examined when there is actual evidence to look at, but you will understand the nature of our concerns is a concern voiced by Mr. Harvey in his eighth witness statement at paragraph 4.6, which is a concern that this is actually just going to shed a light on one corner of the leasing market, and

actually what he is interested in doing in the context of calculating average pass-on rates is controlling in any economic, econometric pricing analysis for the trends of the leasing market generally, rather than distorting that picture through the particular practices of one operator.

So those are our concerns. Our other concern is that it may be artificial to seek to deal with those sorts of issues at a level of generality away from the brass tacks of the Dawsongroup and Ryder specific expert evidence and the econometric analyses which they have produced, which of course, as I have mentioned, will be controlling for these factors. It may well be difficult in fact to examine and test what is said on behalf of DS Smith while preserving the lines which have been carefully drawn by identifying two separate stages, stages 2 and 3, between Ryder and Dawsongroup. So we are concerned that will have to be held very firmly in mind at that stage as well.

It may be, and I just float this for the moment, those general issues might more comfortably be dealt with in the context of stage 3, linked to actual hard evidence and the actual context of a particular operator in the market, rather than dealt with in isolation.

So those are our concerns, Sir, and we would

1 certainly say it would be premature at this stage to 2 identify stage 1B in the manner that Mr. O'Donoghue has 3 proposed. 4 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. 5 Now if we take the Respondents.. MR. HOLLANDER: I think it is for me to go first. 6 7 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Mr. Hollander. For the purpose of the transcript, I think it is right, is it, that you are for 8 Iveco? 9 10 MR. HOLLANDER: That is exactly right, Sir. 11 Submissions by MR. HOLLANDER 12 MR. HOLLANDER: It was Iveco that was originally a proponent 13 of DS Smith coming into this trial for the purpose of pass-on, in particular in relation to overlapping 14 15 trucks. As you know, the Tribunal made clear last time 16 their initial view was that DS Smith should -- had agreed to -- well, they had indicated they understood 17 18 DS Smith were agreeing to be bound by overcharge 19 findings, and certainly in his submissions to the 20 Tribunal last time Mr. O'Donoghue did not demur from that in any way, and that was the basis on which they 21 22 were allowed in. 23 That was the starting point. Our concern about them

being involved in part 1 is the costs, and it is very

hard indeed to see what, in circumstances where

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Dawsongroup and Ryder have big teams, DS Smith are likely to be able to add to any of that on overcharge, as interveners.

We understand the Tribunal's view that they should not be allowed to call witnesses, either factual or expert. You will have noticed that VSW, who have recently taken the decision that they do not want to be involved in Trial 2, have said they estimated that their own costs if they had been involved in Trial 2 would be £1 million pounds, and that is not taking into account the costs spent by other parties as a result of VSW's involvement.

Our real concern, and I know you said that you would deal with the question of DS Smith disclosure later,
Sir, but in a sense they are bound up, because the real cost that is going to arise and the real concern about that is if they are given disclosure.

Now, so far as pass-on, there is no great problem, that is a much narrower issue and there is not really a great problem there. It is disclosure in relation to overcharge. If it is the case that they are to receive disclosure in relation to overcharge, they will no doubt spend many hundreds of thousands of pounds reading and considering that disclosure. That will then involve -- and it may be that the Tribunal would say that they are

1 not permitted to make applications or ask or correspond 2 with the Defendants about that disclosure, because if 3 they were, that obviously is going to cause significant 4 additional costs. It does seem to us that if they 5 are -- if the position is that they are not going to receive the disclosure in terms of overcharge, then that 6 7 obviously mitigates any costs concerns. If they are, then that is a serious problem and a serious costs 8 9 issue, and it seems to us that that is going to 10 exacerbate the costs problem very significantly. THE PRESIDENT: Can I just ask you, you referred to VSW, and 11 12 VSW of course are not participating and they are not 13 bound by anything in this trial. MR. HOLLANDER: No. 14 15 THE PRESIDENT: If DS Smith are not permitted to participate 16 at all in any way in stage 1, are you saying they should nonetheless, as regards their trucks, be bound by the 17 18 result at stage 1 on overcharge? 19 MR. HOLLANDER: I think the starting point, Sir, is that on 20 the last occasion they said they would be bound, and 21 that was the whole premise of the Tribunal. They have 22 actually changed their position since then, and there is no explanation as to that and there is not even an 23 24 acknowledgment of that. I went through the transcript

of Mr. O'Donoghue's submissions to you last time in

- 1 respect of that, and there was not a suggestion of push
- 2 back in terms of your initial comment that they would be
- 3 bound by the overcharge if they were going to be there.
- 4 So that is the starting point, in a sense.
- 5 MR. MALEK: On your starting point, Mr. Hollander, I think
- 6 it is fair to say that I think we should be resolving
- 7 this whole issue of disclosure for DS Smith today,
- 8 because I think you are perfectly right that a decision
- 9 does have to be made as to whether or not they are going
- 10 to get disclosure on overcharge. I do not think there
- is going to be an issue on pass-on and mitigation.
- MR. HOLLANDER: No, I agree, Sir.
- MR. MALEK: But on the overcharge, that really is up for
- 14 grabs.
- 15 MR. HOLLANDER: I do think that is a major concern. I mean,
- I completely understand the President's comment, that if
- they are going to be bound then obviously certain things
- follow from that; but I do not see, with respect, why
- 19 they need to have that disclosure in respect of
- 20 overcharge. That is going to be a very, very
- 21 significant cost for them to get it, for them to deal
- 22 with it. Who is going to pay the costs of them reading
- 23 it and dealing with it? Are those going to be costs in
- the action, and so forth?
- 25 MR. MALEK: At the very least they will have the trial

bundle, will they not?

- 2 MR. HOLLANDER: Yes, I accept that.
- MR. MALEK: That will include the documents on overcharge
 which either of the other parties consider should be
 before the Tribunal to decide the issues in the case.
 - MR. HOLLANDER: Sir, in a sense, with respect, that is a very helpful halfway house which -- I mean, as I said at the outset, we were the ones who initially proposed their involvement in stage 2. We are just concerned about the costs, really unnecessary and disproportionate costs in respect of that.

I have made my point in respect of that. So far as 1B is concerned, I think the answer is it is simply too early, with respect. The Tribunal will, I think at the next CMC, have to grapple at a stage where everyone is further down the line in preparation of expert issues and the like, to see in more detail the shape of this trial and exactly how it is going to be case managed.

I would have thought it is far too early, with respect, to be able to be reaching those decisions today. In a sense the President has identified the point, identified that it is something that in principle the Tribunal has a measure of sympathy with, and I would respectfully submit that is all one needs for the present CMC.

1		Those are my submissions, unless you have any
2		further questions.
3	THE	PRESIDENT: No, thank you very much.
4		Who wishes to go next? I do not know if you have
5		agreed any order between you. If not, I shall just, as
6		it were go, down the list.
7		Submissions by MR. HOSKINS
8	MR.	HOSKINS: I am happy to go next, for Volvo.
9		In relation to stage 1, we are happy with the
10		Tribunal's I must admit I thought you actually ruled
11		on it in relation to stage 1, and it is clear that
12		DS Smith must be bound. There are then the questions
13		which flow from disclosure, et cetera, but I am
14		absolutely happy with what the Tribunal has proposed in
15		terms of participation.
16	THE	PRESIDENT: I do not want to interrupt you. No, we
17		ruled against Mr. O'Donoghue's wish to have expert
18		evidence. We did not rule in favour of his limited
19		participation; we said that is as far as we are prepared
20		to go with him, but we would not rule before hearing
21		from the parties. So we have not ruled, and
22		Mr. Hollander was fully entitled to make his points, as
23		are you.
24	MR.	HOSKINS: Sorry. We are very happy with the Tribunal's

suggestions.

Τ		On stage 2, it is obvious we cannot delineate
2		sorry, stage 1B, it is obvious we cannot delineate the
3		parameters now. It seems to us the PTR is potentially
4		too late; the prospect of having to manage this a few
5		weeks potentially before the trial does not fill me with
6		great joy.
7		I just suggest, as a practical measure, perhaps we
8		put this on the agenda at each subsequent CMC to keep an
9		eye on it, are we ready to delineate or not, at each
10		CMC. Almost certainly we are going to need some sort of
11		process between the parties to have a discussion, so
12		that it comes to the Tribunal with an agreement or at
13		least the disputes clearly delineated.
14		That is all I wanted to say on behalf of
15		Volvo/Renault.
16	THE	PRESIDENT: Thank you, that is very helpful.
17		Then if I take the other Respondents to the
18		Dawsongroup claim. DAF next. That is Mr. Williams.
19		Submissions by MR. WILLIAMS
20	MR.	WILLIAMS: Yes, Sir.
21		We support the Tribunal's observations, in
22		particular in relation to stage 1. If DS Smith is going
23		to have the status of an intervener, that does have
24		implications for the management of various aspects of
25		its claim and we support what Mr. Hollander said about

1	that. It also has implications for the position in
2	relation to the draft amended pleading, which is an
3	issue which I anticipate the Tribunal will want to come
4	back to separately, but we put down that marker. That
5	is another area where its status as an intervener will
6	need to be taken into consideration.
7	So far as pass-on and stages 2 and 3 are concerned,
8	or stage 1B, again we have supported and do support
9	DS Smith's participation in relation to that issue, but
LO	we agree with what Mr. Hollander and Mr. Hoskins have
L1	said about it being premature to seek to delineate that
L2	at this stage.
L3	Overall, Sir, we support the position as you
L 4	outlined it at the beginning, subject to your subsequent
L5	observation that this will need to be kept under review
L 6	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you.
L7	Mr. Harris for Daimler.
L8	Submissions by MR. HARRIS
L 9	MR. HARRIS: Good morning, Mr. President, members of the
20	Tribunal.
21	I adopt the submissions of Mr. Hoskins and
22	Mr. Williams. As you know from our skeleton, we also
23	have a concern about the size and shape of the DS Smith
24	pleading, and I apprehend that that will be addressed

later on. As you know, we would like to draw your

Τ		attention to the Order of Mrs. Justice Cockerill but
2		I do not need to do that now.
3	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you.
4		Then for MAN, Mr. Jowell.
5		Submissions by MR. JOWELL
6	MR.	JOWELL: Sir, members of the Tribunal, we also endorse
7		fully the comments of Mr. Hoskins and others, and we
8		have nothing further to add on these points.
9	THE	PRESIDENT: Thank you very much.
10		Finally is there a finally or have I covered
11		everybody? I think I have heard from you all. Yes.
12		I think before we return to Mr. Hollander we shall
13		confer, so we will withdraw for a few moments.
14	MR.	O'DONOGHUE: Sir, would you mind if I made a couple of
15		quick remarks? No more than two minutes.
16	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes, if you want to. Yes, okay, and if you
17		want to say something else about the issue of disclosure
18		if you are to be an intervener at stage 1, which was the
19		concern that Mr. Hollander explained.
20		Further submissions by MR. O'DONOGHUE
21	MR.	O'DONOGHUE: Sir, at stage 1, the fundamental point
22		which nobody has grappled with is that if we are to be
23		bound at stage 1, the suggestion that we would
24		effectively sit there mute at trial, with access to no
25		documents and with no role at all, is completely

1	well, it is not only unrealistic, it is fundamentally
2	unjust. If we are to be bound, we have to have
3	a proportionate right to participate. That is the
4	fundamental point.

On disclosure, I mean we will obviously come to disclosure in more detail, but in principle as a starting point it is wrapped up in the same point about a fundamental injustice. If we are to be an intervener and to be bound by these findings, then in principle we should be put on an equal footing.

There will be some devil in the detail, as Mr. Malek pointed out, as to exactly how much we should get, but again in principle we should be entitled to some equality of arms. I will come back to that.

On stage 1B, I take the point that it may be difficult at this stage to delineate. I would simply make two observations. First of all, the main parties have proposed a period over the next two or three months whereby they would engage in deeper co-operation on the contours of expert evidence, and it may be in the context of that process where I hope DS Smith can get some visibility, at least in stages 2 and 3, that greater clarity does emerge.

Finally, Sir, just for your note, we have set out at paragraph 46 of our skeleton, and 47, at least one

1	example where we think DS Smith could play a distinctive
2	role, if not a unique role. If the Tribunal has that,
3	it is paragraph 46. So Mr. Harvey, as Mr. Palmer just
4	adverted to, you will see in 46(b) he says "a central
5	and detailed focus on market share, relevant
6	competitors, demand conditions or structural changes in
7	the market and buying power" (As read)
8	Then at 47, we would be the only leasing customer
9	present in Trial 2. So on Mr. Harvey's own scoping of
10	his evidence, we would have directly relevant evidence
11	to give, and indeed an unique perspective or at least
12	a distinctive one. So Mr. Palmer's point, with respect,
13	is actually a point against him.
14	Mr. Harvey may well think, "I do not need to know
15	what DS Smith thinks", but the Tribunal or the parties
16	may feel differently.
17	THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Thank you. We will now withdraw for
18	five minutes.
19	(11.20 am)
20	(Short break)
21	(11.25 am)
22	THE PRESIDENT: We have considered the submissions on this.
23	As regards stage 1B, as proposed we agree that it is
24	too early to rule on that at this stage, we will see how
25	matters develop. We also agree with Mr. Hoskins that

the PTR would be much too late. It does seem sensible to keep this as an agenda item on CMCs for this trial, and the position may be much clearer when we see how the experts for those parties are proposing to address this. We have indicated that we think it may well be feasible and that it seems a sensible idea, but we are not going to reach a decision today, and that can be kept under review.

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As regards stage 1, it is clearly important, for this process to be effective, that DS Smith is bound by the results of stage 1 as regards the overcharge in respect of those trucks which DS Smith then leased from Dawsongroup and Ryder. It is for that reason that we have decided they should be permitted to intervene but not call any independent evidence. We think that if that right is to be effective, they should be given the disclosure that is given to Ryder and Dawsongroup. That is no additional cost in itself to the Defendants, because it is exactly the same disclosure as they are providing. We do not think that it would be satisfactory for DS Smith to have to wait some 20 months or so without documents until they receive trial bundles. But we do have concerns about costs that have been raised on behalf of the Defendants by Mr. Hollander. It would not be an effective use of

resources for DS Smith to trawl through all these documents at the costs of no doubt many hundreds of thousands of pounds, and we would expect them to approach them in a moderate and proportionate way, and we can do no more than lay down that warning as to how their costs of dealing with such disclosure might be assessed at the end of the day.

The point was raised about applications for specific disclosure and whether DS Smith should be permitted independently to make any applications. We would not expect that DS Smith should make any independent applications. If they have concerns about disclosure, we would expect them to raise those with Dawsongroup and Ryder, and if necessary a joint application can be made. But we think it would be wrong to exclude in advance by ruling out any independent application by DS Smith. Such application, if made, would have to be considered, what is raised, but they would have to justify why it is that they are making an independent application. So we give that warning, without any prohibition on such applications.

That is how stage 1 will be handled.

MR. HOLMES: Sir, I am grateful for that indication. I am sorry to interpose. I had understood that the question of the disclosure already sought by DS Smith was not yet

to be dealt with, and for that reason I held back my submissions about that.

The Tribunal will appreciate that the disclosure to be given in relation to overcharge would come not only from the Defendants but also from the Claimants.

We hear what you say about documentary disclosure relevant to overcharge, and we do see the sense of that. If the Tribunal will permit me, however, may I seek to persuade you that as regards the substantial volumes of data concerning overcharge, which have been disclosed by all of the parties to the Ryder proceedings, it would not be appropriate for that material to be disclosed to DS Smith given the scope of its involvement at stage 1 of the trial.

The data is disclosed for the specific purpose of enabling the parties' experts to analyse and assess overcharge, and given that the Tribunal has held that DS Smith will not be bringing forward expert evidence either in the first round or in reply, such disclosure is unnecessary and disproportionate.

Our concern echoes that of Mr. Hollander, that there is obviously a risk of significant expense being incurred by DS Smith, but also of expense to the parties. That expense arises as a result of the process of disclosure, but also the process of attending to

1		questions and queries that often follow upon disclosure,
2		in our experience, in order to enable a party's expert
3		team to make sense of the data and to interrogate it.
4		We say that to have to engage in that type of a process
5		with another party would be unnecessary and
6		disproportionate given the nature of DS Smith's
7		involvement.
8	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes, I understand. Your point is you are
9		not objecting to documentary disclosure, you are drawing
10		that distinction between the documents and the sort of
11		data that are needed for, for example, regression
12		analysis.
13	MR.	HOLMES: Exactly, Sir.
14	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes, I understand.
15		Does any other party want to comment, before we go
16		to Mr. O'Donoghue, on what Mr. Holmes has said?
17	MR.	PALMER: Yes, if I may on behalf of Dawsongroup. We
18		certainly share what Mr. Holmes has said about stage 1
19		and have the same concerns.
20		May I, if I may, just say something on stage 2 at
21		this stage as well, because as I now understand
22		DS Smith's proposal, that is to deal with generic issues
23		only, whether in a stage 1B as proposed and to be ruled
24		on at a future occasion or by some other route, its
25		interest in the Dawsongroup proceedings and the 19

Т		trucks is to be ilmitted to the general issues only, if
2		I can put it that way, and not otherwise to participate
3		in stage 2.
4		That, of course, has a consequence for disclosure.
5		We would not want any consequence of that to be
6		a requirement to provide 5,000 documents, 20,000 rows of
7		data relevant to our pass-on disclosure, if in fact
8		DS Smith is not to play a role in that. That would
9		simply be on proportionality grounds; it is the 19
LO		trucks points, the vast cost of that sort of exercise
L1		compared to any pass-on which could be recovered
12		ultimately by DS Smith in relation to Dawsongroup's
13		trucks.
L 4		It may be that the Tribunal does not want to deal
L5		with that now, but I wanted to make it clear that we do
L6		have that objection to wide disclosure as well.
L7	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes, we will come back to pass-on
L8		disclosure. We are dealing at the moment with
L9		disclosure on stage 1, and the point made by Mr. Holmes
20		distinguishing data from documents.
21		Mr. Hollander, you raised a point about disclosure.
22	MR.	HOLLANDER: I just wanted to draw your attention to
23		paragraph 8.10 of the CAT Guide, Sir, I am sure you know
24		it already, which is the general position that an
>5		intervener does not either may or get costs. That is

1	a starting point. It may be I am sure you will not
2	want to actually make a formal ruling on that today, but
3	it may be an indication that DS Smith may well not be
1	able to recover their costs. As a marker, it might be
5	relevant.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I mean that is a general statement. Of

course, costs are always, as the rules say, in the

discretion of the Tribunal, but it is right that you

highlight that observation in the Guide.

Anyone else?

Mr. O'Donoghue, on the distinction between data and documents. You will get all the documents. The raw data is the data of the kind that is grist to the expert's mill in producing its analysis or his or her analysis and report. You will not be producing an expert report. No doubt Dawsongroup and Ryder will. So what is suggested is that it is not proportionate and appropriate that you should receive the data, which will then need lots of explanation.

MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, I obviously understand the point.

