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IN THE COMPETITION APPEAL TRIBUNAL

Salisbury Square House 8 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8AP

Friday 4th November 2022

Case No: 1407, 1411 - 1414

Before:
Sir Marcus Smith
(the President)
Simon Holmes
Professor Robin Mason
(Sitting as a Tribunal in England and Wales)

BETWEEN:

ALLERGAN PLC AND OTHER

Appellants

V

COMPETITION AND MARKETS AUTHORITY

Respondent

<u>APPEARANCES</u>

Tim Johnston (instructed by Addleshaw Goddard LLP appeared on behalf of Allergan plc)
Mark Brealey KC (Instructed by Morgan, Lewis & Bockius UK LLP appeared on
behalf of Advanz Pharma Corp)

Robert O'Donoghue KC and Emma Mockford (Instructed by Clifford Chance LLP appeared on behalf of the Cinven Entities)

Sarah Ford KC and Charlotte Thomas (Instructed by Macfarlanes LLP appeared on behalf of Auden/Actavis-UK)

Robert Palmer KC, Laura Elizabeth John and Jack Williams (Instructed by Linklaters LLP appeared on behalf of Accord-UK Limited, Accord Healthcare Limited and Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited)

Josh Holmes KC and David Bailey (appeared on behalf of the Competition and Markets Authority)

Friday, 4 November 2022

1	TITALY, T NOVEMBER 2022
2	(10.30 am)
3	THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, everybody. I know we have an
4	agenda, but reading the very helpful written submissions
5	that we have received, I have a list of, I think, eleven
6	items which we need to discuss, and we will go through
7	those.
8	First of all, though, we will try and take a break
9	mid-morning for the transcriber. But I would be
10	grateful if whoever is on their feet could remind me to
11	take such a break.
12	Also, we are streaming these proceedings, and if you
13	are joining us by way of live stream, please do not make
14	any recording, audio or visual, or photograph or
15	transmit in any way what is going on. That would be
16	a serious contempt and should not happen.
17	With those introductory remarks, let me just go
18	through the points that we have identified for
19	discussion.
20	I will give an indication where we think the point
21	is uncontroversial, so we can keep discussion to
22	a minimum, but I do not want to close anyone out. If
23	I have mistaken the feel of the parties, then I am sure
24	you will tell us.

So, first, publication of ambulatory drafts. We

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have expressed the provisional view that that is not necessary, and I do not see any pushback from any of the parties. So unless anyone wants to say anything against that, we will not publish, but we will use them in the way we have suggested.

Secondly, then, the scheduling of Mr Stewart. We have seen the proposed remote evidence protocol, and for our part, we are happy that he gives his evidence remotely in the manner that is most convenient to him.

Again, it seems to us that that is not a point of controversy between the parties.

Mr Holmes?

2.2

MR JOSH HOLMES: It was simply to say that we saw the suggestion in Allergan's skeleton as an alternative to remote evidence that Mr Stewart be interposed following the expert evidence. Given that he gives evidence on a discrete point, which we think will not affect the expert evidence, that appears to us a sensible alternative, but it is obviously a matter for the Tribunal when it would prefer to hear his evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: I understand. We are agnostic about the approach, and we are -- if the parties are happy and in agreement about how matters should be dealt with, then we are ourselves happy. So if everyone wants him in person but interposed later, then we will certainly

1	endorse that approach.
2	MR JOHNSTON: My Lord, I am very grateful for that
3	indication and for what Mr Holmes has said. I think
4	that is a sensible solution. We will discuss between
5	us, and whichever of those two options is most
6	convenient we will proceed with. But I think our
7	preference at this point as well would be to have him in
8	person and have him interposed in the expert evidence,
9	if that were possible. So I am very grateful.
10	THE PRESIDENT: Very good. We will proceed on that basis,
11	but this is the sort of question which we will be guided
12	by the parties. So if there is disagreement, we will
13	obviously need to hear about it, but if there
14	is harmony, then we will not seek to disrupt that.
15	Thirdly and this touches on a number of points
16	there is the question of the timetable for the hearing,
17	and that we do understand is controversial. It is what
18	occupies most of the space in most of the skeletons.
19	So we have the CMA wishing to address us on the
20	change to the allocation of time within the hearing, and
21	that is opposed by the appellants in the most part. So
22	we will want to hear the parties on that. But there are
23	a number of related questions to the timetable which I will
24	mention now.