The starting point, Sir, is the point you made at the outset, which is the actual cost of providing these disclosures is zero or next to zero. That is the starting point. In my submission -- I understand the distinction, but in my submission, Sir, the three

caveats that you put forward, which are important, first of all that the Tribunal would in general not expect DS Smith be interrogating these documents in detail prior to trial, that is well understood. Second, the caveat that the Tribunal would not expect independent applications and would expect that if applications are made they would, at most, be joint applications. That would also apply. Third, Sir, as you say, which is really an answer to Mr. Hollander's tentative invitation, I mean, ultimately on the question of costs all of this gets dealt with at the end.

So we think those caveats, we understand they would apply a fortiori in the context of data and we hear that loud and clear, we have that well in mind, but the final point, Sir, is that in many ways this distinction may create as many problems as it solves.

First of all, there is the basic point that we should have equality of treatment if we are to be an intervener at trial. Second, the disaggregation of the documents in this way, there is at least as good a chance that it causes more problems than it solves.

Certainly we have no interest in principle in reinventing any wheels. If there are existing explanations of the data, we will take those at face value. We have absolutely no interest in racking up

1		costs in the interim in relation to things which will be
2		far better catered for by other parties. But to suggest
3		that in principle we should have no sight or only
4		partial sight of the disclosure documentation, it seems
5		to me, first of all, wrong in principle, and second, not
6		to be very pragmatic. Because, as the Tribunal has
7		already effectively ruled in the context of stage 1,
8		I mean, it would not be good enough for us to have
9		visibility on these issues on the eve of trial, that
10		will limit the effectiveness of our preparations; and if
11		we are to ask proportionate or supplemental questions,
12		it is better that we do so on a fully informed basis,
13		because if nothing else it may avoid us asking questions
14		that turn out to be unnecessary, and so there may be
15		a benefit for the parties and the Tribunal.
16		For all those reasons, whilst we understand the
17		distinction which has been put forward, it does not seem
18		to us, in the circumstances, to be a compelling one, and
19		it can and should be dealt with subject to the caveats
20		that you have outlined, Sir.
21	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. I think it sensible that we
22		deal with these things as we go along, so once again we
23		shall briefly withdraw.
24	(11.	43 am)

25 (Short break)

1 (11.45 am)2 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. We think there is a clear distinction between the raw data on costs and prices and so forth, 3 4 which really are not intelligible in themselves without 5 analysis and no doubt explanation that will be considered and analysed by the experts for Dawsongroup 6 7 and Ryder. We have held that DS Smith is not entitled to adduce expert evidence at stage 1 and we have the 8 concern about costs very much in mind. We think in 9 10 those circumstances it is not appropriate that they 11 should receive disclosure of the raw data, but only of 12 the documents which in themselves are voluminous. So we 13 accept the point made by Mr. Holmes and that is what we hold. 14 15 Before going to disclosure on stages 2 and 3 and any 16 stage 1B, it may be sensible to deal with the application by DS Smith to amend its pleading. 17 18 We have a draft amended particulars of claim. 19 I think the Opus reference is {DS-D/OC2/1}. If that can 20 be brought up. 21 I do not know, Mr. O'Donoghue, are there any 22 confidential passages in this pleading? MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, I do not think so, but let me just 23 double-check. 24

THE PRESIDENT: It says at the top "refers to the content of

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Outer Confidentiality Ring information", but as I
understand it the Opus retrieval is only going to those
within the Confidentiality Ring. If that is not the
case, I hope someone will inform us promptly. That has
previously been the way that these things work,
otherwise we obviously have problems.

I think we have that pleading in hard copy in the second DS Smith bundle at tab $\{DS-D/OC2/1\}$.

Can I ask you to mute your microphone if you are not speaking, because we get a lot of feedback otherwise.

Thank you.

The point has been made that it is a very lengthy pleading and some may wish to say something about that.

Can I ask Mr. O'Donoghue also to clarify something about this. I noted that at the outset at paragraph 5, which is on page {DS-D/OC2/4}, there is in the second line you have inserted "leasing or renting Trucks" and "or renting" has been added. Similarly on page 6 {DS-D/OC2/6} at subparagraph (f) on page 6, you have similarly added the word in the second line from the end "purchased, rented or leased", as if you are suggesting that there is some distinction here. But when we come and look at the end of your pleading, you actually particularise the quantum. That is on page {DS-D/OC2/134}. At A2 you say:

1		"This claim concerns the Overcharge incurred by the
2		Claimants in: (a) purchasing Trucks, (b) leasing Trucks;
3		and (c) purchasing Logistics Services."
4		You have divided the number of trucks between the
5		very small number purchased and one can see it is
6		primarily leased trucks.
7		I do not understand what is the point that is being
8		sought to be introduced by the reference to "renting",
9		if there is no similar distinction in the appendix?
10		There is a tremendous amount of noise coming
11		through, so please mute if you are not speaking.
12		Mr. O'Donoghue, can you just explain that?
13		Submissions by MR. O'DONOGHUE
14	MR.	O'DONOGHUE: Sir, on the narrow point, the appendix
15		should also contain the words "Rented". That is the
16		short answer to that point.
17	THE	PRESIDENT: What we then want to know is how many are
18		rented and how many are leased, and what is the
19		difference?
20	MR.	O'DONOGHUE: Sir, first of all, this is not a new point.
21		This is something which has been in correspondence
22		between the parties before even the last CMC, so it is
23		not a new point. So to that extent the pleading
24		amendment is effectively catching up, it is not new.
25		In terms of the underlying point, Sir, it is picked

- 1 up in paragraph 54.3 of Ms. Dodds' statement for this
- 2 CMC.
- 3 THE PRESIDENT: But just as a pleading, we will not be at
- 4 trial looking at Ms. Dodds' witness statement for the
- 5 CMC, you are asking for permission to make this
- 6 amendment and I am just trying to understand how to read
- 7 the pleading, which should be a self-contained document.
- 8 If you say there is some different category ...
- 9 MR. O'DONOGHUE: Yes. Some of the trucks were leased, some
- 10 were purchased out right and some were rented. That is
- 11 the correct position, and the details are given in
- Ms. Dodds' statement. So, Sir, you are absolutely right
- that the appendix should have added the words "leased or
- 14 rented". That is an omission which needs to be
- 15 corrected.
- 16 THE PRESIDENT: But also, if you say some were leased and
- some were rented, then the figures in table 1 on
- page 135 will need elaboration, will they not?
- 19 MR. O'DONOGHUE: No, Sir. Well, they may need to be broken
- 20 down --
- 21 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 22 MR. O'DONOGHUE: -- but the overall number does not change.
- THE PRESIDENT: No, it is the breakdown.
- MR. O'DONOGHUE: Yes.
- 25 THE PRESIDENT: So any amended pleading should please

- include an appendix that gives that breakdown, and you
- 2 say should add the word "rented" in A2.
- 3 MR. O'DONOGHUE: That is correct, and the information in
- 4 Ms. Dodds' statement needs to be in the appendix.
- 5 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 6 MR. O'DONOGHUE: I am very grateful.
- 7 THE PRESIDENT: The other aspect in this pleading which is
- 8 important in the trial is how you deal with pass-on or
- 9 pass-through. There is a lot of the pleading dealing
- 10 with the collusion and overcharge. Is it the position
- 11 that at the moment the best particulars you can give as
- regards pass-through are simply what is said on page 131
- 13 at subparagraph 6?
- 14 Page 131 {DS-D/OC2/131}, subparagraph 6 at the
- 15 bottom.
- MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, yes, because the amendments set out
- 17 before you are really the product of the Commission case
- file and we have had zero disclosure in relation to
- 19 pass-on issues at this stage.
- 20 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I see. So that is the application that
- 21 you have to make for this amendment with the
- 22 qualification about "rented" that we have just
- discussed.
- 24 MR. O'DONOGHUE: Yes. Sir, I am in your hands. There have
- 25 been some complaints about length. I am happy to say

- 1 a couple of words on that, or happy to respond.
- 2 THE PRESIDENT: I think it is better if you reply when we
- 3 have heard from those who want to address us on that.
- 4 This is the application by DS Smith to amend the
- 5 particulars of claim in the form that we have just been
- 6 looking at, subject to this qualification about that
- 7 annex.
- 8 Am I right, Mr. Hollander, in your skeleton you had
- 9 observations about it, is that right? Perhaps not. You
- 10 are muted.
- 11 MR. HOLLANDER: I certainly want to say something about
- 12 this. I think counsel for DAF were going to say
- something first on this, and perhaps I can go next.
- 14 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, certainly.
- 15 Submissions by MR. WILLIAMS
- MR. WILLIAMS: This is Rob Williams for DAF.
- DS Smith has sensibly indicated that it is prepared
- to take a back seat on the overcharge question, and that
- is a position which we have encouraged it to take, and
- the Tribunal has now ruled that it will have the status
- of an intervener in stage 1 of the trial. Our position
- is, in short, that we do not think that status is
- 23 consistent with this draft amended pleading, which we
- 24 have noted in our skeleton argument is the second
- 25 longest pleading in the Trucks litigation, and the

important point is that the new pleading is for the most part, or certainly in large part, directed at the infringement issue rather than the issue of pass-on, in which it has a particular interest. In other words, most of the new pleading goes to stage 1, where DS Smith is merely going to be an intervener.

We understand the objective or DS Smith's objective of adopting the Dawsongroup and Ryder's pleadings so that it advances that case as part of the overall umbrella of Trial 2, and if the pleading were a copycat pleading, if I can put it that way, which allowed us to replicate our Dawsongroup and Ryder defences on an almost cut and paste basis, then we would not have raised the concerns which we have raised; but that is not what we have got in this document.

You may have seen from the first page of the document, Sir, it is probably worth going back to page 1 to see that the document is colour-coded.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. WILLIAMS: The new text is red -- this is all noted at the top of the document. The new text is red, the blue text is adapted from the Dawsongroup pleading and the purple text is adapted from the Ryder pleading; and what we see in large parts of the document are large chucks of red, which is obviously new and distinct pleading by

1		DS Smith, going, as I say, to the infringement issue, to
2		the overcharge issue, and then a jumble of different
3		colours which mixes and matches different bits of the
4		pleading from the Dawsongroup and Ryder pleadings.
5		If we can look at page {DS-D/OC2/20}, for example,
6		you can see there that there is a long section of red
7		that starts on page 20, which then carries you through
8		I think almost entirely in red through to about page
9		{DS-D/OC2/28}, and there is a little bit of text in blue
10		on the way.
11		It is really at page 28 that you start to see the
12		jumbling up.
13	THE	PRESIDENT: Page {DS-D/OC2/27} I think, is it not?
14		Because 30(d) is blue.
15	MR.	WILLIAMS: Yes, that is right, Sir, it starts at that.
16		That starts in blue, and it is obviously not that easy
17		to turn the pages using the Opus software, but I think
18		the Tribunal may have it in hard copy, and you can see
19		as you turn the pages through that there is a mixture,
20		and in particular when you get to pages 33 to 37,
21		{DS-D/OC2/33} what you have is an absolute jumble of all
22		of the different colours, where paragraphs,

Just for the Tribunal's note, if you then turn on to

are mixed in from the different pleadings.

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subparagraphs and sentences and even parts of sentences

page {DS-D/OC2/53} there is another long section of about seven or eight pages of brand new text.

So the Tribunal will understand that pleading is not like a jigsaw, where we can just take the pieces of the Dawsongroup and Ryder defences and put them together in a new pattern that will plead back to this document; the pleading does not follow the same structure and there is in any event new drafting to incorporate.

So what we have is a document which requires us to reconsider, Sir, our existing pleas paragraph by paragraph, and even sentence by sentence, and pleading back to that would inevitably be labour intensive and costly. Obviously each plea in the defences has been considered, and the Defendants will now need to consider how far changes to the text in the DS Smith document or changes to the source they have relied on put a new complexion on the plea. So if we are going to plead back to this, we are going to have to do an awful lot of the primary work again.

It does seem to us that this is an onerous and inefficient way of pleading the case, but it is worse than that, Sir, if DS Smith is not even a primary participant in the overcharge issue at all. The likelihood is that many hours will be expended on preparing a defence to this document by all of the

Defendants to the DS Smith claim, and at the end of it
we would not really have taken the case forward at all.

If the aim is to make sure that DS Smith covers off the Dawsongroup and Ryder pleadings, it does seem to us there are easier ways to achieve that. We have thought about how to resolve the issue. Obviously one can think about ways that the document can be recast so we could plead back to it in a more efficient way, there may be other solutions, and we have not actually discussed those options with DS Smith yet, pending the Tribunal's ruling on their role at Trial 2. But if the Tribunal shares our concern about the likely cost and complexity of pleading to all of this, and the amount of paper that will be generated for trial, then we are very happy to take the issue away and engage with DS Smith to see how we can arrive at a sensible set of pleadings which serves its purposes whilst not driving up unnecessary costs.

Those are the observations we wanted to make, Sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

21 I think, Mr. Hollander, you said you want to go
22 next.

23 Submissions by MR. HOLLANDER

MR. HOLLANDER: Yes, please.

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25 Sir, now that the Tribunal has clarified the role of

DS Smith on overcharge as an intervener, the question arises as to really whether it is proportionate or sensible that we should be required to spend what are going to be very, very substantial costs in responding to the amendments. It has gone up from 15 to 133 pages; it is a huge and unsatisfactory document which pleads vast quantities of evidence. If one thinks that the normal purpose of a pleading is to identify the case being put forward, so that the party responding knows what evidence to call and the like in response, now it has been determined that DS Smith are not going to be permitted to call evidence on the overcharge issue, then the purpose of actually having a substantive pleading in respect of overcharge falls away, in my submission.

We have never pleaded -- what this is, as you have been told, is a farrago of the Dawsongroup pleading, the Ryder pleading and a bespoke DS Smith pleading.

The particular concern is the particulars of infringement, which are now -- there are 296 either paragraphs or subparagraphs in relation to particulars of infringement. 66 of those are, according to our calculation, entirely new pleas, never seen before; 114 are repetition of Dawsongroup pleadings that we have never pleaded to before or had to; 28 are Ryder pleas that we have pleaded to previously; 51 paragraphs or

subparagraphs are a combination of Dawson plus DS Smith new pleas mixed up; 33 are a mixture of Ryder and DS Smith new pleas; one paragraph is a mixture of Dawson, Ryder and a new plea. Therefore, 293 of the 296 paragraphs or subparagraphs have amendments.

Now, we are concerned that pleading to every single one of these 296 paragraphs and subparagraphs is going to involve a totally unnecessary, huge amount of costs. One raises the question, given that the Tribunal have clarified the status as intervener, why should we plead to that? As you quite rightly said at the outset, Sir, their role in terms of substantively as opposed to the intervener is in relation to pass-on, which is dealt with very shortly.

The Commercial Court has a 25-page limit. I mean, this is just pleading vast amounts of evidence in circumstances where DS Smith are not going to be permitted, on overcharge, to call evidence at all. We are appalled at the idea of having to plead to this, and we would respectfully suggest that at least so far as the overcharge element and the vast body of this new pleading it serves no useful purpose for us to be required to do so.

Now, it may be that a short pleading which essentially deals with the pass-on issues and the point

1		such as the point that the President put to
2		Mr. O'Donoghue would be unproblematic, but it is
3		completely disproportionate, in my submission, for us to
4		have to plead to this extraordinary document.
5	THE	PRESIDENT: Any of the other Respondents? Mr. Harris.
6		Submissions by MR. HARRIS
7	MR.	HARRIS: Sir, I adopt the submissions of Mr. Williams
8		and Mr. Hollander. In Daimler's submission, we need in
9		the circumstances only proportionately to respond to the
10		pass-on plea by DS Smith.
11		My second point is simply that, as you will have
12		seen, we have put into the bundle a recent order on
13		a similar topic from Mrs. Justice Cockerill in the
14		Commercial Court. If anyone wants to see it, or if the
15		Opus assistants want to bring it up, it is at HS1
16		$\{\text{COM-A1/18.1/1}\}$, and it is simply a three page document.
17		It does not contain any surprises, Sir, I only do it
18		simply because it is so recent and germane.
19		At paragraph 6 of the order, which is at page 2 of
20		the 18.1 tab, {COM-A1/18.1/2}, I am not going to pause
21		because these points are so straightforward. I see
22		it is not yet on the screen. Mrs Justice Cockerill, in
23		the Commercial Court, unsurprisingly makes the point
24		about things like not pleading swathes of evidence and
25		tables, pleading extracts from transcripts, putting

- footnotes and side bars and lengthy introductory
- 2 comments.
- 3 THE PRESIDENT: Can I just ask, this is in our authorities
- 4 bundle, is it?
- 5 MR. HARRIS: Yes. Do you want the reference again?
- 6 THE PRESIDENT: I have got the judge's order.
- 7 MR. HARRIS: There are two different things. There is a two
- 8 page order, which is not relevant, and then a three page
- 9 document entitled "Decision".
- 10 THE PRESIDENT: I see, yes.
- 11 MR. HARRIS: It should be at tab 18.1.
- 12 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I have got that now. Yes, 18.1. Yes.
- MR. HARRIS: I am grateful. You may be aware of this case,
- 14 it is a cartel damages follow-on case in the FX
- 15 litigation.
- 16 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Sir Nigel Teare.
- MR. HARRIS: What had happened was very, very lengthy
- 18 pleadings were put forward, as you will see if you cast
- 19 your eye over 3. But none of the bits in paragraph 6
- 20 come as any surprise, it was just a frustration
- 21 expressed, that with great respect we share, certainly
- 22 on Daimler's part, no other Defendants, certainly as
- 23 indicated by Mr. Williams and Mr. Hollander, about
- 24 unnecessary prolixity of claimant pleadings, and in
- 25 certain key respects.

1 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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MR. HARRIS: As it happens, the key respect for the DS Smith proposed pleading is the one about pleading vast swathes of evidence. So if you were, for instance -- just as a for instance -- to turn up in DS Smith's proposed pleading internal page 108, you will see that there are 7 actual extracts from the evidential documents cited. There is a table which is replicated into a pleading. That is simply an example.

> Anyway, the point is, the concrete suggestion for this case I have already made, which is Daimler and the Defendants with respect should only be made to plead to the pass-on case, in which DS Smith are playing a more central role, but going forward, either in a recast DS Smith pleading and certainly for future Trucks litigation, which as you know are being issued day after day, and typically then proceed on the basis that they get similar Commission bundle disclosure with a view to updating the pleading, we respectfully contend that there ought to be some guidance, perhaps in a ruling from this CMC, as to future pleadings, along the lines of the Mrs. Justice Cockerill order, so as to introduce a little more discipline into the pleading process, and certainly a length discipline.