First of all, it did not crop up because the

not say a need, but a fairly strong desire to have

1 December as a non-sitting day. The reason for that is
that is the day on which, for many months now, the CAT's
internal training has been arranged, and essentially
will get me out of hot water if I am able to attend that
rather than be here. So I put it as a strong desire
rather than a need, but I hope we can discuss that when
we are discussing the timetable more generally.

There is also, related to that, the hot-tub question and the expert evidence.

Now, I probably was not clear enough last time, but I was trying to be polite about hot-tubbing, and what I said was we would not have a formal hot-tub, we would have a day where the Tribunal might have questions of the experts. That is simply borne out of our experience that, generally speaking, we have our own questions to ask of the experts, and that takes quite a bit of time, which the parties inevitably have to give us because we are the Tribunal and they are not, but it is through a level of gritted teeth, because the parties have budgeted for their own questioning and do not want to be taken out of order.

So it is really a day that is intended for such questions that we have which have not been asked by the

1	parties.
_	Par crob.

Now, there may very well be none. Equally, it may very well be the case that we ask them in the course of cross-examination, in which case the day will be used up in that way.

So I do not want to overengineer the process.

I certainly do not want to have hot-tubbing protocols or anything like that. All we want is to make sure that there is time in the hearing to enable the Tribunal to ask the questions that it wants. I hope that is helpful by way of clarification of what we intended.

Again, I do not want to close anyone else out. If there is a positive view that hot-tubbing should be considered by the Tribunal, of course we will consider it, but we are not ourselves pushing it as something that we want to do.

There is also on timetable the question of the timing of the CMA's opening. I think there is a desire on the CMA's part to push the opening later on in time, and that I think is something we ought to address in the context of the timetable also.

Then, finally, on that, there is the question of putting the case to all, and the CMA has, entirely appropriately, raised the question of whether the same point needs to be put to different witnesses. Let me

give a provisional indication there. I am quite sure it
is something we will want to discuss, but provisionally
our view is that where the matter being explored
involves an infringement which is quasi-criminal,
collusive behaviour, anti-competitive agreements, that
sort of thing, our provisional thinking is that that
needs to be put to every witness, because it is an
allegation of serious misconduct.

On the other hand, where it is a question of, let us say, corporate structure, or something like that, which is much less contentious, our provisional thinking is that that really only needs to be put to one witness and not each and every witness.

Now, again, that is something I am sure we will want to hear about from the parties, but it might assist if we explained our thinking, which I have now done.

So those were timetabling-related questions, and we will want to hear from parties on those.

Moving through a few more uncontentious points. We have a point that Auden raised about terminology, the focal product. We entirely agree we need to nail and kill off any ambiguity, and what we ought to do is agree a set of references.

For myself, when I say "hydrocortisone", I am referring to 10 and 20mg tablets, but I quite understand

that other people might regard the term differently. We do not really care what the terms are, but we do care that they are agreed, because that sort of ambiguity is productive of enormous difficulty.

So whether the parties can, as it were, agree a set of terms which they can use.

I did not particularly like Auden's suggestion; it seemed a bit of a mouthful. But we are in the parties' hands there. We would just like it agreed, and we are grateful for it being raised, because we can see it as being a problem later on.

So that was terminology.

2.2

The protection of confidential documents in Opus, which is raised by Cinven in paragraph 27 of its skeleton, that seems entirely sensible to us, and we do not understand that to be controversial, but if it is then the parties can address us on it.

Confidentiality representations we think have been dealt with in the letter from the Tribunal, and so do not need to be addressed any further.

Then, finally, a request from us. We have Opus up in front of us and we see the file structure, but we wonder if the parties could provide us with a printed list of contents, just so that we know what is embedded in each file on the electronic database; and we may,

though we will try to keep these requests to a minimum, ask for some documents to be provided in paper form to assist us in our preparation, but we will come back to this separately.

So we think that the only area of controversy on which we will want to hear the parties is the question of timetable, and we think that it is probably best that we hear from the CMA first and then a response.

But if you could address, Mr Holmes, all the timetable points in one go, we will try and sort them out that way, and then we will address separately any other points that I may have missed out.

Submissions by MR JOSH HOLMES

MR JOSH HOLMES: Certainly, sir. Just briefly on the non-controversial points, we will go away, the parties, and agree a glossary of terms, as you suggest. We will also provide a printed list of the materials, an index of the materials on Opus; and of course, if the Tribunal requires hard copies of any materials, the parties will liaise to ensure that they are with you in good time before the hearing.

On the timetable points, first of all, as regards allocation of time within the hearing, the first point that you raise, we have seen the reaction of the appellants and there have been strenuous objections.

I should say immediately that our concern was just to make sure that we had a workable timetable. It was not to achieve any kind of forensic advantage. Equally, we are not wedded to any particular solution to the points that we raise. We just wanted to canvass them and to kick the tyres, if I might use that rather informal terminology, to make sure that the Tribunal was content with the arrangements that were in place.

It may assist if we consider the point by reference to the timetable which the Tribunal distributed before the last CMC. I have as an Opus reference for that $\{K/28.1/1\}$.

The point concerns the closing sections of the trial, towards the foot of the page, weeks 4 and 5, and the conclusion of week 3.

Our concern is simply that the written closings provide a good way of focusing the parties' oral submissions, and they can assist the Tribunal and the parties to keep those focused and responsive. But the timetable as it stands allows limited time for finalising the written closing submissions after the expert evidence, particularly if the evidential overrun day is used, as often proves to be the case.

As the Tribunal can see, there is only one day emerging from that process, which is clearly set aside

for the preparation of written closings; and, equally, only one working day -- Monday, 12 December -- allowed to read the written closings, which, as, sir, I think you rightly anticipated could very well be voluminous. Past experience shows that they can run into hundreds of pages across the case.

Our concern is that that feels quite a congested pinch point in the timetable, which may leave neither the parties nor the Tribunal sufficient time to digest what is said in writing, or indeed to commit the points to writing; and that may not assist the Tribunal in an optimal way to approach the closing stages of the trial.

Now, the solution that we have suggested would be for both parties to give some of the time which is currently allocated to oral closings so as to allow more time in the timetable for preparation and more time for reading of the written closings.

The particular solution we suggested, but as I say we are not wedded to this, would be to take the Monday for preparation of written closings and the Tuesday and the Wednesday of week 4 for the reading of written closings, and then the appellants would begin on 15 December and they would run through until 20 December. The CMA would have its closings -- sorry, through until Monday, 19 December, as at present.

1		The (CMA	would	have	two	days,	the	20t	h and	the	21st;
2	and	then	we	would	close	wit	h repl	lies	on :	22 De	cembe	er.

Now, of course, that leaves a day of flex, and so one could imagine different allocations, different ways of approaching the point. But our main concern was to ensure that you had enough time really to consider what was said and we had enough time to make sure that it was a considered document which was lodged.

So that is the first point on timetable.

The second point concerns --

THE PRESIDENT: Mr Holmes, I know I said you should address all the timetable points together, but I think I might float with you our immediate response to what you have said, because --

MR JOSH HOLMES: I am grateful.