I have nothing further to add unless I can be of

1 further assistance. 2 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. 3 I do not think counsel for the other Respondents 4 need to address us simply to adopt what has been said by 5 Mr. Williams, Mr. Hollander and Mr. Harris, but any 6 additional points. 7 Mr. Jowell. 8 Submissions by MR. JOWELL 9 MR. JOWELL: May I just stress one point, which is that we, 10 like Iveco, are not Defendants to the Dawsongroup claim. 11 So in order to plead back to these pleadings, it is 12 going to take us many, many months to investigate the 13 specific new allegations that have been adopted and 14 carried across from Dawsongroup, together with the new 15 DS Smith allegations, and get to the bottom of those 16 allegations in order to plead back. 17 THE PRESIDENT: We understand. We have that point, yes, 18 that you are not --19 MR. JOWELL: Just to emphasise that. 20 THE PRESIDENT: I understand. 21 I think before returning to Mr. O'Donoghue we will 22 again withdraw and confer. 23 (12.12 pm)24 (Short break) (12.19 pm)25

1 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. O'Donoghue, we obviously have not heard 2 from you yet, but I think it may be helpful if I tell 3 you the way we are thinking. 4 This trial is not a trial of DS Smith's fundamental 5 claim. 6 MR. O'DONOGHUE: Yes. 7 THE PRESIDENT: It is a trial of Dawsongroup and Ryder's claim and of pass-through of the Dawsongroup and Ryder 8 trucks. Therefore, it is that part of your claim that 9 10 is at issue, but about two-thirds of your claim 11 regarding trucks, plus your separate claim for 12 logistics, is separate and is not going to be heard in 13 this trial. MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, on that point --14 15 THE PRESIDENT: Can I just finish, please? 16 MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sorry, yes. THE PRESIDENT: That is the first point. It seems to us, 17 18 subject to what you have to say, that what is important 19 for this trial is that we have a pleading from you on 20 pass-through, and that the issues of overcharge are 21 being pleaded by Dawsongroup and Ryder and that is what 22 the Defendants are responding to as regards overcharge. 23 They do not need to respond to separate overcharge allegations that you may wish to advance in a subsequent 24

trial, to be held potentially at some time in the future

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1	that	has	not	been	listed	vet	and	is	several	vears	awa	V.

That seemed to us the parameters within which we

consider both your application and what sort of

responsive pleading should be required at this stage of

the other parties.

MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, yes.

Submissions by MR. O'DONOGHUE

MR. O'DONOGHUE: The first point is just to pick up on the point you have just made. Of course, from our perspective this pleading was intended to stand as a pleading for the entirety of the claim; it was not intended to be a pleading in relation to one third or part of the claim. So it was intended, it was always understood to be a general pleading. That is an important starting point. If the goalposts now wish to be moved by the Defendants, it must be recognised that that is a new point. It would have been open to them back in October to say: well, we do not want you pleading out your general case, we just want you to plead out part or one third of your case.

The second point, I mean, we were not ordered to align with Dawsongroup and Ryder, but we actively raised the point with the Defendants that we would seek to do so where possible, and we did so. That was intended to help the Defendants and the other parties and the

- Tribunal. Subject to two important points I will come to, I mean, by and large that is what the pleading has done.
- 4 Mr. Williams makes a bit of a point that: well, when 5 we see the text from Dawsongroup and Ryder you have interposed some sentences here and there. With respect, 6 7 that is an exaggerated point, because they will be responding to the Dawsongroup and Ryder pleading on that 8 very issue, say in relation to an email, and if in that 9 10 context they need to address a further sentence, with 11 the greatest of respect to Mr. Williams that is a storm 12 in a teacup.
- 13 THE PRESIDENT: Sorry, can I interrupt you, because the point I was indicating, which perhaps I did not make 14 15 very clear, is that it does not seem to us at the 16 moment, whatever allegations in your underlying claim you wish to make as against the Defendants, that that is 17 18 a matter that will be arising and pursued at a separate 19 trial concerning DS Smith and all your other trucks. 20 Trial number 2, in which you are intervening and then 21 participating in the pass-on issues, is only concerned 22 with the trucks that you rented or leased from Dawsongroup and Ryder. 23
- MR. O'DONOGHUE: Yes, Sir, I understand that.
- THE PRESIDENT: On that, you are not permitted to call

- separate evidence on overcharge.

 So on that, it seems to us, there is no reason why

 the Defendants need to respond to your pleading on

 overcharge for the purpose of Trial 2.

 MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir -
 THE PRESIDENT: Just let me finish. What will be important

 for Trial 2 is to have your pleading on pass-on. Do you
- for Trial 2 is to have your pleading on pass-on. Do you appreciate the distinction?
- 9 MR. O'DONOGHUE: I do.
- 10 THE PRESIDENT: Do you accept that, that whatever separate 11 allegation, and you are entitled, of course you are 12 bringing a separate action, you can have a separate 13 trial if it follows through, you can make your own 14 allegations, subject to any rules regarding pleadings 15 and their form, which we will come back to, and then the Defendants in due course will have to respond to them. 16 But that does not govern Trial 2. 17
- MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, can I just complete the point I was
 going to make, because it does address the point you
 have just raised.
- Of course, at the point we pleaded this out we had
 fully intended playing a meaningful role also in
 stage 1. Now, if things have been modified in the light
 of the Tribunal's ruling so be it, but certainly at the
 time we pleaded this we had intended playing

a meaningful role in stage 1.

Sir, just back to the pleading itself, so for the most part to assist the Defendants and the Tribunal we have adopted Dawsongroup and Ryder's pleadings. There are two exceptions, which I will come to, and they are important.

The first exception, which is really the text in red, the Defendants have relied on a point that the cartel meetings were insufficiently regular to have had an overall impact. We say that is obviously wrong based on the Commission finding alone, which shows a very high frequency across the cartel period, and what we have done is we want to give the Defendants the relevant particulars so they know the case they have to meet on frequency, so what we have done is essentially collated the reference to frequency of meetings in the documents for this purpose. We actually think this assists them and should not be criticised, and we note that more than one Defendant has pleaded. No admission is made as to the precise frequency of exchanges, which will be a matter for evidence in due course.

So they clearly understand the question of frequency will be an important issue at trial. They propose, as matters stand, to deal with that by way of evidence, rather than pleading, which they may be entitled to do.

We simply wanted to avoid a situation where we said:

meetings were frequent. That was immediately met with

the request for further information. We wanted to cut

to the quick and give what detail we could provide on

the question of frequency.

So that is not duplication of Dawsongroup and Ryder. It is an important part of the defences' cases on frequency. Again, we wanted to put all our cards on the table at an early stage, because you can imagine the outcry if this was raised for the first time at trial or in cross-examination of witnesses.

So insofar as you see red text, Sir, that is one of the explanations, and it seems to me entirely correct and proportionate that we would give that particularisation on frequency at this stage, so the Defendants can deal with this in evidence if so advised. So they may not actually need to plead to this, but on their own pleading it is a point which will arise and they will need to deal with at some point.

The second point where we do depart from Dawsongroup and Ryder, this is paragraph 30(b) of the current draft; and we have set out there, Sir, the inferential basis on which we would be inviting the Tribunal to infer that meetings and contacts took place more frequently than contemporaneous documentary records show.

So there is, Sir, quite a lot of detail there. But again, we do not think it is a fair criticism to say that we have particularised the basis for the inference. Indeed, again, had we put the inference in purely general terms, without particularisation, the application before you today, Sir, would have been a request for further particulars.

If one is bringing an inferential case, it is obviously correct that to the extent possible it must be particularised, and we wanted to front load that process so it can be dealt with effectively by the Defendants, again whether as a matter of evidence or as a matter of pleading.

Those are the two exceptions. Apart from that, by and large we have adopted Dawsongroup and Ryder's pleadings, and what we find rather bizarre is that no point is made by the Defendants in relation to the length of the Dawsongroup and Ryder's pleadings, and in fact Ryder's pleadings are exactly the same length as ours, so we do not understand why there is a discriminatory approach, and for what it is worth, even before responding to these amendments, most of the Defendants' defences were already close to 100 pages and indeed MAN's defence is already 138 pages. So we are not the odd man out here.

Mr. Hollander makes some forensic point based on the fact that we have gone from 15 pages to what is before you, but that is also true of virtually all the defences of the Defendants.

In relation to Iveco and MAN, they are in a position whereby they are not a party to the Dawsongroup case and therefore for the first time have to contend with this material. But that, with respect, is not our fault, it is something they will have to contend with in any event; and the answer to that issue, if it is an issue, is that they are given a bit more time than the other Defendants.

So we did, Sir, genuinely try to adopt Dawsongroup and Ryder where at all possible. I do not accept Mr. Williams' points that to the extent we have added a sentence here or there that presents any difficulty. They are going to have to look at this in any event. That is completely overblown.

Where we have not adopted those pleadings in two specific respects, it is fully in line, in my submission, with our supplemental role, seeking to add value and not to duplicate. We have raised two very important points, which can and should be particularised, and in my submission we should be credited for doing so and not keeping this up our

sleeve, and it does afford the Defendants a significant period of time, probably by way of witness evidence, frankly, to deal with these points. We just wanted to put our cards on the table because it is a point on frequency which has been taken against us time and time again, and we want to say from our perspective there is nothing to it. In fact, these meetings were incredibly frequent and there is a continuum. So we wanted to put those cards on the table at this stage.

Now, in relation to the Allianz case raised by

Mr. Harris, first of all it is in a different league.

That was a case where Mr. Harris' solicitors had put in
a pleading I think more than 250 pages, and the order of

Mrs. Justice Cockerill was that it should be limited to

110 pages. So it is not exactly a quantum leap from

what we have put forward in this case.

Obviously in that case, Sir, it was based on the Commercial Court guide, which does not apply in this Tribunal. The key point, Sir, is that insofar as our pleading departs from Dawsongroup and Ryder, in my submission it is more appropriately treated as essentially the provision of voluntary particulars and not something in the traditional sense of a pleading.

THE PRESIDENT: In that case can I interrupt you, because we do not want to spend so long on this.

- 1 MR. O'DONOGHUE: No, Sir, of course not.
- THE PRESIDENT: Insofar as Trial 2, which is really all we
- 3 are concerned with at the moment, and we appreciate your
- 4 separate action and that there will have to be
- 5 directions for trial in that at some stage, but so far
- 6 as Trial 2 is concerned, if it is just voluntary
- 7 additional particulars to what has been said by
- 8 Dawsongroup and Ryder --
- 9 MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, with respect, it is not. The two
- 10 distinct points I have raised have not been raised by
- 11 Dawsongroup and Ryder. That is my point.
- 12 THE PRESIDENT: But they are points that you want to
- possibly explore with the Defendants, insofar as
- 14 Dawsongroup and Ryder do not. But there is no need for
- 15 the Defendants to plead to this for Trial 2, because
- 16 your separate involvement in Trial 2, and your distinct
- involvement, is on pass-through.
- MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, that is true, but they do take a point
- on frequency and inference. That is a point we will be
- 20 making at Trial 2. It is a matter for them as to
- 21 whether they want to deal with this by way of evidence
- 22 or pleading. It is clear, based on the pleadings I have
- 23 quoted to you, that it looks like it will be a matter of
- 24 evidence. That will be an important issue in Trial 2,
- and if Dawsongroup and Ryder for whatever reason, and

1		I think the answer is they will be raising this, but if
2		for whatever reason they choose not to raise these
3		frequency and inferential points, we will be raising
4		them because they are important and it is
5		non-duplication.
6	THE	PRESIDENT: These are evidential points, essentially,
7		are they not?
8	MR.	O'DONOGHUE: Well, partly, Sir, but it does go to
9		questions of substance, because of course the
LO		Defendants' argument is: if we did not meet very often,
11		it cannot have had much impact.
12	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes, of course, evidential points have to be
13		relevant to the issue. But the contested issue is
L 4		whether there was any effect and to what extent, and was
L5		it only occasional or was it throughout the period.
L 6	MR.	O'DONOGHUE: Sir, I think the important question is if
L7		the only pleading we were to put forward was in relation
L8		to Trial 2, would it look the same as is currently
19		constituted? My submission, for the reasons I have
20		given, is that yes it would, because we have not
21		duplicated Dawsongroup and Ryder, we have raised two
22		distinctive points which will be issues for Trial 2, and
23		the way to deal with this, in my submission, is that it
24		is a choice for the Defendants as to whether they wish
>5		to plead to this which sounds uplikely or whether

- 1 it is better dealt with by way of witness evidence, and 2 that, in my submission, is the way forward. These points cannot be avoided. They will be 4 raised. In fact, they have been raised by the 5 Defendants already. We have set out our case and they will have to respond. 6 7 THE PRESIDENT: But it will be important for Trial 2 that there are full pleadings, and at the moment you may say 8 you cannot give better particulars of your allegation of 9
- 11 MR. O'DONOGHUE: I entirely accept that, Sir.

pass-through --

- 12 THE PRESIDENT: -- to which not only the Defendants but
 13 indeed Dawsongroup and Ryder may wish to plead in
 14 response, and you then to reply.
- MR. O'DONOGHUE: Of course, yes, we have had no disclosure on that.
- THE PRESIDENT: No, we appreciate that. So the question is
 what is the most sensible way to proceed given your
 role, as we have held, in Trial 2. I think we will
 perhaps again take a moment to decide that.
- MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir --

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- THE PRESIDENT: Is there anything else you want to add?
- 23 MR. O'DONOGHUE: No, Sir. The fundamental point is that if
- the question is would this be a pleading just for
- 25 Trial 2, my answer would be yes. Of course it will have

1	to be supplemented by pass-on, but we have avoided
2	duplication, we have added value on two points, they
3	seem to me pretty fundamental, and we should be
4	commended for giving details at this stage, not
5	criticised, and the question is how do the Defendants
6	want to respond. They do not have to plead to this, bu
7	it will have to be grappled with at some point, probably
8	in witness evidence.
9	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. We will now briefly
10	withdraw for five minutes.
11	(12.35 pm)
12	(Short break)
13	(12.43 pm)
14	THE PRESIDENT: Mr. O'Donoghue, we do not accept that this
15	is an appropriate pleading for Trial 2. We think
16	a distinction is to be drawn between the independent
17	DS Smith action and the involvement of DS Smith in
18	Trial 2, which is only concerning the Dawsongroup and
19	Ryder trucks, with a limited role by way of intervener
20	on overcharge.
21	We think it is appropriate for DS Smith to serve
22	a separate pleading which will, apart from identifying
23	and explaining the nature of its businesses, as at the
24	start of this draft, state the number of trucks that
25	DS Smith has rented or leased from Dawsongroup and Ryde:

with a schedule, insofar as possible, identifying them. Secondly, to state that insofar as Dawsongroup and/or Ryder establish an overcharge you allege that it has been passed on; in other words, the plea that is made at the moment at paragraph 40(a)(6). You can, in addition, say that in addition to the allegations alleged by Dawsongroup and Ryder, DS Smith states -- and you can in, it seems to us, a couple of paragraphs make the point that an inference can be drawn and/or that meetings were more frequent than appear from the documents, that is the allegation, and voluntary particulars of the basis of the inference in the allegation are set out in an annex to your pleading.

On that basis, the Defendants will not have to respond to those particulars. They can respond in short order to the two additional points, if there are two points; it was not entirely clear to us if the frequency and the inference are two points or two sides of the same point. It will then be for the Defendants and for Dawsongroup and Ryder to respond to the allegations of pass-through, and we will have very much confined pleadings regarding DS Smith.

Quite separately, you can apply to amend your claim for the separate trial where you will be a claimant, and that at the moment is a separate trial of your own. It

has not been fixed; it will not happen, clearly, for some considerable time.

We will not grant permission for you to amend this claim in this form. We think it is unnecessarily disproportionately prolix, and we do not think that the Ryder and Dawsongroup pleadings are necessarily an example that should be followed. We will not fix a page limit, we do not think that is appropriate, but we invite you to reconsider the way in which you frame the claim and to follow the same approach of putting detailed particulars of an allegation in an annex.

On that basis, the parties will know what it is, on the evidence, you have got that you are relying on. As you say, I think in paragraph 30, you do not in fact know the full facts. A lot more may come out on disclosure. We do not see any reason that you then have to start amending your particulars of claim to allege a lot more evidential points that emerge from disclosure. There is then no end to it. Those are matters that will be explored in evidence.

But it is for you to produce a separate, amended pleading for that action, with an application for permission to amend which will be considered separately, and it is no part of Trial 2, which is what we are concerned with today.

1		The question then is what time you need to produce
2		this shorter pleading of the kind that I have specified.
3		It seems to us it should not be very long, because of
4		nature of the pleading that I have indicated and, as you
5		have said, you at the moment are not in a position to
6		plead much more about pass-on.
7	MR.	O'DONOGHUE: Sir, yes. Might I make the suggestion that
8		over the lunch period I will take instructions on that
9		and I can come back to you after lunch.
10	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes. As I have indicated, it should be
11		fairly soon because we want to direct time for responses
12		from all the other parties and see in what sequence that
13		is to take place.
14		I think we would like before lunch to deal with the
15		issue of disclosure regarding pass-through, that is to
16		say involving DS Smith for stages 2 and 3, or 1B and 3.
17		That involves, clearly, an issue of a Confidentiality
18		Ring, and we have very much in mind that DS Smith is
19		a customer of Ryder and to some extent Dawsongroup, and
20		also then how disclosure should be managed.
21		Would it be appropriate to hear first from Ryder and
22		Mr. Holmes?
23		Submissions by MR. HOLMES
24	MR.	HOLMES: Sir, we accept, given their participation at
25		stage 3, that it would be appropriate for DS Smith to

1	receive disclosure going to the issue of pass-on, and
2	that that will require confidentiality arrangements to
3	be put in place which encompass DS Smith's legal team
4	and its external economic consultants.

Subject to any questions you have, Sir, that is our position.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

For Dawsongroup, Mr. Palmer.

Submissions by MR. PALMER

MR. PALMER: Sir, Dawsongroup is in a different position from Ryder in this respect, now it has been clarified that the extent that DS Smith wish to intervene in respect of Dawsongroup's claim is to make its general points as to the operation of the leasing market, so that that can be factored in, if you like, to the Tribunal's final determination as to the average rate of pass-on in relation to Dawsongroup's trucks.

As we see it, now that it is clear that that is the extent of the ambition of DS Smith's intervention on proportionality grounds in Dawsongroup's claim, any disclosure which is provided ought to be on the basis of targeted requests for disclosure which are relevant to those general issues, and that there is no case for providing the 5,000-odd documents and more in relation to the detail of pass-on, which is being provided to the

Defendants. That would be an onerous obligation. It would necessitate the setting up of confidentiality arrangements all for what would amount to a relatively small claim for damages against the Defendants in respect of the Dawsongroup trucks, if I can put it that way, and the costs of managing that wide disclosure process will far exceed any relation of proportionality to that level of damages sought.

We have emphasised, obviously, not only the small number of trucks but also, in our evidence, how brief the periods for which they were rented often were; nearly half of those 19 trucks were rented for only three months. So this is a very small aspect of the overall claim and it would be quite wrong in principle to order full disclosure of pass-on in respect of all of Dawsongroup's trucks, given the limited role which is now expected to be played. That is all the more so, if I can put it this way, in the context of not only the cost but also the confidentiality concerns that arise given the relationship of customer that we have.

So for all those reasons, we would ask that following the pleading which is to be served consequent upon the order that you have just made, Sir, that targeted requests for disclosure be made relevant only to those general state of the market issues.

Whilst I am on that subject in relation to the

pleading, may we just clarify the nature of the pleading

for the purpose of this Trial 2.

This is, we anticipate, more in the nature of a statement of intervention than a pleading which would be against Dawsongroup as a Defendant. We are not a Defendant to any claim by DS Smith. They have their separate claim against the Defendants. We see their role in our trial as that of an intervener. We would not propose to respond, ordinarily, by a full pleading in response to a statement of intervention, but perhaps that much can be judged once we have received the statement of intervention, if that is what it is intended to be, by the Tribunal.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. It obviously would not be a defence to DS Smith, but clearly if DS Smith make allegations about pass-through and bring those out, it seems right that you should be able to set out in a pleading, whatever heading we give it, stating your position in so far as you disagree.