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16 THE PRESIDENT: -- it is, I think, the most contentious question, because I know exactly what Ms Ford is going to say about this, because she said it last time, and we had -- I do not want to call it a "dispute", but I think it was a dispute, about how far the oral submissions could effectively be replaced by written submissions, and Ms Ford made the point very firmly that her clients attached a great deal of weight to being able to put 23 their case orally, and we acceded to that, and it seems 24 to me that that is not a debate that we want to revisit. 25

That said, the point that you have made about the integration of written processes into what is an oral trial is well made.

What I have found in big cases generally is that this is a problem that arises every time. You have got never enough time to produce decent written closings.

What sometimes works, but it is usually opposed by the parties, is to say: look, do not produce anything in writing during the course of the timetable. By all means produce speaking notes or whatever you want, but do not feel obliged to. Have your oral submissions, and then, after the event, put in some written closings which deal with the points which are less headline points but nevertheless important.

In the trial that I did before the summer, we had two rounds of written closing submissions produced after the trial. It worked very well. The problem was it added -- well, in that case it added several months to the timetable because we got written closings in August and October. But it worked rather well, and the documents were of course much more polished and considered, and I think possibly even shorter, than they would have been had they been produced essentially overnight or over the course of a couple of days.

So what I am really raising is whether that might be

1	the answer to maximise the face-time that we have during
2	these five weeks, but to ensure that the parties have an
3	ability to put their written submissions in.
4	Now, it is not something I am minded to impose on
5	the parties, because we have not discussed it, but if
6	that is something which has general appeal, then we can
7	discuss it further.
8	MR JOSH HOLMES: That is a very helpful indication, sir, and
9	I am grateful for that. I am sure that we will all take
10	instructions on that point. It is obviously a delicate
11	balance, and we are minded of the need not to swamp the
12	Tribunal in further materials. It is obviously
13	a question for the Tribunal what it would find most
14	helpful.
15	Equally, there may be points which emerge during the
16	course of oral submissions on which you, sir, may feel
17	that you would find it helpful to have the parties
18	submitting further, more considered documents. So that
19	may be one way of proceeding.
20	I hear what you say, sir, about not re-opening the
21	question of the allocation of time to Ms Ford, and
22	equally to Allergan.
23	I would say, I read the transcript with some
24	interest in relation to that part of the CMC.
25	Ordinarily, in a trial with witness evidence, one

might think that the parties that had put their case at length in writing but did not have witness evidence, did not have any evidential matters that would be affected by the course of the trial, would need less time for oral closing rather than more. It is obviously for the Tribunal to consider -- sorry, for the parties, the appellants to consider the division of time amongst them.

But we do have an oddity that those parties who have witnesses are significantly more truncated than those who are advancing purely written cases. There is really no question as regards a fair hearing that the Tribunal can control the balance between written and oral submissions and can decide how matters are to be balanced between the parties.

We have a somewhat quixotic division between the appellants as a result of where the CMC took us, but I do not want to -- if the Tribunal feels that that is now set in stone, then there may be nothing more that can be said about it now.

We did try and share the pain by cutting back the time the CMA would have as well as ourselves -- sorry, the appellants would have as well as ourselves.

THE PRESIDENT: You have put your finger on the key question, and it is a question of what is and what is

1 not a fair hearing.

Now, it may be that we, the Tribunal, have certain views about that. But I think the point which we did decide last time was that Ms Ford put, in fairly stark terms, the point that her clients regarded two days as the necessary amount in order for them to be assured of a fair hearing; and rather than decide the point one way or the other, I acceded to that time, because it was possible on the timetable, and because I did not really want to have an argument about what does and what does not constitute a fair hearing; and I do not think I want to have that argument today.

MR JOSH HOLMES: That is understood, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: So that being the case -- I am not saying who is right or who is wrong, I am ducking the issue.