MR. PALMER: Sir, that is understood, but what we do not want to be led into, given the role that is to be played by DS Smith, is having to plead out a full pass-on defence which will generate requests for disclosure which go beyond any role that DS Smith themselves

- 1 propose to play.
- 2 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 3 MR. PALMER: What we anticipate will come out of the trial 4 on the subject of pass-on is to the extent that the 5 Tribunal finds that there is any pass-on at all, it will identify an overall average rate and DS Smith would in 6 7 effect have the benefit of that outcome in respect of their 19 trucks and would be able to make a claim, bring 8 their claim against the Defendants in respect of that 9 10 proportion of the value of that commerce, bearing in mind the overcharge by which they would be bound so far 11 12 as those trucks are concerned.
- 13 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- MR. PALMER: So we just see that overall average rate being 14 15 informed by the evidence which they wish to bring, if 16 they can bring material evidence as to the general state of the leasing market. We of course may wish to respond 17 18 to that evidence, but we do not see any more detailed 19 nitty-gritty approach to the 19 trucks being engaged in 20 at all, just on the proportionality grounds, which 21 I know the Tribunal understands.
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes. You will have to plead, obviously, on pass-on if it is raised, and it is raised by the

 Defendants against you.
- 25 MR. PALMER: Yes.

- 1 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. 2 Mr. O'Donoghue, on disclosure. 3 Submissions by MR. O'DONOGHUE 4 MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir yes. 5 First of all, on confidentiality of course we see the concern. That concern is adequately protected by 6 7 this being inner Confidentiality Ring material. THE PRESIDENT: You are content that will be your external 8 lawyers and experts? 9 10 MR. O'DONOGHUE: At this stage, yes. Of course there is 11 a mechanism within the order whereby if there is to be 12 some disapplication for a particular category we would 13 have to put in a reasonable request, but in the first instance it would be Inner Ring, yes. 14 15 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Has such an order been prepared yet? 16 MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, you may have picked this up at the back end of our skeleton, we do think that -- so there 17 18 is obviously an order in respect of my claim, but we did 19 think that there should be some synchronisation between 20 the order in our case and the order in Dawsongroup and
- is obviously an order in respect of my claim, but we did
 think that there should be some synchronisation between
 the order in our case and the order in Dawsongroup and
 Ryder's case. I can come back to that, but there is
 a small point there. But on the point of principle,
 yes, we completely accept that, that if we want to go
 out of the Inner Confidentiality Ring we have to make an
 application. That really meets the confidentiality

1	concern.
2	On the question of costs, in terms of handing over
3	ready-made material there is no cost, so at least to
4	that extent that point does not go anywhere.
5	I mean, thirdly in relation to Mr. Holmes'
6	submissions, we obviously welcome his indication that we
7	should get their disclosure at least. Indeed, if we are
8	to play a significant role in the Trial 2 stages 2 and
9	1B, it is obviously essential, and particularly for our
10	expert, that we have the fullest possible access to
11	those materials.
12	In principle for Dawsongroup, we say the same
13	principles should apply by parity of reason.
14	Mr. Palmer's only point in effect is: well, you are just
15	19 trucks and we have a much wider claim.
16	Now, with respect to Mr. Palmer, I mean if one looks
17	at how his evidence has been pitched, if we can go
18	quickly to Mr. Harvey, it is in the common bundle,
19	{COM-C1/12/5}. It is Mr. Harvey's 8th statement and he
20	says at 4.6.1:
21	"I intend to estimate the level of pass-on by
22	Dawsongroup at the level of Dawsongroup's business as

a whole, rather than estimating pass-on on a customer-by-customer basis."

So it is a market-wide approach, as Mr. Palmer

outlined. If that is his approach, and there may be questions of forensic accountancy as to whether in principle that is the correct approach, but if that is his approach, then to a good extent Mr. Palmer's point of the 19 trucks collapses, because his expert's approach will be an aggregated market-based approach, it will not be a disaggregated approach on a customer-by-customer basis.

Now, if that is the case, then in principle

Dawsongroup's disclosure on pass-on will as a whole be
relevant to my client, and his point about the 19 trucks
fizzles out completely in that context.

The final point, Sir, which I am sure you have well in mind, given that we have no disclosure on pass-on and we have not even received copies of the correspondence on pass-through issues, it is extremely difficult at this stage for us to conduct a targeted disclosure process on that, or a targeted application process on that, because we have no visibility whatsoever as to what has been disclosed, the description of sub-division of the materials, and if it were intended we go down the route of a targeted application, at the very least to attempt to start that exercise we would need a comprehensive description by category of what exactly has been disclosed by Dawsongroup so that we can begin

1	to grapple with that.	At the	moment	we	would	be	feeling
2	around in the dark.						

- 3 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 4 MR. O'DONOGHUE: In principle, we say what is true for Ryder 5 on pass-on should apply to Dawsongroup.

6 Just to conclude, the point I made earlier in the 7 context of stages 1, 2 and 3, in many respects it may be simpler and more proportionate to give us the corpus of 8 documents. There is a very high likelihood that the 9 10 process of targeted applications will simply lead to 11 satellite litigation and disputes and in fact increase 12 the costs. We certainly have no interest in reading 13 a single document more than we need to. Apart from anything, we will have to cashflow all these costs in 14 15 the interim. It is very much in our interests to read 16 no more than we need to, and we do have a significant concern that if we are to go down a granular approach, 17 18 just replying to the categories, it will actually end up 19 being far more expensive and therefore less 20 proportionate.

21 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you.

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I do not think this disclosure issue on pass-on concerns the Defendants. The Defendants are raising pass-on by way of mitigation or quantum arguments in defence, but they obviously do not have documents,

1		I assume, on pass-on. So unless someone from the
2		Defendants thinks this is relevant to them, it seems to
3		me it is not.
4	MR.	HOSKINS: Sir, can I just raise one point, which is all
5		the focus is on the disclosure that DS Smith are going
6		to receive, but it may well be that the Defendants need
7		to see documents from DS Smith insofar as there are
8		issues that concern the Defendants.
9		I do not want to take a lot of time on that, but
10		I just flag that as an issue that seems to have not
11		surfaced yet, and I would suggest probably some
12		Redfern Schedule type process, which has worked well to
13		date in this procedure, be adopted with DS Smith now
14		that we also know what role they are playing, but
15		clearly there is potentially some disclosure which will
16		be needed from DS Smith. We will potentially want to
17		ask questions at stage 1B and 3 of the DS Smith factual
18		witnesses and we have to have the documents to do that.
19	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes. No, I think that is a fair point.
20		Submissions by MR. WILLIAMS
21	MR.	WILLIAMS: Sir, this is Rob Williams for DAF. Could
22		I just make one point.
23		We do not take a position as between DS Smith and
24		Dawsongroup on the issues that were canvassed in
25		argument but, looking ahead, practical issues will arise

1	in relation to the sharing of information when we start
2	to get in particular into the expert process, because
3	I think for the purposes of stages 2 and 3 and stage 1B
4	of the trial there may well be sharing of expert
5	evidence, and there may have to be without prejudice
6	discussions between experts who have seen different
7	material.
8	We simply wanted to make that practical point, that
9	although Mr. Palmer may have objections to the sharing
10	of information for the sorts of reasons he was giving,
11	that sort of flow of information is going to have to be
12	considered and managed in due course, and obviously the
13	position would be quite different, and simpler, frankly,
14	if the different parties had the access to the same
15	material.
16	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you.
17	Anyone else before we I think the sensible thing
18	is that we deal with this before lunch and then adjourn.
19	So we will take five minutes and have a slightly later
20	lunch adjournment.
21	(1.05 pm)
22	(Short break)
23	(1.07 pm)
24	THE PRESIDENT: We understand the point you made,
25	Mr. Palmer, for Dawsongroup about proportionality, but

we think this is going to be approached by the experts
for not only Dawsongroup but also Ryder and potentially
DS Smith by looking at the position in the market. We
think it is likely to create significant practical
difficulties if there is a carving out of part of the
disclosure being given. Therefore we think that the
disclosure that Dawsongroup is giving on pass-through
must be provided to DS Smith, and that it would not be
appropriate to treat Dawsongroup differently in that
respect from Ryder.

As regards the disclosure from DS Smith, we appreciate that also may be required for the Defendants, and certainly also to Dawsongroup and Ryder, and that the Redfern Schedule process has worked well and should be operated.

So that is how we think it should be taken forward. We shall now adjourn until 10 past 2.

We would ask the parties to consider first the time period for the pleading that we have directed from DS Smith and any responses to it and, secondly, what timescale should be applied for disclosure on pass-on that we have just ruled upon.

Mr. Holmes.

24 Submissions by MR. HOLMES

MR. HOLMES: Sir, may I raise two very brief points, I am

1		very conscious of the time, but about the
2		Redfern Schedule for tomorrow
3	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes.
4	MR.	HOLMES: and to make that as helpful as possible for
5		the Tribunal. I am conscious there is limited time, and
6		it may affect use of time over the short adjournment.
7		That is the only reason to raise this now.
8	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes.
9	MR.	HOLMES: By way of context, all but one of the live
10		applications now is brought by the Defendants against
11		either or both of Ryder and Dawsongroup, and so
12		depending on what is involved the burden will, we
13		apprehend, fall upon us to update the schedule, and we
14		want to be sure that we get it right.
15		We understand from Mr. Malek's response to
16		Mr. Hoskins' question that the schedule should be
17		limited to those applications that remain live and to be
18		determined at the CMC tomorrow.
19		We would be grateful for confirmation that as
20		regards the update that is required to the schedule it
21		will be sufficient to add brief and telegraphic
22		references to the correspondence which has arisen since
23		the witness evidence insofar as it is relevant.
24		We apprehend that it will not be possible in the
25		time available to have any kind of a sequential process.

In order to facilitate the process it would also be extremely helpful for us during the course of this afternoon's business if we could have a brief roll call from the Defendants of the applications which remain live.

We received a letter yesterday from

Slaughter and May but we can see that that has already
been partially superseded. At least one of those
categories has fallen and we suspect others have as
well.

There is also a slightly unsatisfactory aspect to this in that new categories which were raised at an earlier stage but they are not the subject of submissions in skeleton arguments are now being revived by the Defendants, and it would be very helpful for us so we can prepare efficiently if the Defendants could simply identify briefly the categories that they intend to pursue against us during the course of tomorrow's hearing so that we can prepare overnight. Thank you.

MR. MALEK: For me the ideal would have been to have a schedule which concentrates on what is outstanding not just to be dealt with tomorrow but what is outstanding generally, because I would like to see what the full picture is and not just look at those which we need to determine tomorrow. So I would rather have a schedule

- that covers everything that is outstanding so we have a round picture.
- As regards cross-referring to other documents that 3 4 is not particularly helpful because we are not going to 5 really want to look at inter-solicitor correspondence on this. I would rather you put in the schedule, at least 6 7 in very brief form, what your point is, what the objection is, rather than saying, well, the objections 8 are set out in some letter that is somewhere in the 9 10 bundle.
- 11 MR. HOLMES: That is very helpful, Sir.
- MR. MALEK: I think it is probably sensible that the
 solicitors and counsel all speak sooner rather than
 later to see where they are, so when you start putting
 these schedules together probably between 6.00 pm and
 lo o'clock tonight we are all focusing on the same
 things.
- So I do not think we need a roll call in front of
 the Tribunal. What needs to happen is that the parties
 start talking as to what is really in issue.
- 21 MR. HOLMES: That is understandable and --
- MR. MALEK: I am also very conscious that a lot of
 categories still need further discussion between the
 parties before you get a crystallised position. We have
 always made it very clear that we want the parties to go

1	through the process of crystallising a position before
2	you come to the Tribunal for a ruling, otherwise we end
3	up dealing with very minor things and things which quite
4	frankly should be capable of an agreement.

MR. HOLMES: That is very helpful.

MR. MALEK: As regards some of the suggestions in the correspondence which is that we should initially have some form of statement to explain how things are done rather than having the documents first, I am very much in favour of that because that can end up being a lot cheaper, and then at the end of the day you will only be arguing about what is really, really needed.

In a case like this I have found, for example, the pricing statements have been really, really helpful. So you do not necessarily want to have masses of documents.

So much money has already been spent on this case on disclosure. So you have got to the stage whereby the Tribunal is not inclined to be ordering wide-ranging disclosure on things. We are not going to be reinventing the wheel now. We are getting quite far down the line on disclosure. But I do understand that when we are talking about passing on any overcharge there is an element that really does need to be worked out, and there may well be significant further disclosure on that level.

1	MR.	HOLMES: That is very helpful, Sir, and we will take
2		those points into account and we will set out our
3		position. I doubt there will be time for a sequential
4		process. But in order to do this, Sir, may I just
5		attempt one more time to persuade you of the need to
6		know fairly soon which points are pursued by the
7		Defendants for good order tomorrow.

We would ask either that that could be done during the course of tomorrow's business or at the very least within a short period following today's hearing so we know what points are pursued. That would be immensely helpful, certainly from my perspective as counsel, in understanding what needs to be argued tomorrow.

MR. MALEK: Look, what you need to be doing is talking amongst yourselves, either counsel or solicitors, as to what points you want to be dealt with tomorrow, and work that out amongst yourselves. There is no point in having a roll call before the Tribunal. This is something that should be happening between counsel. You are all well-known counsel. You are all very experienced. I cannot see any real difficulty in you having a conference call amongst yourselves to work through these issues.

THE PRESIDENT: It is not a very productive use of the

Tribunal's time for you, as it were, to communicate with

1 each other during a Tribunal hearing. 2 One of the disadvantages of remote hearings of course is that you do not all congregate outside the 3 4 courtroom where you could have a brief discussion and 5 resolve this, but there is nothing to prevent you setting up, if that is the way you wish to do it, 6 7 a video call between you all without the Tribunal being there to take place at 5 o'clock, when you can run 8 through in the way that you envisage and tick off what 9 10 are the points that are outstanding. I do not think you 11 need the three Tribunal members sitting there while you 12 do that. 13 MR. HOLMES: Very good, Sir. We will liaise with the other 14 parties and try to set such a call up. I am very 15 grateful. 16 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. We will return at 2.15. 17 (1.16 pm)18 (The short adjournment) 19 (2.25 pm)20 THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon. I think we left matters 21 that Mr. O'Donoghue, you would take instructions about 22 the time for the pleading that we have ordered. 23 MR. O'DONOGHUE: I have been able to do that. We obviously

want to get this right and we would respectfully request

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six weeks.

- 1 THE PRESIDENT: So you are saying then --
- 2 MR. O'DONOGHUE: 16 June, Sir.
- 3 THE PRESIDENT: 16 June. You said there is not a lot that
- 4 you can plead on pass-through at the moment.
- 5 MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, that is right. We have not had the
- 6 disclosure.
- 7 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I do not quite understand why you need
- 8 that long in the circumstances. I would have thought
- 9 four weeks should be adequate, is it not?
- 10 MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, there has been some criticism and we
- 11 want to take that on board and reflect on it, and we do
- not want to be back to square one.
- 13 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. As I understand it, you will not at
- 14 the moment be saying much about pass-through until you
- 15 get disclosure.
- MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, yes.
- 17 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Okay, well I will not firmly decide
- 18 that. We understand what you say. We will look at
- 19 everything together.
- Then as regards the pass-through disclosure from
- 21 Ryder, Mr. Holmes, when can that be provided?
- MR. HOLMES: Sir, within two weeks.
- 23 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, that is very helpful. So that is to
- 24 say by 19 May, yes?
- 25 MR. HOLMES: Yes, Sir.

- 1 THE PRESIDENT: 19 May.
- 2 Mr. Palmer, Dawsongroup disclosure?
- 3 MR. PALMER: We can do the same, by 19 May, Sir.
- While I am here, might I raise one brief point
- 5 arising out of the Tribunal's ruling just before lunch
- and indeed the Tribunal's indication that it is
- 7 attracted to the stage 1B procedure, albeit with the
- 8 precise ambit of stage 1B to be decided when we have
- 9 more detail in due course?
- 10 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 11 MR. PALMER: The Tribunal made clear that it was mindful of
- our points on proportionality but they had to give way
- on this occasion to grounds of practicality in ordering
- 14 this disclosure.
- 15 We would be grateful for a steer and if you like
- 16 a marker at this stage, no more than that, from the
- 17 Tribunal that that order for disclosure, made on
- practical grounds primarily, does not invite DS Smith to
- 19 produce full and expert evidence going beyond the common
- issues yet to be identified which will arise in
- stage 1B, and that what is not expected to be made use
- 22 of in this disclosure is an opportunity to provide a
- full on critique of Dawsongroup's expert or to provide
- 24 a full on expert report on the market-wide pass-on rate
- for Dawsongroup. Because otherwise we are concerned

1		that stage 1B will simply become a rebranding of stage 2
2		and will not, in substance, be distinguishable from it.
3		Our understanding from the Tribunal's orders is that
4		it is attracted to dealing with genuine common issues in
5		stage 1B, and that the wide order for pass-on disclosure
6		has been made for practical grounds to facilitate that,
7		but not as an invitation to really have a stage 2 which
8		is only stage 1B in name.
9	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes, I think we understand your point and
LO		you have laid down your marker, and we shall bear that
11		in mind.
12	MR.	PALMER: I am very grateful, Sir.
13	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes
L 4	MR.	O'DONOGHUE: Can I raise one additional point, Sir?
15		Obviously we will get the pass-on disclosure on the
16		basis as ordered. That is historic disclosure. There
L7		may be further pass-on disclosure today or tomorrow as
L8		we go forward, and we assume it is implicit in what the
19		Tribunal ordered that, subject to any future decision or
20		stage 1B, we would get forward-looking disclosure as
21		well on pass-on. Because otherwise we would still be
22		subject to an asymmetry; other parties would have
23		documents that we would not have seen.
24	THE	PRESIDENT: I am not sure what you mean by

"forward-looking disclosure".

- 1 MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, the disclosure we will get in a couple
- of weeks will be the disclosure to date on pass-on.
- 3 There are ongoing applications in relation to further
- 4 pass-on disclosure, and I just wanted to make sure that
- 5 in principle we would not be precluded from seeing those
- 6 materials, subject of course to what the Tribunal may
- 7 decide in due course on stage 1B.
- 8 THE PRESIDENT: Oh, of course, that is right. What is being
- 9 ordered is that the pass-on disclosure being made by
- 10 Ryder and Dawsongroup should be provided to you, and
- 11 that means the disclosure made to date and any
- 12 disclosure going forward.
- MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, yes, I just wanted to clarify that.
- 14 Thank you.
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Very well.
- Then the question of a Redfern Schedule on DS Smith
- disclosure to be prepared. This in the first stage
- 18 would be disclosure that may be sought from DS Smith.
- 19 Are there any proposals on dates when ...
- MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, might I suggest that we first set out
- 21 with the parties our proposal, and then we can deal with
- dates on the back of that.
- 23 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think that is sensible.
- 24 MR. O'DONOGHUE: I know what we agreed, but we will not be
- 25 a source of delay, I can assure you.

- 1 THE PRESIDENT: I think that it is sensible that you have
- 2 a discussion between yourselves, and if you cannot agree
- 3 I think that can be dealt with by paper application --
- 4 MR. O'DONOGHUE: I am grateful.
- 5 THE PRESIDENT: -- to the Tribunal.
- 6 MR. O'DONOGHUE: Thank you.
- 7 THE PRESIDENT: I would like to move then beyond matters
- 8 specific to DS Smith, and the next point now that we
- 9 have clarified the scope of Trial 2 is to consider the
- 10 question of trial length. We have previously directed
- 11 that this should be a trial of 24-26 weeks. We see that
- 12 I think it is Daimler that has asked that it be
- re-listed with an estimate of is it 30-40 weeks,
- 14 Mr. Harris?
- Mr. Harris, you are muted. Mr. Harris, you are
- still muted. Can you hear me?
- 17 MR. HARRIS: (Nods).
- 18 THE PRESIDENT: You can hear me. We cannot hear you.
- 19 MR. HARRIS: I am ever so sorry, we were struggling to
- 20 unmute.
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- MR. HARRIS: Yes, that is correct. It is not so much that
- 23 we are making an application to re-list with an extended
- estimate, it is more that we have, as in our skeleton,
- 25 identified what appear to be very considerable numbers

of witnesses, and we thought it wise to bring to the attention of the Tribunal much earlier rather than later the fact that with that number of witnesses, and having drawn a comparison with the ten week estimate in Royal Mail/BT, the current time estimate may be insufficient. That is as high as I put it.

I am not thrilled at the prospect of a 30-40 week trial, but I am less thrilled, and I apprehend that potentially the Tribunal may be less thrilled at the notion of having say 26 weeks, or whatever the current listing is, and then finding that we need another ten and that cannot be managed for another six months. That was the reason for drawing it to your attention, and that is as high as I put it.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I understand that. I doubt that it will be practicable to have a 40 week trial, and I think it will be a case of simply tailoring the witness evidence to fit within the 26 weeks, because I think that the Tribunal will be booked for that period, the High Court judge chairing it will be allowed that period and it will be a fixed length trial, and cross-examination and so on will have to be curtailed and targeted so it fits within that estimate. We do not think that longer than 26 weeks is reasonable for this case.

- 1 MR. HARRIS: So be it.
- 2 THE PRESIDENT: The next matter then is I think the
- 3 amendments to the defences from the Defendants, what one
- 4 might loosely refer to as the Sainsbury's mitigation by
- 5 the Defendants, but Mr. Hoskins are you wanting to say
- 6 something about trial length?
- 7 MR. HOSKINS: No, I was simply about to volunteer myself to
- 8 start on the amendments, because we agreed between among
- 9 ourselves that I could do that.
- 10 THE PRESIDENT: That is fine. It seemed to me that the
- first question is, under the order that was made
- following the last CMC, drawn up on 3 December of 2020,
- whether permission is needed to amend; that is
- 14 paragraph 3 of the order. In a sense, it is a question
- of when any argument comes. If permission is needed,
- 16 then the amendment cannot stand until permission is
- granted. If permission is not needed, then the
- amendment can be made and then an application can be
- 19 made to strike out and the test is exactly the same.
- It is just a question of when it is heard and who goes
- 21 first.
- I can tell you that it did seem to us, having read
- 23 what everyone said, that the order as drawn up means
- 24 that you do not need permission to amend, provided that
- the amendment is indeed a proper amendment in light of

1 the Sainsbury's judgment.

We can hear the parties on that, but we did have points on some of the specific defences that have been raised. So it might be helpful, unless you are wishing to argue, Mr. Hoskins, that permission is needed, which I suspect is not the submission you were going make, if we can just raise some points on the pleadings that we have seen, and then we can hear from Dawsongroup and Ryder.

I think there are, of course, separate defences in the different cases, but if we look at the defences to the Dawsongroup claim and the defence of Volvo/Renault, whom you represent, which is at {DG-A1/OC30.21/37}. It is paragraph 50A.1. That, as we understand it, is the mitigation defence by way of re-amendment. It is still not on my screen. It is an Outer Confidentiality Ring document, but this is not a confidential paragraph. It should be on OC30.21/37.

Do you have it in hard copy?

MR. HOSKINS: I have a hard copy in front of me, Sir, yes.

THE PRESIDENT: It is the passage that you put here in the

pleading:

"... they passed on those increased costs or other burdens to their customers and/or otherwise mitigated or avoided their loss including (without limitation) by

1		reducing other costs"
2		We do not understand how "including (without
3		limitation)" as a broad and, we felt, rather vague plea,
4		is it within the scope of what is said in Sainsbury's?
5	MR.	HOSKINS: My understanding, it is not intended to go any
6		further than Sainsbury's paragraphs 205 and 206.
7		Sir, if you think back to your days at the Bar and
8		pleading, you know that one tries to make sure that all
9		possibilities are covered. I think this is probably
10		a safety first issue rather than a substance issue.
11		It is not intended to go further than paragraphs 205 and
12		206 of Sainsbury's.
13	THE	PRESIDENT: I think it is important, because otherwise
14		it becomes vague and open-ended. If you say "avoided
15		that loss by reducing other costs", but including, as
16		what Sainsbury's makes clear is that certain things on
17		any view, however one interprets it, which businesses
18		do, are not within the scope of a mitigation defence.
19		So can the words "including (without limitation)" be
20		struck out and omitted?
21	MR.	HOSKINS: I should take instructions just to make sure
22		I have not missed something, and I will come back to
23		that. Can I say at the moment my understanding is that
24		yes, that can go, as long as it is on the basis that we

are trying to reflect the issue that Sainsbury's

- paragraph 205 and 206 raises.

 Let us leave it that that is the position unless and until I raise it again with you if I am told I have made a mistake, Sir.
- 5 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I should make clear that we are not,
 6 by indicating that, saying it is not open to the
 7 Claimants to apply to strike out the remainder of the
 8 plea, but on any view we thought that was hard to square
 9 with Sainsbury's and, therefore, the permission under
 10 paragraph 3 of the order.
- MR. HOSKINS: I have just had instructions that that is fine, we are happy to take those words out.
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes. So it is "avoided their loss by reducing other costs". Yes.
- 15 MR. HOSKINS: Yes.

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- 16 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.
- Then on ... yes, certain points can be made on other

 defences being vague, but we think, as I say, that the

 position is that permission was granted and it is then

 a matter for argument.
 - Reference has been made in a number of the skeletons to the pending judgment regarding a mitigation defence in the Royal Mail/BT v DAF action. That judgment will be issued within two weeks and you will be able to take account of that, and if we take the course that I have

1		indicated, then the Claimants can make any applications
2		they wish to arising from the view expressed by this
3		Tribunal, albeit not having heard arguments from anyone
4		other than DAF.
5		That is where we provisionally think the question of
6		amended defences stand, but that is subject of course to
7		hearing from Mr. Holmes and Mr. Palmer.
8		Mr. Holmes first.
9	MR.	HOLMES: We are content with that, Sir. If we need to
10		do so, we will proceed by way of application.
11	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes. Thank you.
12		Mr. Palmer.
13		Submissions by MR. PALMER
14	MR.	PALMER: Sir, as you will know, our position and
15		understanding is that permission is required to amend,
16		and has not been granted by the order. The order was
17		drafted in a manner which faithfully reflected the
18		intention and indeed language of the Tribunal at the
19		last CMC, but if I may I would like to just remind you
20		of that language last time.
21		In the bundle at $\{COM-A1/12\}$, that is the HS1-A1
22		bundle, the authorities bundle for this hearing, and
23		within that {COM-A1/12} was the draft rulings last time,
24		and if one goes within that to page 7 so it is
25		{COM-A1/12/7}.

1 THE PRESIDENT: Y	ίes.
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MR. PALMER: You will see paragraph 11 of your first ruling and you turn to the question of pleadings next, and you say various parties have said they may need to amend their pleading after the Court of Appeal judgment and in light of the Supreme Court judgment in Sainsbury's, and you say:

"... we would suggest that any draft amendment application then should be served within three weeks of the Court of Appeal's judgment being handed down."

There was then argument, if one goes back to the transcript, and I will not turn it up now but there was argument in which Mr. Harris said that three weeks was not enough and it would take months before they could be ready, and the upshot was a ruling at the beginning of ruling 2 on the same page:

"We will direct that any amendment should be served by 18 December, or four weeks after the Court of Appeal hands down its judgment ..."

There was no discussion in the interim as to whether permission should be granted there or then; there was no application, prospectively or otherwise, for permission; and there was certainly no decision to grant permission. What there was, was a variation from three weeks to four weeks after the Court of Appeal's judgment being handed

down, by which any draft amendment application should be served.

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Now, the order which was then drafted reflected the language that was used, "We will direct that any amendment should be served by 18 December", but that should be read and interpreted, in my submission, in the context in which the ruling was made and the Tribunal were thinking, which was that any draft amendment applications should be served by then. That is what, certainly on our behalf, we expected, and indeed wrote promptly to the Tribunal on 22 January when we received pleadings from DAF and Volvo not in draft form. It is fair to say DAF had provided a draft earlier. But the key point is that no application for permission to amend was made at that time, just argument as to how long after the handing down of the Court of Appeal's judgment would be needed in order to bring a draft amendment application. That is how the matter was left.

In those circumstances, our position is that it is incumbent upon the Defendants who wish to re-amend their defences either, of course, to obtain consent for those amendments or to apply to the Tribunal for permission in respect of them. That is the right way of managing this.

I have further submissions to make about the

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             particular re-amended pleadings on mitigation, and
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             indeed on what has been referred to as complements and
             bundled products as well, and I am in your hands, Sir,
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             whether you want me to move on to those points as to why
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             we say any application for permission in due course
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             should be refused, or whether you want to hear from
 7
             others on that point on permission.
         THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. I think we will withdraw
 8
             for a moment.
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         MR. HOSKINS: Sir, could I make two quick points in
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             response, please?
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                 The language of the order which was made by the
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             Tribunal is absolutely clear on its face.
             Dawsongroup believed that --
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         THE PRESIDENT: We have got that point, Mr. Hoskins.
         MR. HOSKINS: That is fine.
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         THE PRESIDENT: We will withdraw for a moment.
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         (2.50 pm)
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                                 (Short break)
         (2.54 pm)
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         THE PRESIDENT: Yes, we think that the order is clear,
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             Mr. Palmer, and indeed we have gone back and we have
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             looked into it, it was actually submitted as an agreed
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             order by the parties at the time, with no suggestion in
             the drafting that was put to the Tribunal that it would
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1	be a draft amendment. But as I say, we are not in any
2	way shutting out an application, and the same test
3	applies. Moreover, we can indicate to the parties that
4	we can set aside 21 and 22 July as dates on which we car
5	hear any application resulting from the mitigation
6	pleas, because that will be important in governing the
7	way that the evidence proceeds; and we shall keep those
8	dates.

You may wish to consider this when you receive the judgment, given that it is the same constitution of the Tribunal which explores this matter.

MR. PALMER: Sir, I am grateful.

By way of clarification of that, it is our position that there are certain amendments which have been made which in fact exceed the permission which you have decided was granted, because they do not flow from the Sainsbury's decision or indeed the Court of Appeal's decision, and the scope, on any view of the permission granted, was limited to that.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. PALMER: Is that a matter which you would intend should be dealt with on 21 and 22 July or is that a matter which you would like to hear about today?

THE PRESIDENT: Have you identified those particular passages in your skeletons?

1	MR.	PALMER: Yes, indeed. We say none of it flows from
2		Sainsbury's, properly construed, apart from DAF's
3		mitigation defence, which we do accept falls within the
4		corner of the Sainsbury's decision. But the vague,
5		imprecise and general assertion set out in the Daimler
6		and Volvo defences, with no link to negotiations with
7		suppliers, but aimed at cost cutting generally, we say
8		fall outside the terms of the Sainsbury's decision,
9		crucially in failing to distinguish between that which
10		was caused by the overcharge and that which were
11		independent commercial decisions, and apparently seeking
12		to treat any cost cutting which happened at the relevant
13		time as mitigation for the overcharge which they levied
14		on Dawsongroup.
15		We say that simply falls outside the scope of
16		Sainsbury's, and if you recall Sainsbury's, you will
17		understand the basis for that submission.
18	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes, I understand completely. I think, and
19		I see where you are going, probably it is sensible if
20		it is all dealt with together on 21/22 July.
21	MR.	PALMER: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Because the scope of Sainsbury's and how
Sainsbury's should be interpreted is absolutely at the
heart of that issue, and whether it technically falls

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within the terms of the permission or whether the

- 1 permission is -- or it gives rise to a pleading that can 2 then be struck out, it depends quite how you interpret what "permission in the light of Sainsbury's" actually 3 4 means, as long as it is dealt with soon, and the 5 Tribunal rules whether this is a proper mitigation plea or not, I think dealing with it, as it were, piecemeal 6 7 does not make sense. So it is better that we deal with it all together, with full argument on Sainsbury's and 8 the implications of Sainsbury's. But I quite understand 9 10 the point that you are making, and I think everyone else will as well. 11
- 12 MR. PALMER: Yes.

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- THE PRESIDENT: So the fact that the pleading stands does

 not mean, as I said indeed with regard to even

 Volvo/Renault, that we therefore have accepted that the
- I have just been told that Mr. Harris may have lost connection, so we will just pause for a moment.

amendment can stand and cannot be struck out.

- MR. HARRIS: Sir, I am pleased to say that we did lose connection but we are now reconnected.
- 21 THE PRESIDENT: Good, I am pleased to see you. I do not 22 know if you heard --
- MR. HARRIS: I have managed to catch up on the transcript,

 Sir. I am very grateful, thank you.
- 25 THE PRESIDENT: The fact that it falls within the terms of

1	the order, which of course was made at a time that we
2	had not seen the pleading that was put forward, is not
3	in any way saying that therefore we have granted
4	permission for the plea as drafted as one that is
5	properly arguable and cannot be struck out. That is
6	a matter to be considered in July, if any applications
7	are made.
8 M	R. HOSKINS: Thank you very much. Clearly understood.

THE PRESIDENT: It is fairly clear that an application will be made, and possibly two.

Right, on that basis -- and I do not know if there are other passages dealing with other matters that are completely separate in the amendment that are objected to, but I think those are the key passages, the mitigation points that have been pleaded.

MR. PALMER: Sir, for clarity, then, we would include within the amendments to which we object and would propose to deal with in the manner that you have directed, we would include our points on the so-called complements or discounted bundles or total value defences which are said by some to amount to mitigation, but which we treat as separate, we would propose to deal with at the same time, if that is in line with your intention, Sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, that is right. It is only, as I say, if there is anything else. For example if I look, just

1		to take one example, at Daimler's defence, or rather
2		re-amended defence, one has on pages 19 and 20, at
3		paragraph 11G, (a) and (b), one has subparagraph (aa)
4		about exchange of gross prices and an allegation about
5		how that relates to net prices, well that has nothing to
6		do with Sainsbury's and it has nothing to do perhaps
7		with binding recitals; it is a plea that has been put
8		in, and I take it that, although you may disagree with
9		it, it is not being objected to as an amendment. That
10		is not something we are expecting to look at in July.
11	MR.	PALMER: No, sir, we have not raised any point about
12		that.
13	THE	PRESIDENT: So it is mitigation, complements, cost
14		reductions and those issues.
15		Can we then turn to expert evidence? There are, as
16		it were, two stages of this. One is the procedure for

it were, two stages of this. One is the procedure for the submission of names and the issues that the experts will discuss, and then there are the dates for experts' reports.

We note that the Claimants would like us to set dates for and grant permission for specific expert evidence now. I think all the Defendants say that that is premature, and that there should be first a discussion between the parties about the nature of the expert evidence and issues through a mutual discussion

1	and then, insofar as there is disagreement, put
2	proposals to the Tribunal, that we can set dates for
3	expert reports, but we should not grant permission on
4	any particular expert evidence at this stage.

I hope I have summarised the position correctly. So
I think it is the Claimants who are asking that we
should go further and actually deal with expert evidence
more directly other than setting out a timetable, which
is also in dispute but we will then look to that.

Mr. Holmes first. You want us to go beyond that, I think.

Submissions by MR. HOLMES

MR. HOLMES: We had hoped that directions could be made for expert evidence at this CMC, but in the light of where the Defendants are and the evolving position in relation to the expert evidence that they wish to call on certain downstream issues, we reluctantly accept that it would be fruitful to have a short period of further discussion between the parties before directions are made as to expert evidence.

The Tribunal may have seen that in mid April the

Defendants explained that they did plan to share an

expert on pass-on. We learned yesterday that this would

be a forensic accountant. It is unclear to me at least

whether they also propose to lead evidence from an

econometrician on the question of pass-on. My
understanding from my learned friend Mr. Harris'
skeleton argument is that that is at least Daimler's
intention. Matters are therefore in flux and we accept,
reluctantly, that further time would be helpful.

We would, however, very much hope that a more concentrated timetable could be fixed than is proposed by the Defendants, who would leave this for resolution in November. Our concern is that all parties are in the process of preparing expert evidence and there is a real risk of wasted costs if people proceed on a wrong footing. So any issues in relation to expert evidence should be resolved promptly. We have proposed in our skeleton argument a more concentrated timetable; for your note, that is at paragraph 22.

Our suggestion is that by 20 May the parties should notify each other of their proposals as to the issues to be addressed and the fields of expertise those issues engage.

By 17 June, the parties should notify the Tribunal of the position arrived at, indicating what is in dispute.

Then, to the extent needed, any contested matters could be resolved at the hearing which the Tribunal has proposed for 21/22 July. It should be a short matter

1		which could be dealt with then, so that we all know
2		where we are going, so to speak.
3	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes. Thank you.
4		Mr. Palmer, do you have the same reluctant
5		acceptance?
6		Submissions by MR. PALMER
7	MR.	PALMER: It is very much a fallback for us, Sir.
8		As you will have seen from our skeleton argument,
9		what we had hoped was that we could have our application
LO		for Mr. Harvey's evidence and his methodology approved
L1		today, having made a timely application to bring it. We
12		do, of course, accept that the Defendants have not made
L3		similar applications at this stage for their experts,
L 4		and we say that is a matter of regret. But it is also
15		a matter giving rise to an acute danger that the
16		Tribunal's warnings given in the ruling, Sir, that you
L7		made and Mr. Malek made back in January last year on the
18		subject of disclosure, that the warnings you gave are
19		effectively being lost and falling on stony ground.
20		I am sure I need not turn it up. If it is necessary
21		to look at it, it is in bundle {COM-D1/1/533}, but it is
22		paragraphs 39 through to 42 which you will recall,

noting the necessity to consider the methods that would

be used to determine issues of causation and quantum so

that disclosure can be tailored accordingly. Of course,

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you emphasised that disclosure will only be ordered in relation to a specific category of documents if the Tribunal is satisfied that they are relevant and proportionate and necessary in the light of that methodology.

At 42 {COM-D1/1/535} you said:

"We would hope that the experienced experts can agree on the methodology ... If very different methods were to be used, requiring vast amounts of different data, only for one or other method then to be challenged at trial as unsound or unreliable with an invitation to the Tribunal to reject it entirely, that would be conducive to a massive and hugely expensive waste of effort on disclosure." (As read)

Now, the applications that you are going to hear tomorrow, if they proceed, and in particular those brought by Daimler against Dawsongroup, are premised upon a forensic accounting methodology being adopted to assess the extent of supply pass-on. Whereas as Mr. Harvey has explained, he considers that the appropriate methodology is one of econometric pricing analysis.