Now, that may be not the right way to do it, but since the timetable is workable on the basis of the allocation last time, I am certainly prepared to consider tweaking. But I am not, I think, prepared to go into the point of principle, because I think if I cut the time for oral submissions that were asked last time, then we will have to have an argument about what is and what is not a fair hearing, because otherwise, were the ultimate decision to go against, for example, Ms Ford's clients, I can quite easily see a ground of appeal being

1	articulated that "We did not get a fair hearing", and
2	I just do not want to go there.
3	MR JOSH HOLMES: Yes.
4	THE PRESIDENT: So that is the short answer. It is not
5	particularly principled, but that is the answer that you
6	are going to get on that.
7	MR JOSH HOLMES: That is well understood, sir.
8	THE PRESIDENT: It may be the answer is that we rise for
9	five minutes and give the parties a chance to decide
10	whether after-the-event written closings is something
11	that they want to consider, and we can then debate the
12	mechanics of that if the parties want to go that way.
13	For our part, we can see significant advantages in
14	that, but it is rarely completely uncontentious in
15	cases. Is that a good idea?
16	MR JOSH HOLMES: Very good. I would certainly be happy with
17	the opportunity to discuss, and we will see where we get
18	to, and perhaps I could report back and then update you
19	on the other timetabling points after.
20	THE PRESIDENT: That is very good. Let us rise in that
21	case.
22	MR JOHNSTON: My Lord, briefly, just before we rise, just to
23	clarify the suggestion. At one point you were
24	suggesting that there might be written submissions in
25	closing both during the course of the trial and

1	afterwards. Is that the suggestion you want us to
2	canvass, or is it to move the entirety of written
3	closings beyond the end of trial? Just so we are sure
4	we are asking for instructions on the right point.
5	THE PRESIDENT: No, that is very helpful. What I was saying
6	was that if the parties wanted to have a rough and ready
7	speaking note to hand up in the course of the trial, we
8	certainly would not stop them.
9	MR JOHNSTON: I am grateful.
10	THE PRESIDENT: But the plan would be that the formal
11	documents that would go in would be after the event, in
12	accordance with the timetable that was dealt with.
13	Whether one would have two rounds, so you have
14	a primary and a reply, or one round, well, that is a
15	detail that we would iron out. But you are quite right
16	to ask the question. It would be after the event, with
17	the option of putting something in if, in forensic
18	terms, you like that.
19	MR JOHNSTON: That is very helpful, my Lord. I am grateful.
20	THE PRESIDENT: Very good. We will rise I think for 10
21	minutes. 5 minutes goes by too fast. We will resume at
22	11.10, thank you.
23	(10.59 am)
24	(A short break)
25	(11.10 am)

MR JOSH HOLMES: Sir, on the part of all of the parties, we are grateful for the opportunity to take instructions and to discuss amongst ourselves. I am pleased to report that there is a broad consensus view that it would be better, if possible, for the case to be done and dusted by the end of the trial, not least in view of the holiday period which immediately succeeds it.

We are obviously mindful that there may be points on which the Tribunal feels it requires further assistance, and we will of course do what we need to do to assist the Tribunal on those. But our proposal, respectfully, would be to stick with written closings during the course of the trial.

Just to close off that point, the only suggestion that we would make, and this, I should say, is for the CMA not for the other parties, so you should hear them on this, but without re-allocating any time for the oral closings, in view of your indication, we wondered whether it might be possible to submit written closings by, say, 4.00 pm on Saturday.

While that seems somewhat anti-social, it was the approach that was taken in Liothyronine, and as one of the counsel in that case, I can report that the extra time was invaluable in finalising the document given the tight turnaround. But obviously we are in your hands

Т	about that.
2	THE PRESIDENT: So instead of 9 December, you would say the
3	10th?
4	MR JOSH HOLMES: Yes, sir.
5	THE PRESIDENT: We will hear what the other parties have to
6	say about that.
7	MR JOSH HOLMES: I am grateful.
8	Shall I rattle through the other points on
9	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
10	MR JOSH HOLMES: Thank you, sir.
11	The next point was the question of the Tribunal's
12	questioning of the experts. We are very grateful for
13	the clarification as to what the Tribunal has in mind.
14	On that basis, we do not suggest any change to the order
15	of proceedings.
16	Can I just check that I have correctly understood,
17	though?
18	The Tribunal has a desire to reserve time in the
19	timetable for questions, and on a rough-and-ready basis
20	has suggested up to a day be reserved.
21	Would the intention be that the experts should give
22	evidence in relation to those questions on a concurrent
23	basis, or would they each be called separately, or would
24	that day be distributed across the cross-examination
25	with time allowed at the end of each expert's evidence?