We say that these issues of disclosure can only properly be dealt with on the basis of some indication at least, and preferably permission as to an expert,

from the Tribunal as to what the appropriate approach is. But far from taking that approach, Daimler have in these proceedings and for the purposes of this CMC filed witness evidence effectively seeking to rubbish econometric pricing analyses for this purpose and saying this can all be dealt with at trial. Meanwhile, Daimler want to proceed by inviting the Tribunal tomorrow to grant permission for its disclosure to fuel that analysis.

Now, we say the appropriate thing to do is to hear argument today, Mr. Harvey has filed evidence and Mr. Grantham has filed evidence in response, as to the appropriate approach which should be taken, so that the disclosure applications due to be heard tomorrow can be determined, if it is still necessary, in the light of the Tribunal's views on the appropriate methodology and hence on the necessity and proportionality for various of those categories. But you are faced at the moment with a direct invitation to leave all of this to trial while two different experts go off down two different routes, racking up costs and causing huge disclosure burdens on all parties, without an issue in principle being decided.

We wrote in March seeking to invite applications for this to be made, we thought that was timely and obvious

that we had reached that stage. The Defendants have taken a different view; I will not trouble you with the correspondence on all of that. But may I make two matters clear.

The first is that Ryder are adopting the same approach as Dawsongroup in this respect, so far as supply pass-on is concerned, contrary to what has been said on behalf of the Defendants. They propose an econometric pricing analysis to assess supply pass-on. It is true that they have sought permission to call a forensic accountant as well, but that is for a different purpose; that is to support their evidence, firstly, on loss of volumes and, secondly, on loss of profit, which is a head of claim that they make but Dawsongroup does not.

So far as this discrete topic of supply pass-on is concerned, we both propose econometric pricing analysis. Secondly, we are supported in that by the Commission guidelines.

THE PRESIDENT: I understand where you are going, but I do not think we need to hear argument about it. The reality is, for better or worse, and you would say for worse, the Defendants are not in a position to set out the way they wish to deal with things. You have pointed out that in our ruling we said this is something the

Tribunal ought to consider, not just be left to trial, when you can get a whole lot of different methodologies, and we certainly propose to consider it before trial.

We cannot consider it for all sides today. You may say tomorrow that therefore it is premature for Daimler to receive the disclosure they are seeking. You have put down your marker on that point. We are not going to deal with that until we get to the disclosure issues.

But right now what we have got to decide is whether we should grant you permission to have Mr. Harvey as your expert to do the sort of analysis he is proposing or whether that should be held back until we get the exchanges between the parties and some joint proposals or the statement of where you differ.

MR. PALMER: Sir, that is understood. I appreciate you cannot possibly determine applications which have not yet been made, but what we say is that the fact that the Defendants have chosen not to make those applications on a timely basis should not stand in the way of our application being dealt with. If you are against me on that and it must be held back so that all applications can be considered together, then in that context we certainly adopt what Mr. Holmes has said for Ryder, that the Defendants' proposals to leave all of this until November, but at the same time to press on

applying for disclosure, spending months preparing these expert reports, only to arrive in November with a sort of fait accompli and saying "We have done all of this work and you cannot possibly knock us all out now", we say that is entirely the wrong way round, and that this must be dealt with at the soonest opportunity.

If Mr. Holmes' suggestion is July, then so be it, it can be added to that hearing for July, it need not take long. But we certainly do object to Mr. Grantham's suggestion that this should be simply put off and that he continue on his merry way without the guidance of the Tribunal.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I think we cannot deal with it today, and we think that to grant one side permission to adduce a certain kind of evidence when we have not heard from the others just is not appropriate in a case of this nature and trial; although a lot of work has been done, it is not until the year after next. But we hear what you say about the timing, and the Defendants have proposed a timetable, I think, of notifying proposals to each other by 15 July and then to the Tribunal on 30 September.

We would like to deal with this at the two-day hearing in late July, and I want to ask the Defendants if there is any reason why they cannot notify proposals

1	between the parties by 17 June, and then put something
2	to the Tribunal by 9 July. That will give time for this
3	to be considered and dealt with on 21/22nd July. So
4	that is to say instead of the Claimants' proposal, or
5	maybe Ryder's proposal of 20 May and 17 June, it will be
6	17 June and 9 July.
7	Mr. Williams.

Mr. Williams.

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8 Submissions by MR. WILLIAMS

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, Sir.

We are keen to make progress on these issues and to reach a resolution, really for the reasons that Mr. Palmer has given. There is no question of the Tribunal's previous guidance having been forgotten or ignored. In fact, you will have seen in our submissions and in Ms. Edwards' evidence that we too are very keen to avoid the ships in the night problem. Indeed, that is in large part what is driving the process which we have proposed. But we proposed the dates in July, September and November for good reason and we do say that a hearing in July is not going to be workable.

Of course we, DAF, have the experience or the benefit of the experience of the process in Trial 1, in Royal Mail and BT; that process took from the end of October to early March, which is a period of just

over four months, and the Tribunal may recall that at
the October CMC it directed that the parties should
exchange proposals within a period of a month at that
stage, so there was a date fixed towards the end
of November, and in fact that date was extended and
I think extended again, so that the parties only really
reached crystallised positions at the end of January.
The benefit of those exchanges was seen by the Tribunal,
I think, because the issues narrowed and continued to
narrow as that process continued.

So we are concerned about compressing the period allowed to deal with these difficult issues because of a concern that we then would come before the Tribunal when there is still further room for common ground.

Of course, in Trial 2 we have many more parties to consider, and the complication of the shared expert to resolve first. The position on that front is that the Defendants are liaising, I think you have seen from the submissions, we are liaising to appoint a shared expert on what we have called the downstream issues, in particular pass-on and mitigation. So that process needs to reach a landing first. We anticipate that will happen very soon, but --

THE PRESIDENT: You say it has to reach a landing first.

Why cannot these go on simultaneously? Pass-on and the

1	overcharge	are o	different	issues	, you	can	be	considering
2	them at the	e same	e time, c	an you	not?			

MR. WILLIAMS: You are right. I think the main area of controversy that has crystallised so far is in relation to the downstream issues, Sir, and I think there is broad consensus that the overcharge analysis will be done by competition economists and using econometrics, I think amongst all parties that are going to do that work.

You have seen from the evidence submitted by

Dawsongroup and the responsive evidence put in by

Daimler that it is in relation to pass-on that the main area of debate exists at the moment.

So, having in place the shared expert to deal with those issues is really the first stepping stone in dealing with that side of it. I do not mean to suggest that the appointment is going to be a significant delay from this point on, but we do need that expert appointed, and then we start from there.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. WILLIAMS: I mean, it is important to say as well that
although Dawsongroup has put forward sort of polar
opposites, diametrically opposed poles, that is to say
the possibility of a regression on the one hand, as
against the possibility of forensic accounting evidence,

the Tribunal I think heard our argument and will have seen from our three page document in the past, that at least as far as DAF is concerned we in the past have not seen this as necessarily a binary choice. Our proposal, which was considered at the Trial 1 CMC, was that there would be a regression analysis, which would build on aspects of a forensic accounting analysis in a manner which was complementary but non-duplicative. It may be that we take a position like that in Trial 2 or that we take some variation on that position, but ... THE PRESIDENT: Sorry to interrupt you. We did refuse

THE PRESIDENT: Sorry to interrupt you. We did refuse permission for that.

MR. WILLIAMS: That is right, Sir. We have not seen your reasons for refusing permission for that yet.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. WILLIAMS: It does seem to us, and I do not want to put this too high, that in circumstances where Dawsongroup itself is proposing that there should be a regression carried out, and that that evidence comes from Mr. Harvey, who in the Trial 1 CMC recommended a forensic accounting analysis and deprecated the regression, that there are going to be arguments for both approaches and there may be arguments for a combination of approaches, and the difficulty is that as things stand, those issues have not been ventilated

1 yet.

2 Dawsongroup has sought to suggest that we are holding the process up, and they set out their stall on 3 4 this long ago, and that we are dragging our heels. 5 I mean, the impression they have given is not really quite right, Sir. The background is that Dawsongroup 6 7 first wrote to us on 19 March setting out their position at a headline level, saying that they wanted to rely on 8 an expert in competition economics on pass-on. 9 10 THE PRESIDENT: I do not think we want to hear too much 11 detail of what happened and who said what to whom in 12 correspondence, but your position is you say, for all 13 those reasons, what, that you cannot set out proposals before 15 July; is that really your position? 14

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes. If the position -- yes, the date that you suggested I think was 17 June, Sir.

17 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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18 MR. WILLIAMS: The difficulty we have, as I say, the shared 19 expert will be in place soon, at that point we can 20 really start to develop our position, and in my 21 submission it really is not enough time for us to have 22 reached a landing, possibly taking a position across all of the Defendants, within I think that would be five 23 weeks or so from now. Of course, the timetable that you 24 proposed, Sir, it is compressed at that end and then it 25

is compressed again at the next stage, because you would require that all of the dialogue between the parties would need to happen in that period between 17 June and 9 July, and that is a very short period, Sir, based on the experience in Trial 1. It is a very short period, with many more parties' positions to consider.

That is why we proposed 15 July for the first stage. It is a little more than two months from this CMC, which in my submission, Sir, is not a long period for issues of this nature and this complexity. It is a realistic period, and it is also realistic having regard to the experience in Trial 1.

Of course, it is right to say that not every party is in the same position. The Tribunal has determined at this hearing that DS Smith is going to be involved in the downstream issues, and I anticipate that they will need to be involved in these discussions too.

That is the 15 July date. The 30 September date follows from our July date. It is a period of ten weeks, but of course that ten weeks includes August. As I said a few moments ago, this is the period in which there can be dialogue in relation to the parties' proposals, so that is where there is the opportunity to narrow the issues and time does need to be allowed for that.

I think Ryder initially proposed a four week period for that process in its skeleton, and I think the period on the timetable the Tribunal just outlined would be even shorter.

Sir, that is why our timetable takes us to a hearing after the summer, and having reached a point after the summer it seemed to us that there being broad consensus that there ought to be a CMC in November that that would be the opportunity to draw a line under this.

We hear what the Claimants say about how they want to get on with things, but of course again the experience in Trial 1 is that these matters were resolved a year before trial and I do not think at the moment that is causing jeopardy to the timetable. It has not prevented disclosure from being dealt with. Of course we understand that some disclosure may sit behind those decisions, but again that has been manageable in Trial 1 as well.

So, broadly speaking, Sir, we say that it is not realistic to try and resolve this before the summer, and if one gets to the period after the summer then it is a question of whether we have a hearing in October/November and, as I say, our proposal was that it be dealt with at the CMC which the parties are broadly in favour of.

- 1 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you.
- 2 Anyone ... Mr. Harris.

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- 3 Submissions by MR. HARRIS
- 4 MR. HARRIS: Two short additional points. We adopt the submissions of Mr. Williams.

The first additional point is that we are somewhat 6 7 surprised by the criticism of Daimler's proposal to adopt forensic accountancy evidence at all. I make this 8 9 point now because a marker was very expressly put down 10 by Mr. Palmer that because of his wholesale criticism of 11 that approach we might not be able to deal with the 12 disclosure issues at all tomorrow on this topic, and we 13 firmly and emphatically reject that. For your note, it does not need to be brought up on to the screen but at 14 15 {DG-C1/IC26/581} is Daimler's three-page expert 16 methodology statement dated as long ago as 31 January 2020, so well over a year ago, and amongst 17 18 a number of references there is the following at 19 paragraph 14 {DG-C1/IC26/583} that Daimler proposed, and 20 I quote, "a fact-specific enquiry, combined 21 with forensic accounting analysis".

Never, prior to a few weeks ago, in advance of this CMC, has Dawsongroup, or for that matter anybody else, suggested that it was wrong in principle to have anything to do with a forensic accountancy analysis.

Moreover, the disclosure to date has proceeded on the back of none other than Mr. Grantham's evidence, the said forensic accountant.

I do not pursue that further now, but we put down an equally clear marker that there is nothing in the point that I apprehend will be pursued tomorrow, that disclosure cannot proceed absent the final resolution of these detailed questions about which expert does what.

I note and echo Mr. Williams' comment, just in passing, that of course in Trial 1, with which I am less familiar, there had not been a final resolution of the names and identities and scope of expert evidence, and it equally did not prevent disclosure issues from being pursued.

That was the first of the two short points.

The second one is more a housekeeping point, just that it looks as though there is now going to be a hearing in July, principally about pleadings but it may be possible that either this or something else might get added in, and I have been respectfully requested to ask, if at all possible, that anything and everything that gets scheduled for that hearing could please be timetabled by the Tribunal for the preparatory steps, especially because it is not that far away. In other words, if there is to be an application about A, can it

- 1 please be done by date Y, and reply evidence by date Z,
- 2 and that type of thing?
- 3 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 4 MR. HARRIS: Thank you.
- 5 THE PRESIDENT: That is a separate point and very helpful.
- 6 Mr. Hollander.
- 7 Submissions by MR. HOLLANDER
- 8 MR. HOLLANDER: Sir, the earliest date that anyone is
- 9 currently suggesting for first round expert reports is
- 10 15 July next year.
- I have two points. First of all, I think you have
- 12 already got the point that the Defendants are in the
- process of instructing a joint expert.
- 14 THE PRESIDENT: You said 15 July next year?
- MR. HOLLANDER: 2022.
- 16 THE PRESIDENT: Reports, yes, I am sorry.
- 17 MR. HOLLANDER: You are aware that the Defendants are in the
- 18 process of seeking to instruct a joint expert forensic
- 19 accountant on an aspect of pass-on. He has not yet been
- instructed and we are not going to be able, with the
- 21 best will in the world, to identify who is going to deal
- 22 with what in what area until we have had a chance to get
- views from that individual, and that is going to take
- some time. That is the first problem.
- 25 The second problem, which is that as I -- the issue

that has so far been identified as likely between the parties is whether parts at least of pass-on should be dealt with by econometrics or forensic accountancy.

Now Ryder, with whom my clients are concerned, first said that they had in mind dealing with part of pass-on by econometrics on 16 April of this year. That was the first indication we had on that.

I am not quite sure how the Tribunal -- I think it
has been envisaged, from suggestions, that the Tribunal
will rule as to whether those matters should be dealt
with by an economist or a forensic accountant. Now, if
that really is going to be done, that sounds potentially
quite a complicated issue for the Tribunal to resolve.
I assume there is going to be some quite significant
evidence, if that really is what is going to be debated,
as to the respective -- it goes way beyond what would
normally be thought of by way of directions.

That is going to involve, I would have thought, in itself, if one really is going to have some sort of argument of that nature, a pretty decent lead time in terms of preparing evidence. Because if it really is being suggested that the Tribunal should exclude one or the other, or might be, because that is certainly what seems to be suggested, that is quite a knotty matter for the Tribunal to grapple with and would certainly

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             require, if they are going to shut out types of
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             evidence, some quite significant evidence. I struggle
             to see how that could be dealt with at a July hearing.
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                 Those are the points that I wanted to make.
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         THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Thank you.
                 Have we any other Defendant -- I think we have
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             heard -- if you are agreeing, and we will take that you
             are agreeing with your colleagues as counsel and you do
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             not need to formally say so --
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         MR. O'DONOGHUE: Sir, can I add one point for DS Smith?
                 Mr. Williams said, which is correct, that we would
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             like, on pass-on, to participate in the process.
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             Obviously we will have nothing on pass-on by way of
             disclosure until 19 May and, realistically, for our
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             expert to get up and running by June or July would be
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             extremely difficult indeed. We have nothing to add on
             overcharge, but on pass-on we are just starting to gear
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             up and there is that practical problem.
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         THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Thank you.
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                 I think we will take, as usual, a few moments to
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             discuss and then we will return.
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         (3.33 pm)
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                                 (Short break)
         (3.46 pm)
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THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Palmer, we can

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understand your concern to get on, but it clearly is desirable that there is consultation about methodology and we do understand that these things take time. In addition, there is the particular problem faced by DS Smith in getting up to speed and taking part in this, as they will need to on the pass-on aspect, and we think on reflection that Mr. Hollander is right that it will be too difficult to accommodate this in the July hearing, because there may be substantive argument on the amendments.

So, bearing in mind that the experts' reports will not come at the very earliest until the summer of 2022, it ought to be workable if the dates are later. That is where we are at the moment, but you have not had a chance to respond to the points being made, so I think we will follow the same order. Mr. Holmes.

I should say that we think there might be a bit of flexibility in the dates and it may be that this can be heard at a CMC in the first part of October rather than November, and we can look at that. But to get it all done before the summer, just thinking about it, does not seem realistic, and what we would like is for there to be as much agreement as possible, which given the number of parties here will take time.

SUDMITSSIONS BY MR. HOLME	_	Submissions	by	MR.	HOLME
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2 MR. HOLMES: We hear what you say, Sir.

As a first point, we certainly would favour having the next CMC sooner, if there is availability and the Tribunal can accommodate that.

We are obviously not parties to the Royal Mail proceedings and we are slightly perplexed about the extent of time that appeared to be required in those proceedings to resolve points that seemed, to us at least, relatively straightforward.

What we had in mind was simply to identify by reference to broad issues the economic fields of evidence that would be engaged. In large part we understand it to be common ground that as regards overcharge the parties will be proceeding by way of econometric analysis. This is, of course, something in relation to which DS Smith will not be involved, and therefore there is no concern to delay matters in respect of that. The parties have all been working with experts for some time, and we hope that at least some directions might be given in relation to the overcharge analysis.

As regards the so-called downstream issues, there equally appears to be a position which is coalescing fairly clearly on the Defendants' part that they will

proceed in part by way of a joint expert in the field of forensic accountancy in relation to pass-on, and some of them at least have already indicated that they will be seeking to adduce econometric evidence in relation to downstream issues. So it does not appear to us to be such a thicket as was suggested in particular by DAF's counsel in submission.

We therefore wonder whether some progress could be made ahead of the summer in relation to areas that look more straightforward. But if not, we do at least strongly endorse a proposal for a CMC in October rather than in November.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you.

Mr. Palmer.

Submissions by MR. PALMER

MR. PALMER: Certainly, yes, Sir, I adopt what Mr. Holmes has said in those respects, and emphasise that if the Tribunal feels it cannot determine these issues in July, then as soon as possible would be appropriate. I say that because of the related disclosure applications as well, which we will continue to submit should follow the decision in principle as to which fields of economic evidence and approach and methodology should be adopted in relation to which issue.

I am conscious that Mr. Harris, an animated

Mr. Harris, indicated he would be pushing back hard on that, in part by reference to again what happened in the Royal Mail and BT case, but I do emphasise that this is a very different case, and the extent and amount of disclosure which would be required were what we apprehend to be Mr. Grantham's approach to be adopted in relation to supply pass-on is so extensive that it raises real proportionality concerns in a way which did not arise in Royal Mail and BT, so far as those claimants were concerned, in providing evidence by way of disclosure ahead of the appointment of an expert.