THE PRESIDENT: I think the short answer is we will see how
we go. The fact is, we have not, at this point in time
got any areas where we think we will want to do the
probing.

The reason I thought it prudent to include this day was because of my experience in the BGL case, where we were all troubled about the approach that needed to be taken to two-sided markets. What we felt we had to do was actually take the better part of a day with the expert economists, which was unbudgeted for, to go through these points, and it caused considerable difficulty to all of the parties that we took so large a chunk of their time. It is with that experience in mind that we have allocated this day.

I think for prudence sake, the parties should make sure that all of the experts are available on 8 December, if that is the date that we have. But it may well be that we simply interweave the questions, as one ordinarily would do, in the course of the cross-examination, and it is used up that way, and we will try to tell the parties as early as we can what we have for this spare day.

So I do not think we can be any clearer than that.

We want the parties to make sure that the experts are all available on that day, but we will try to

1	release	them	as	early	as	we	know	that	they	are	not	going
2	to be re	equire	d.									

MR JOSH HOLMES: Sir, that is a very helpful indication. We will all make sure that our experts are available on that final day with that in mind.

2.2

Indeed, it may be prudent to ensure that the experts are all present for the entirety of the period of expert evidence given uncertainties as to when one expert will finish and another will begin.

Two immediate reactions arising out of that, if I may.

The first point is that if the Tribunal does have any big picture concerns which could affect the cross-examination of the expert witnesses, it would obviously be helpful to have some intimation of that before the commencement of the expert evidence, so that we can shape our questioning in the light of any concerns of that nature. I fully appreciate that the Tribunal is not in a position to give any indication of that kind now, but any advance notice would be very much appreciated.

The second reaction is that there may inevitably be lines of questioning that the parties' counsel would wish to put arising out of the Tribunal's questions, particularly if they were of a higher level -- order

1	level, or indeed the answers that are given by the
2	experts during that wrap-up session, and we would be
3	grateful for that opportunity.
4	THE PRESIDENT: Mr Holmes, you can take it, first of all,
5	that if we identify anything that is an unanswered
6	concern, we will raise it with the parties so that they
7	can address it appropriately. So what we will do is, we
8	will write to the parties or raise it at the hearing if
9	we think we are not getting the material that we need to
10	resolve matters.
11	Secondly, we absolutely agree there would be no
12	question of us leaving evidence from the experts
13	unaddressed by the parties calling them. When it comes
14	to Tribunal questions, the parties absolutely need to
15	have the last word to ensure that their cases are
16	properly put.
17	So if we have on 8 December the experts coming back
18	in again, then you can take it that we will ensure that
19	the parties have the last word.
20	The more one talks about it, the more I very much
21	hope that in fact this day will be spent in the course
22	of the previous few days by way of an expansion of the
23	evidence they are giving, but you just never know.
24	MR JOSH HOLMES: Yes, that is fully understood, sir, and

I am much obliged.

1	The next point was the day of 1 December. We of
2	course are in the Tribunal's hands. We will take that
3	away, sir, and perhaps we could suggest a reallocation
4	of the timetable to deal with the point.

5 THE PRESIDENT: I am grateful.

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MR JOSH HOLMES: The time for written openings. Our concerns in relation to this have been somewhat reduced by the indication by Advanz that it does not intend to produce any further written opening submissions. Our main concern is that we try and produce a document that is properly responsive, because that is going to be most 12 useful to the Tribunal.