Although Mr. Harris harks back to January 2020 in his three page statement, which has never been agreed by Dawsongroup at all, he fails to address the point which I made at the outset, which is that also in January 2020 the Tribunal gave its very clear ruling on disclosure to the effect that the cart should not be put before the horse, that we do need principled rulings on what methodology is to be adopted, and for disclosure to follow on a necessary and proportionate basis following that.

All of that weighs very heavily in favour of an as early as possible resolution of this issue.

We do not underestimate the importance of the discussion, and appreciate the Tribunal's concern to

allow for time, but on this particular issue, which is
the focus of my submissions to you, the approach to
supply pass-on and the extensive disclosure which is
being sought in respect of it, we do seem already to
have reached an impasse with two different methodologies
being put forward with little shared ground between us.

I am sure we will continue to try to engage, but

I do indicate that we do seem to have reached a point

where the battle lines are drawn, and in those

circumstances as early as possible a resolution of that

battle, the better for all.

THE PRESIDENT: We understand that. We do not know,

I think, as yet what approach DS Smith's expert may take
to the supply pass-on, and it is helpful, when we do
have to decide these things, actually to hear from the
experts, albeit in writing, and of course until the
Defendants have agreed between them who their joint
expert will be, even if we all know on what lines they
are thinking, they will not be able to put forward
anything from him or her.

So I think in the end we will go with a 15 July date but, Mr. Williams, we think two months should be sufficient, even with holidays, and that you should be able to put forward the position to the Tribunal by 16 September, rather than 30th. We do not see that even

1		with people having a holiday in August, and in the hope
2		they can perhaps go somewhere warm and attractive this
3		year, that should preclude those steps being completed
4		within two months.
5	MR.	WILLIAMS: Thank you, Sir.
6		The only point to add is that the proposal for a CMC
7		in November was I think in part related to the fact that
8		there is a Trial 3 CMC at some time in October. So
9		I think the thinking was simply to try and avoid
10		clashes, given that many of the same parties are
11		involved. Other than that, we have no difficulty with
12		the proposal for a CMC in October, Sir.
13	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes, and what we are thinking, we have in
14		mind the dates of the other CMC on Trial 3, obviously
15		the same three members of the Tribunal are involved so
16		we cannot hear this at the same time, and we are
17		thinking of potentially the following week, but this is
18		not a firm date because we need to check on matters, 11
19		and 12 October may be possible dates for this.
20		That is what we shall do. So 15 July is for the
21		proposals, then 16 September for any statement of what
22		you agree on or do not agree on, and any applications to
23		the Tribunal that result from that.
24		We do also agree with Mr. Harris that it is

desirable that there should be a timetable for

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             applications for the hearing in July, and on the basis
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             that you will receive the judgment of the Tribunal,
             I think I can fairly say now, by the middle of next
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             week -- well, it will go out possibly in draft in the
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             middle of next week, so it will be issued by the end of
             next week, that is to say by 14 May, if we say that any
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             applications concerning the amendments are made -- and
             this is a question meant for Mr. Palmer and
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             Mr. Holmes -- can we say 11 June, giving you four weeks?
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                 Would that be sufficient, Mr. Holmes?
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         MR. HOLMES: For my part, yes, but I am conscious that
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             Mr. Palmer, his view of this may be more significant
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             simply because his client has taken a stronger interest
             in the pleadings.
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         THE PRESIDENT: Yes, yes.
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         MR. PALMER: 11 June is fine from our perspective, Sir,
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             thank you.
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         THE PRESIDENT: So any application by 11 June. Then any
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             responses, if we say 25 June, two weeks, from the
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             Defendants. Then skeleton arguments by 16 July, limited
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             to 15 pages, which means, Mr. O'Donoghue, if you are
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             involved in this, and I am not sure you are, that
             15 pages means 15 pages.
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         MR. HOSKINS: Sir, can I just say on the responsive
             evidence, given that the skeletons are not due until
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- 1 16 July, can I ask for an extra week, please?
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes, all right. That is 2 July, is it?
- 3 MR. HOSKINS: Yes, the Wednesday ...
- 4 THE PRESIDENT: No, the Friday I think.
- 5 MR. HOSKINS: Yes, 2 July is a Friday. Yes, that is right.
- 6 THE PRESIDENT: Very well.

Right, then there is the question of dates for reports, and without prejudice to any meetings and so on, bearing in mind the trial date and whether and what should be done. We do not want to move the trial date.

Various dates have been put forward; Daimler has put forward two options, and the Claimants have put forward I think a different series of dates.

If the trial starts in mid March 2023, it seems, working backwards, that the joint statement should come no later than the first week of February 2023, or joint statements from the different experts. If that is the case, then their without prejudice meeting could take place near the beginning of January, and it seems to us that supplementary reports could come in mid December.

The question that was raised was about the relation of the first report to a judgment in the Royal Mail v DAF trial. We think that it is in practice -- well, that is really how matters have been framed in some of the skeleton arguments and how this will relate to

1	judgment. But we are not at the moment sure that it is
2	necessary to have a judgment before the first reports of
3	the experts are produced, so long as they can supplement
4	their report in the light of a judgment.

Shall we hear first from the Claimants and then from 5 the Defendants? Mr. Holmes. 6

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Submissions by MR. HOLMES

Thank you, Sir. We agree that the dates that MR. HOLMES: you have suggested for joint experts' statements, supplemental expert reports and the expert meeting are workable, I say supplemental reply expert reports, and we would be content with those.

As regards the timing of the first round of experts' evidence, we think a good period needs to be allowed between first round and second round experts' evidence. That is partly because the Claimants will be facing a number of expert reports that will need to be considered and addressed by the Claimants' experts, given the number of Defendants, each with their own expert at least on matters of overcharge.

There is no particular need, in our submission, for the first round expert reports to come after the Royal Mail judgment. We agree with the Tribunal about that. The experts have been working already on their expert evidence and will continue to do so up until the

1		trial, so they will not be beginning from a standing
2		start when the Royal Mail judgment lands, and they are
3		perfectly able to take account of the Royal Mail
4		judgment in the second round evidence.
5		We are also mindful that the Royal Mail trial is
6		determining a different overcharge between different
7		parties, in their own particular factual context, and
8		the decision reached will not be binding in these
9		proceedings, although of course developments in the
10		Royal Mail trial may be of interest to these
11		proceedings. But that can be taken into account
12		perfectly comfortably in the reply expert reports and
13		indeed in the joint expert statements.
14		For those reasons, we would commend a first round of
15		expert reports early in the autumn. We would suggest
16		either the date we have proposed, 26 August, or if that
17		is to be adjusted at all, a date in the early part
18		of September.
19	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes.
20		Mr. Palmer.
21		Submissions by MR. PALMER
22	MR.	PALMER: Thank you, Sir, yes. We also endorse the
23		Tribunal's provisional view that it is not necessary for

the first expert reports to await judgment in the first

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trial.

There has been some historical revisionism going on on behalf of the Defendants in their approach to this issue. The Tribunal may recall the extended debate at the last CMC as to the gap which should be left between judgment and this trial, and the Tribunal was persuaded, at the Defendants' invitation, to increase the proposed gap from around four months to around six months, so that the trial would start in March, and not in January as had been the Tribunal's provisional thinking.

The rationale for that was that it was appropriate for two reasons. One was it was appropriate to take stock, for the experts to take stock of the judgment and to adjust their evidence. As Mr. Harris put it at the time, there may need to be more reports and more meetings and, as Mr. Hoskins put it at the time, potentially supplemental expert reports to go in, and all agreed that six months was the appropriate interval.

We endorse that approach, as the Tribunal accepted on that occasion, that there should be an opportunity following judgment for supplemental reports to go in, so that the methodology can be adjusted.

What is being said now is that, actually, potentially what needs to be done is not just an adjustment but some sort of reinvention. That is unrealistic, we say. The work is being done now, the

work towards appointing experts, methodology being agreed, disclosure ordered; we are going to take a year to get all of that done. It is unrealistic to think that following first judgment if, as the Defendants now suggest, there was to be criticism of the methodology of one expert or the other, that all of that could go back to square one and reinvent that methodology.

There will not be time to turn around the oil tanker; there will be time to adjust course. That is what the Tribunal had in mind on the last occasion, and we say it is perfectly appropriate for that now as well.

The second rationale for the six month interval, of course, was also to allow time for an appeal on an expedited basis, if it happens, against the first judgment. Of course, if the Defendants were right that there could be a need to revise even the first statements in the light of the first judgment, the logical extension of that would be you would have to wait for the outcome of that expedited appeal as well.

None of this makes any sense. The first trial is not intended to be a dress rehearsal for the second trial. What is intended is that some of the learning can be taken on board by the experts, by way of supplementary report and adjustment.

In terms of the timetable, the Tribunal may find it

1	helpful to have open on the Opus screen $\{COM-C1/7/4\}$,
2	which is page 4 of Mr. Burrows' seventh statement, which
3	does have a helpful table setting out the various
4	parties' proposed dates. I will just wait for that to
5	come up. $COM-C1/7/4$. That is the wrong bundle, I am
6	sorry, I am still negotiating this. I am in bundle
7	HS1/C1, that is the witness statements being prepared
8	for this hearing today, the hearing specific bundles,
9	non-confidential documents, HS1-C1, and within that
10	$COM-C1/7/4$, { $COM-C1/7/5$ }, I am sorry. My mistake. We
11	were in the right bundle, it is just the next page that
12	we need. Thank you.

That may assist. That is Mr. Burrows' attempt to reduce the various proposed courses to one helpful table.

You will see the Daimler options, which propose only serving experts' reports after the anticipated judgment; we urge you to reject that.

As between Dawsongroup and Ryder, the variations are minor and I am not going to fall on my sword in respect of any of those variations.

You will see that working backwards, as you did a moment ago, Sir, from the trial date, you did not mention the PTR but going up from the bottom, we had both suggested joint expert statements mid-January,

rather than early February, but broadly in line with
your suggested proposals with the expert meeting
in December rather than January, the supplemental or
reply reports in December or November, and expert
reports in July or August.

That all follows, of course, the exchange of factual witness statements. You can see some slight difference between our proposals, December and January, and that again is very much for the Tribunal to decide, but we recommend either of those courses as providing an orderly progress towards trial, with experts able to adjust their evidence and take account of the first judgment at the appropriate stage.

Anything else, as Daimler in fact implicitly recognises, delaying those expert reports, with the trial date starting in March, will lead to an unseemly crush at the back end of this long run up to the trial, everything will be being done at the last moment, and so we would urge that those proposals are not adopted and that something like the Dawsongroup or Ryder proposals are.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. That is a helpful table.

Yes, then for the Defendants. Who is going first?

Mr. Harris.

Submissions by MR. HARRIS

MR. HARRIS: Thank you. The principal concern on the part of the Defendants that prompted the putting forward of what became known as Daimler's option 1 and Daimler's option 2 was the manageability of the trial in the interests of the Tribunal. It had allied with it a concern about costs, but the principal driver was the convenience of the Tribunal, and the manageability of this trial process on the part of the Tribunal.

What we apprehend would be of no use to the Tribunal is a situation in which experts' reports are produced, well in advance of the handing down of the Trial 1 judgment, and then having to be substantially and materially revised in light of what will be the first judgment on these critical issues of overcharge.

Now, we accept that they are not necessarily binding on all future parties, but there will be a constitution of the Tribunal which means that the first judgment is going to be of highly persuasive effect thereafter.

What we sought to avoid by putting forward what we contend are responsible alternate case management proposals is a situation where this Tribunal receives, on Dawsongroup's proposed date or Ryder's, at least seven expert reports on economics in August, together with yet to be decided but in all likelihood some

further expert reports on forensic accountancy, then the parties taking stock of the judgment that is likely to come out a month or two after that, from Trial 1, and having to say there need to be fundamental revisions or material supplements. Because then what will happen is that this Tribunal will be faced with the unmanageability of all of those, let us say there are ten expert reports at that first stage in say August, with then ten material additions, supplements or variations to those ten after the Trial 1 judgment.

With the greatest of respect and with the greatest will in the world, and perhaps just putting it on a purely personal level, I would find that incredibly difficult to manage. If I would find that, and bearing in mind that I am employed to deal with these cases, I venture to suspect that it might be even more difficult to deal with on the part of the Tribunal. What would be much easier to deal with is the first set of ten reports dealing with the material substance of the ruling that has been dealt with in Trial 1. That was what was driving this proposal.

It goes without saying that the supplementary driver of costs is that if large swathes of the first ten reports become otiose or overtaken, then there will have been wasted costs.

It is not a fair characterisation of that, we hope, responsible case management suggestion to say that everything will all happen in a great rush, that was the submission that was just made, at the back end. To the contrary, a great deal of work will have been done prior to the Trial 1 judgment, but what will not have been done is the creation of what may then become materially outdated and unhelpful ten sets of reports. That will not be done.

THE PRESIDENT: Can I just clarify one thing about your submissions? There is both overcharge and there is pass-through, and they are different. The overcharge issue will be a big issue in the Royal Mail/BT trial.

Pass-through will be an issue, but the pass-through in Ryder/Dawsongroup, given the very different nature of the Dawsongroup/Ryder businesses from Royal Mail/BT, is likely to be a very different kind of exercise, is it not?

MR. HARRIS: I accept that to some degree, but it is at least conceivable that there will be different approaches of principle that have been adopted into the judgment of this Tribunal in the Trial 1 judgment that then need to be taken into account in the downstream reports in Trial number 2, bearing in mind that they are both economists as regards resale pass-on, and, what we

will be submitting, forensic accountancy reports for other aspects of downstream pass-on.

So I accept they are different circumstances, but the issues of principle will have to be grappled with and dealt with in the Tribunal's Trial 1 judgment.

I say again, and I will then move on to the next point, it will be unwieldy and unhelpful for this

Tribunal to have ten reports first time round and then large chunks having to be overtaken. It would be much more helpful, in my respectful submission, if the first ten reports are the grounds that are then going to be traversed in the trial. That is the driver.

I accept the Tribunal said a moment ago that it was not attracted to moving the end date. That was option 2, and I accept that. We were not particularly advocating that as the outcome. All we were pointing out, and again I do so orally and then move on, is that it does not give -- if I am right in my first submission that it is going to be a lot more manageable and helpful for this Tribunal to have only one set of ten, if you like, original or founding expert reports, then it does not give a lot of room for slippage on the Trial 1 timetable. But if that is a consequence, if that is a fact of life with which this Tribunal is perfectly happy to contend, then so are we. I say no more about

- 1 that.
- THE PRESIDENT: Just to be clear, you are saying you think
- 3 your option 2 you consider more realistic, but option 1,
- 4 you think, is possible although tight.
- 5 MR. HARRIS: That is right.
- 6 THE PRESIDENT: Is that right?
- 7 MR. HARRIS: Option 2 is more realistic in the sense that it
- 8 builds in the flexibility for the Tribunal, this is
- 9 again for the Tribunal, of slippage in the intended date
- of delivery of the Trial 1 judgment. We are conscious
- 11 that, of course, it is a 10 week trial, some big new
- issues, and it sets the groundwork for the entire Trucks
- 13 litigation. In the real world, this is. I am not
- 14 talking about res judicata and issues such as that.
- 15 THE PRESIDENT: I understand.
- MR. HARRIS: There is quite a lot of pressure on the
- 17 Tribunal as regards that judgment, and it wants to get
- it right, and with the best will in the world it may
- 19 take a bit longer than it had hoped. That is how I put
- 20 it. Option 2 builds in a bit of flexibility and it is
- 21 certainly achievable.
- 22 Option 1 is definitely achievable, but I now need to
- 23 turn to the detail of that because it is tight, though
- it will not have been preceded by nothing, far from it.
- 25 I am working off -- I do not know if we can do this off

1		the one on the screen. I have a table in landscape
2		format at the back of our skeleton argument that I find
3		a little bit easier to use. Either way, what will
4		happen on my learned friends' for the claimants
5		suggestions is that we will get the first round of
6		reports well before the Trial 1 judgment, as I said, and
7		then there will be, on their proposal, experts' reports
8		but in reply, probably after the Trial 1 judgment, so
9		that is said to be November. But then only a month
10		after that there is intended to be a without prejudice
11		expert meeting.
12		Now, in the Ryder proposal, or at least the one that
13		is in front of me, there is no provision at all for
14		supplemental expert reports. I have been told that our
15		table is at, I guess it is HS1, is that right?
16	THE	PRESIDENT: I have it at R/E/4/17.
17	MR.	HARRIS: I think it may be in a number of places. For
18		the benefit of anybody who is using the main screen from
19		Opus, I have got HS1 {COM-B1/6/17}.
20		That is the second page of a table which is annex 1
21		of Daimler's skeleton. I am now looking at the second
22		page of that, so the next page down in the Opus bundle,
23		please.
24		If you just note the right-hand most column is the

Ryder column, and then the one next to it on the left,

1	so the second	furthest over	to the	right, is	
2	Dawsongroup.	Daimler's opt	ion 1 is	the first	column and

Daimler's option 2 is the second column.

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I was just drawing attention, if you look on this page that is on the main screen, so the second page of my annex 1, that in Ryder's proposal the experts' reports are 26 August 2022, and Mr. Holmes a moment ago said that might slip into say the first week of September. In any event, on any view that is well before the Trial 1 judgment. On Dawsongroup's proposal it is significantly sooner than that even. Then it is an experts' report in reply; so not taking stock and revising the main experts' reports by dint of the Trial 1 judgment, that is not what is proposed by the Claimants, instead it is an expert report in reply on 14 November. Then in Ryder's proposal there is no proposal for a supplemental expert report, though we have just been told by Ryder and Dawsongroup counsel that in fact all of the variations, material though they may turn out to be, have to be dealt with in supplemental experts' reports.

THE PRESIDENT: That is what the table says. We are not tied to that table. The main point that you are making is that it would be more beneficial to have it after the experts have considered the judgment.

1	MR.	HARRIS: That is right. In that regard it is column
2		number 1. So what we say is that if one flicks over to
3		the previous page and then back to this one you will see
4		how it fits together. There is the Royal Mail/BT
5		judgment, this is in red near the bottom of that page.
6	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes.
7	MR.	HARRIS: Option one was early October 2022; that is what
8		was mooted in the Tribunal's prior indication on the
9		previous occasion. Then option 2 is if it slips by
10		a month; but I am not going to develop option 2 any
11		further in the light of Tribunal's indications earlier.
12		Then if we go back to column 1, giving an interval
13		of only four weeks from a judgment in
14		early October 2022, that is why it says four weeks'
15		interval from early October, that gives you a without
16		prejudice expert meeting on 31 October. We say that
17		that is doable, if it does not give a great deal of
18		time, but it will be time that is preceded, obviously,
19		by a vast amount of work, just not having written it all
20		out into reports.
21		The major advantage of this, Mr. President, members
22		of the Tribunal, is that then this Tribunal gets

a working report that will in fact then be used at

and then discard it, or discard it in part, or get

trial. You will not have had to read some other report

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a second report that then cross refers to bits of the first report but not to other bits and then says "Please re-read page 7 of the report that came three months ago", et cetera, et cetera.

Then what we say is that experts' reports to be exchanged a month after the without prejudice meeting. We did this deliberately. In other words, there is a without prejudice expert meeting following the Trial 1 judgment, so it can be further refined as to what the experts are going to do. That takes you to 28 November. Then, critically, the experts' reports in reply are genuinely reports in reply to the reports that are in fact going to be used at the trial. That is the third row down on the left-hand column.

That way you do not need supplementals. That is why in our left-hand column it says N/A. We are not suggesting that there be supplementals at all, because on this approach you do not need them. They are not supplemental, because everything has already happened correctly first time round, in sharp contrast to my learned friends' proposals.

Then we say, and I recognise that you provisionally, Mr President, said maybe supplementals in mid December, but just to be quite categorical about this, we say on our approach that will not be needed.

Τ		But what will be needed is a further without
2		prejudice meeting, and you had mooted early January, but
3		on our proposal instead we can have the without
4		prejudice meeting at the end of January, the expert
5		reports in reply having occurred the week before.
6		Then we get to the joint experts' statements in
7		early February, which is exactly what I wrote down as
8		you having proposed in leading up to a trial on
9		13 March. So from that point on I think we were ad
10		idem, if I could put it like that.
11	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes.
12	MR.	HARRIS: So the bit that gets compressed is, I accept,
13		between the end of October and the end of January, but
14		it has the major plus that I have previously identified
15		We also point out, whilst we are on the table, that
16		if I am now looking at the two right-hand columns, as
17		I mentioned a moment ago the Ryder proposal does not
18		have supplementals, I take your point about that. The
19		Dawsongroup does have supplementals, but they may have
20		very material changes, as I have already said, and yet
21		the without prejudice meeting that is supposed to follow
22		these potentially material changes setting out actual
23		trial positions is only ten days later.
24		With respect, we suggest that that is not enough
25		time and therefore not a sensible timetable.

- 1 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I think we have your points.
- 2 MR. HARRIS: The last point is simply the appeal is
- 3 a non-point. That was mooted last time round, about
- 4 having to have more time between the Trial 1 judgment
- 5 and the Trial 2 starting because the Trial 1 judgment
- 6 might get appealed. Those are facts of life, it may or
- 7 may not happen, it was already dealt with. Our proposal
- 8 does not make any reference to or pay any attention to
- 9 any possible appeal.
- 10 THE PRESIDENT: We cannot factor in a possibility. Trial 1
- 11 might settle. All sorts of things can happen. So I do
- not think we can allow for appeals and further hearings.
- MR. HARRIS: The last point is that if, contrary to my
- 14 submission, which is I understand adopted by the other
- Defendants in writing, if, contrary to my submission,
- 16 there are to be supplementals with these material
- 17 changes, then there will definitely have to be replies
- to the supplementals, and yet that is not catered for in
- 19 either of the Claimants' proposals. That is obvious,
- 20 because if there are going to be material changes
- 21 setting out actual trial positions for the first time in
- 22 supplementals as late as is suggested here, then there
- 23 will be replies, and then the process becomes yet more
- 24 unwieldy for the Tribunal because -- you have the point.
- 25 THE PRESIDENT: No, we have the point.

1		We have an eye on the time. We do of course have
2		tomorrow, but we want to leave time for disclosure.
3		I think this is obviously a very important point,
4		dealing with the whole manageability of what will be
5		a very heavy trial. So I think we will hear from any
6		other Defendants if they want to make any supplementary
7		points, and then a brief reply from the Claimants, and
8		indeed Mr. O'Donoghue may want to say something. Then
9		we will consider it overnight and we will give a ruling
10		tomorrow.
11		First, any of the other Defendants, if they want to
12		say something additional to what Mr. Harris has just put
13		very forcefully. Mr. Hollander.
14	MR.	HOLLANDER: I do not want to add to the debate that you
15		have just heard.
16		Can I just mention that by August 2022 it may be
17		possible for us to have real holidays, and I would urge
18		the Tribunal not to give any directions which are likely
19		to jeopardise those holidays.
20	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes, well I am always against any date, any
21		deadline in August for precisely that reason.
22		Yes, Mr. Williams.
23		Submissions by MR. WILLIAMS
24	MR.	WILLIAMS: Sir, can I adopt what Mr. Harris said and
25		particularly adopt what Mr. Hollander said?

The central point from our perspective is that DAF is a Defendant to both Trials 1 and 2, and in important respects the case which we intend to advance in Trial 2, at least as matters stand, significantly overlaps with the case which the Tribunal is going to hear in Trial 1.

The expert evidence will be the same or similar on a number of core issues, including what has been referred to as the plausibility analysis going to the theory of harm or the question of causation, the core econometric analysis of DAF data on the question of the overcharge and the approach taken by DAF's economists to that exercise, which is obviously a hugely important question for DAF, and also the approach to used trucks. There will be other issues that we apprehend, for example the Tribunal has already heard about DAF's approach to complements in the Trial 1 CMC and the Tribunal is familiar with the particular approach Professor Neven proposes to take to that, and that will be advanced in Trial 1, and we at least at the moment apprehend it will be relevant in Trial 2 too.

There I have focused on, for want of a better phrase, the upstream issues. We do not disagree with Mr. Harris that observations made in relation to downstroke or downstream issues may also be relevant, but the really core overlapping issues are the upstream

issues I have just referred to.

Of course, we very much hope the Tribunal will accept our case on those issues in full in Trial 1, and will be able to attend Trial 2 and make the same case, but of course the Tribunal is going to consider our case and make findings about it, and it is realistic to recognise that aspects of our case may require reconsideration. Of course, we cannot say now what that might involve; it might be limited and manageable, it might be more significant.

But in my submission, Sir, it is really not realistic for Mr. Palmer to say: well, by the time you get the judgment the oil tanker will be far out at sea on its course and I am afraid what has gone wrong has gone wrong. It is more realistic to think that the parties are going to want to make every effort to take account of what the Tribunal says about their cases in Trial 1.

Of course, Mr. Harvey is going to be carrying out an econometric analysis of DAF data for Trial 1, and we apprehend will want to rely on much of the same work in Trial 2 too, so this cuts more than one way.

So it does seem to us that Mr. Holmes in particular has seriously understated the significance and the relevance of the Trial 1 judgment as far as Trial 2 is

- 1 concerned, and in thinking about this issue it is
 2 important to have in mind the number of DAF Trucks in
 3 the various claims.
- Of course, DAF is the only Defendant in Trial 1. So

 far as Trial 2 is concerned, you can get the picture

 from Ms. Edwards' evidence. I do not know if Opus can

 bring up {DG-B1/69/3} please. I am going to want to go

 back to Mr. Harris' timetable in a few moments.
- 9 THE PRESIDENT: Can you give the reference again?
- 10 MR. WILLIAMS: You can see there that if you look along the 11 line, of a total of 32,000 trucks in the Ryder claim, 12 and this is on Ryder's numbers, some 20,000 of them are 13 DAF Trucks. Then the proportion is a bit lower in Dawsongroup but it is still pushing a third, perhaps 14 15 closer to a quarter, somewhere between a quarter and 16 a third. But one can see the significance of findings made about DAF's case in Trial 1 and the number of 17 18 trucks -- for the number of trucks in Trial 2, and you can see from that it is very significant. 19
- 20 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- MR. WILLIAMS: Sir, our point is that there is a real risk
 of prejudice to DAF if important aspects of our expert
 evidence require revision after we have the Trial 1
 judgment, material revision, and we have to use
 secondary reports to represent our primary case. That

- 1 would be prejudicial to DAF in terms of its --
- THE PRESIDENT: I think we have got your point.
- 3 MR. WILLIAMS: Yes. The point I wanted to emphasise is that
- 4 it would also be prejudicial to the parties responding
- 5 to DAF's case, because they would then get our revised
- 6 case in a later iteration. So it does seem to us to be
- 7 a recipe for disorder, Sir.
- 8 On the specific dates, Sir, if we could just go back
- 9 to Mr. Harris' table, which I do not have the reference
- for I am afraid. I do not know if Opus can remember it
- or whether Mr. Harris might -- here we are. Thank you.
- 12 $\{COM-B1/6/18\}$.
- We endorse a version of option 1, Sir. The
- 14 suggestion I wanted to make, if you are not in favour of
- 15 the specific dates that Daimler has put forward in its
- option 1, in particular because we can see that it is
- somewhat compressed towards the back end, we did want to
- 18 suggest a variant on that.
- 19 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 20 MR. WILLIAMS: Which is that the date that is proposed for
- 21 the without prejudice meeting, that is to say
- 22 31 October, could become the date for the first expert
- 23 report, which would at least give all of the parties
- a fighting chance of having the judgment for a month or
- so before they put in those first reports. That would

Τ		mean that the work on the without prejudice meetings
2		would have to go back before the judgment, but in the
3		grand scheme of things that seems to us a compromise
4		worth making, if the Tribunal thinks that the dates in
5		this column are a bit compressed. Then the dates after
6		that need not be quite so compressed; so expert reports
7		in reply need not be quite so close to the WP expert
8		meeting.
9		I put that forward for your consideration as
10		a further way to navigate the difficulties which we have
11		been addressing this afternoon.
12	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you very much. That is very
13		helpful.
14		Any other Defendant?
15		Mr. O'Donoghue, do you want to say something on
16		this?
17		Submissions by MR. O'DONOGHUE
18	MR.	O'DONOGHUE: Sir, one minute, if I may.
19		Sir, in my submission, first of all I think,
20		speaking candidly, this is a difficult issue. It may be
21		a case of what is the least worst option, rather than
22		necessarily having a sure fire winner.
23		From my perspective, one has to look at the right
24		end of the telescope. The premise of Mr. Harris'
25		submissions, and to some extent Mr. Williams', is that

following the judgment on Trial 1 we will be left with a semi car crash in Trial 2., but in my submission that gets it the wrong way round.

In my submission, one can and should front load as much as possible. So in my submission, following Ryder's submissions, the first round of expert reports clearly come well in advance of that judgment, and indeed, speaking personally, I would favour July. There is then a question as to what can be done following the judgment. Mr. Harris makes a fair point that having a reply report, then supplemental reports, it may result in some redundancy. But the reply reports will be for the first time responding to a substantial volume of material in the first reports, and in my submission that should happen in any event.

Then if there is a third stage there needs to be refinement in supplemental reports, taking into account the judgment. That is not perfect from the Tribunal's or the parties' perspective, but it seems to me the logical sequence.

What I would be very concerned about is the idea that the supplemental reports in reality become the de facto reports for trial. If that is only to surface say in December, it is far, far too late for a trial starting in March.

1		So there needs to be a balance between what can be
2		front loaded and what can only come at the back end, and
3		in my submission we should get on with doing what we can
4		by way of first and reply reports. There need to be
5		supplemental reports, that is clear, but it should not
6		be the tail wagging the dog.
7		So I would reiterate a point that you made, which is
8		on pass-on it is obvious that the pass-on issues in the
9		Royal Mail case will be fundamentally different to this
10		case. So that really is a non-point.
11		On overcharge, the Defendants have known about this
12		case for a decade. The SO was issued in 2011. I do
13		find it a bit disingenuous that the overcharge evidence,
14		given that it is their own data, must not already be
15		effectively ready.
16	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you.
17		I think then Mr. Holmes and Mr. Palmer, if you would
18		like to respond.
19		Submissions by MR. HOLMES
20	MR.	HOLMES: Thank you, Sir. The Daimler option 1 as set
21		out in the table is, in my submission, not remotely
22		realistic. The core of this case is the economic

evidence, and the proposal that Daimler is advancing is

crammed into a period of around two months, which would

that the entire process of expert evidence should be

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include the Christmas period, from 28 November to

3 February when joint expert statements are due. We say
that that is simply unworkable.

Among the difficulties, the period allowed between first and second round of expert reports is seriously unfair and prejudicial to the Claimants and their experts, who will only see the Defendants' economic case in the trial when the first round of expert reports are released, and will be left to seek to deal with all of that in a period which is simply too compressed.

One then looks at the joint expert statements and one sees that the Claimants' written opening submissions, on the proposal that Daimler is putting forward, would come one week after the joint expert statement.

Now, that document, in my experience, Sir, and perhaps in yours as well, is an extremely important document in clarifying and refining the economic matters at issue, and that is simply an inadequate period for the Claimants to be able to take on board the points which emerge from the joint experts' statement.

Equally, the process of drafting the joint experts' statement is a delicate and a difficult one which, in order to produce a document which is of maximum benefit to the Tribunal, takes several rounds and cannot

1		realistically be accommodated in the space of one week.
2		To point out a small error in Mr. Harris' table, it
3		suggests that there are two weeks between the without
4		prejudice expert meeting and the joint expert statement.
5		That is not the case. The dates suggest a one week
6		period
7	THE	PRESIDENT: One week, yes.
8	MR.	HOLMES: from 27 January to 3 February. That is, in
9		my submission, manifestly inadequate.
10		To attempt to accommodate the whole process of
11		economic evidence in this trial, the centrepiece of the
12		trial, in a two-month period cannot be done and carries
13		a very serious risk of derailment at a subsequent stage.
14		We respectfully endorse the submissions of
15		Mr. O'Donoghue that this is an issue that has no perfect
16		solution.
17		The solution that we have attempted to arrive at
18		ensures that all parties reveal their primary economic
19		case at a decent distance from the trial allowing
20		sufficient time for reply reports to grapple fully with
21		it, and to ensure that the issues are properly explored.
22		There is ample scope to introduce supplemental
23		reports into the Ryder proposed timetable, if that is
24		considered desirable by the Tribunal. But, as we saw

matters, developments arising out of the Royal Mail

trial could conveniently be dealt with alongside points in reply, in the expert reports in reply, and there will be further opportunity as the parties' experts continue to reflect to set out their position in the joint expert statements.

Inevitably in this process there is refinement and reflection and the parties' experts continue, their positions do continue to evolve in trial situations ordinarily where there is not this issue of a supervening judgment.

The final point to note is that we of course do not know on what date the Royal Mail/BT judgment will be delivered. It may be October. It may be September. Not doubt the Tribunal will be alive to this issue and will seek if possible to produce a judgment in good time.

The Royal Mail trial finishes on 5 July 2022, and it is therefore possible that a judgment may be produced sooner than early October. We simply cannot know. But doing the best we can, we do commend as our primary position a timetable along the lines set out in the Ryder column of the table.

At the very least, if the Tribunal were to seek to accommodate expert reports subsequent, first round expert reports subsequent to a Royal Mail judgment, we do say that the date would need to be varied from that

1		which is proposed by Daimler to allow a more significant
2		gap between first round and second round expert
3		evidence, and that could be a date if necessary at some
4		point in October. But if that were the case we would
5		need to keep expert reports in reply in January in my
6		submission so that there is enough of a gap.
7		But, Sir, you have my submissions.
8	THE	PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. Mr. Palmer.
9		Submissions by MR. PALMER
10	MR.	PALMER: Sir, I adopt Mr. O'Donoghue's submissions, and
11		also Mr. Holmes' submissions. May I just add a very few
12		points.
13		Daimler in their correspondence have expressly said
14		that one of the disadvantages of their first option was
15		that if the judgment was to be delayed by even a few
16		weeks beyond early October then that would derail the
17		entire trial because there would no longer be time to
18		take account of the judgment and to produce the expert
19		reports and follow through all the consequential steps
20		before trial.
21		That is a further indication of the risk attached to
22		delaying the service of expert reports until
23		after judgment.
24		But there is no good reason why that should be done
25		in my submission. Mr. Harris' submissions had two

premises, each of which should not be (inaudible) taken
for granted, and indeed may be unlikely.

The first premise was that large chunks of expert reports served in say July would be overtaken by the judgment.

There is no reason to think that from a methodological perspective that is true. Sir, as you pointed out, it is important to distinguish between the overcharge analysis and the passing on analysis.

So far as the overcharge analysis is concerned, all parties are approaching this by means of an econometric pricing analysis. There is going to be no fundamental methodological challenge to that approach to the calculation of the overcharge.

What may be quite likely is that in distinguishing between two experts giving different evidence the Tribunal might do so by pointing out that one expert has taken account of a certain factor and another expert has not taken into account that factor, or not controlled for that part of the analysis, and that is a reason to prefer one expert over another, for example.

It is absolutely right, if the Tribunal comes to that sort of judgment, that there should be an opportunity before Trial 2 for an expert to look back and adjust and take account of that factor, but there is

1		no reason to think when that essential common
2		methodology is being followed for overcharge that large
3		chunks are going to be overtaken.
4		So far as pass-on is concerned, we are dealing with
5		completely different cases.
6		Sir, as you adverted to earlier, Ryder and
7		Dawsongroup are not just purchasers of trucks but their
8		business is supplying trucks. The pass-on issues look
9		completely different than in the Royal Mail and BT
10		context, where you will be looking at regulated products
11		largely, across a wide range of different products, none
12		of which involve the supply of trucks to
13	THE	PRESIDENT: I suppose there is a little overlap, in the
14		resale value of the truck at the end.
15	MR.	PALMER: Resale to an extent. But again, on that
16		everyone is agreed econometric pricing analysis for
17		that; no great variants of methodology or anything of
18		that sort.
19		The second premise that Mr. Harris put forward was
20		that the Tribunal will be faced with an unmanageable
21		situation as it reads original reports alongside
22		supplementary reports, and will find it very difficult
23		to disentangle where they are.
24		May I respectfully suggest that it is in every
25		party's interest to make that task as easy as possible

for the Tribunal, in the presentation not only of the expert reports but also in the skeleton arguments, opening submissions and so forth, to really get down and present in as clear a fashion as possible exactly where each expert has come out after this process.

It is not the position that the Tribunal will be facing Mr. Harris' nightmare, scratching its head looking at 20 different reports and trying to work out what had come out of them all by itself. Every party will be keen to present its own case in as legible and understandable way as possible.

All that leaves you with is this suggestion of Mr. Williams that in effect the first trial and the first run of evidence, both for his evidence and indeed, in our case, Mr. Harvey's evidence, should in effect have a dress rehearsal, with an ability to put on a different performance in the second trial if the first run did not go so well.

He is absolutely right to say what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander on that one. It applies as much to Mr. Harvey as it does to DAF's experts.

The whole point of using a common expert in both trials is that it entails a certain amount of risk. If one expert were, in Mr Harris' most extreme case, to be thoroughly discredited in the first trial, it is right

that any subsequent revision of views should then be
legible for the Tribunal. They can see to what extent
that ground has shifted in response to what the Tribunal
has said, which the Tribunal will be able to see from
looking at the reports which were initially filed and
then looking at any supplemental report.

But that is an extreme scenario, and one might think it would be a much more credible scenario for adjustments to be made, for refinements to be made as the experts respond to the means by which the Tribunal in the first trial distinguished between the two experts and decide which expert is to be preferred on any one particular issue.

So this is not rewriting; it is not large chunks being rewritten. There is no reason to anticipate that from the outset. The prejudice that would be caused by holding back what may turn out to be unrevised, perfectly adequate evidence given first time, holding that back until a late reveal in November/December is unpalatable, unacceptable, prejudicial and unfair.

We ask you, for those reasons, to adopt a timetable as proposed by the Claimants.

23 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Thank you all very much. As I said, it is now 10 to 5. We will consider this and rule tomorrow morning,

1	when we shall reconvene at 10.30.
2	We look forward to receiving the parties' revised
3	Redfern Schedules in the morning.
4	10.30 tomorrow.
5	(4.51 pm)
6	(The hearing adjourned until 10.30 am on Thursday,
7	6 May 2021)
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