> Perhaps we might leave it like this, sir, if it is convenient to the Tribunal. We will see what comes in, particularly from those parties that are opening their case, that is to say, Intas and Cinven. If there is a deluge of material given the absence of a page cap and we feel in genuine difficulty in responding, then perhaps we could write to the Tribunal for a direction that the deadline be set back by a modest amount, whilst still allowing a week before commencement of the trial, but we do not press you for any modification of the directions today.

- 24 THE PRESIDENT: Well, that seems very sensible.
- 25 MR JOSH HOLMES: I am grateful.

1	Then, finally, in relation to putting the case to
2	all witnesses, we are grateful for your indication about
3	that. We propose to use our judgment in the light of
4	that indication, and we do not see any need for a formal
5	direction, but it is very helpful, the distinction that
6	you draw and one that we apprehend and understand.
7	THE PRESIDENT: I am grateful. Mr Holmes, I am very
8	grateful.
9	I suppose what I should ask is, does anyone have
10	anything that they, first, want to push back on; and,
11	secondly, whether there are points that are unaddressed.
12	Submissions by MR PALMER
13	MR PALMER: Sir, thank you. Just one significant point
14	which I wanted to stress. It may be that what you said,
15	sir, was inadvertently referring to the wrong day, a day
16	other than you had in mind, but just looking at the
17	timetable, you referred to Thursday, 8 December as being
18	kept available by all experts. That cannot be
19	THE PRESIDENT: Oh no, it is evidence overrun, sorry, it is
20	the 7th.
21	MR PALMER: Wednesday, 7 December, yes, that is the expert
22	evidence window that the Tribunal identified last time.
23	As we said last time and put in writing back in July,
24	Mr Bishop is just not available; he is not in the
25	country on 8 December.

1	So were there to be any overrun or danger of any
2	overrun, we would have to manage that evidence so that
3	at least it was not Mr Bishop's evidence that was
4	overrunning, it was something else, such as expert
5	evidence on the agreements, or something which Mr Bishop
6	is not concerned with at all. I am sure that could be
7	managed, but I just wanted to put it beyond doubt.
8 THE	PRESIDENT: Thank you for that correction. It is in

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you for that correction. It is in fact here in black and white: Wednesday the 7th -
MR PALMER: I thought that was the case, but was obviously concerned to make sure.

So on the other matters, on the closing submissions we entirely endorse what Mr Holmes has said; nothing to add on that.

On openings, we do question whether in fact it is necessary for an extension for the CMA. We hear they are not pushing the point today, but it was not, I do not think, within the contemplation of the Tribunal that there should be a further round of exchange of submissions and responsive submissions at this stage before trial. So we would strongly urge that the CMA serve its opening on the date already allotted to it, so that we have time to consider the CMA's case before the oral stage begins, and that is our concern.

One other marker, no more than a light marker, to

1	put down in relation to cross-examination, related to
2	what Mr O'Donoghue says at paragraph 16 of his skeleton
3	argument, as to the possibility or otherwise that any
4	appellant may need to cross-examine another appellant's
5	factual or expert witnesses.
6	We say that is slightly what Mr O'Donoghue says
7	slightly undersells the possibility that that might be
8	required, acknowledging, as he does, there is a possible
9	exception in the area of market definition, where he says there
LO	is some tension in the appellants' cases. As the
11	Tribunal may or ought to be well aware, different
L2	appellants' cases go in completely different directions
L3	on market definition.
L 4	THE PRESIDENT: Paragraph 16?
L5	MR PALMER: That is paragraph 16 of Cinven's skeleton
L 6	argument.
L7	THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Certainly it became clear during the
L8	course of the drafting of the ambulatory draft that
L9	there is not merely a different view of events between
20	the appellants and the CMA, which is what one would
21	expect, but also between the appellants themselves.
22	MR PALMER: There is, yes.
23	THE PRESIDENT: We do understand that, and obviously we are
24	not in the business of shutting out but wanting to hear
25	such tensions being articulated.

1	MR PALMER: We would expect of course the CMA to
2	cross-examine any witness first, and then we would not
3	be seeking obviously to duplicate anything which the CMA
4	has already challenged. That is why it is only a light
5	marker at this stage. It may not be necessary at all.
6	It may be that it is. If it is, it is, as Mr O'Donoghue
7	anticipates, very limited. But it may not be, it may go
8	slightly further than that. So I just again put down

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that marker.

MP DAIMED. We would expect of course the CMA to

On the non-sitting day, sir, from our --THE PRESIDENT: Let me just put down our own marker about this, because, to be clear, we do not want appropriate questioning to be shut out, and we will endeavour to shape the hearing so that everyone leaves the courtroom on the basis that they have been able to put their case in the best way possible.

That does, I think, require a high degree of communication out of court between the parties. So if you identify an area which is going to be a material take-up of time in respect of any witness, then that really does need to be flagged up well in advance, so that the timetable can be managed accordingly.

We have absolutely no difficulty in being flexible about the timetable, but we all know everyone has other commitments. You have just mentioned Mr Bishop being

1	available on certain days. That is why discussion needs
2	to take place.
3	MR PALMER: That, sir, is totally understood. Obviously our
4	position is, if one takes, for example, Dr Newton's
5	evidence, were that to be left unchallenged by the CMA,
6	well, then, we would want to challenge it.
7	It may well be that the CMA does wish to
8	challenge it. They have certainly indicated they are
9	going to cross-examine Dr Newton and having heard
10	that cross-examination, it may well be we do not have
11	a single further question to ask because it has covered
12	all the relevant points.
13	So it is difficult to say in advance we will need
14	a certain amount of time, because it will be entirely
15	responsive to how much has already been done or has not
16	been done. But certainly a high degree of communication
17	within those limits, yes, sir, that is to all parties'
18	advantage without doubt.
19	The only other point I was going to mention was in
20	relation to the non-sitting day.
21	Sir, from our perspective, we have no difficulty
22	with accommodating 1 December, provided that there were,
23	in effect, a straight swap with 5 December, the Monday,
24	5 December, so that we do not lose a day in the

timetable. So if the Tribunal wanted to shift that

1	non-sitting day from the Monday to the backwards to
2	the Thursday, no difficulty. What we would be concerned
3	about is losing any time, because we fear that would put
4	pressure, for example, on the expert evidence and the
5	time for it, and that would be undesirable. But if the
6	net effect is the same, from our perspective
7	I appreciate there may be others who that does not
8	suit but that would work well.
9	THE PRESIDENT: No, I think that is the problem. The
LO	difficulty is that the reason we have Mondays as
11	a non-sitting day are because one of us has commitments
L2	on that day which will make it difficult to simply
L3	adjust.
L 4	We will look at the Mondays, but I fear the swap
L5	that you have quite sensibly proposed is not one that is
L 6	a no-brainer. What I was thinking was that we might
L7	have to task 8 December as the date for the concurrent
L8	evidence, which immediately brings us into difficulties
19	with Mr Bishop.
20	MR PALMER: It does, exactly. That is our concern, is not
21	to put pressure on that date, because he just cannot be
22	here.
23	MR BREALEY: Can I just raise some things?
24	THE PRESIDENT: Of course.

1	Submissions by MR BREALEY
2	MR BREALEY: 1 December is out. So you could have Wednesday
3	the 7th as just a half day of hot-tub, and then you
4	could start the experts early, say at 10.00 am, so you
5	actually gain a couple of hours.
6	THE PRESIDENT: Sorry?
7	MR BREALEY: What I am trying to do is find space for almost
8	a day. If we started early on 29th, 30th, 2 December
9	and Tuesday the 6th, that gives us two hours, and then
10	you have half of the hot-tub. That way you have your
11	day, more or less.
12	THE PRESIDENT: I understand.
13	MR BREALEY: That is the only way I can see of fitting it
14	in.
15	THE PRESIDENT: I think, Mr Brealey, you have hit on the
16	answer. So that if we said we would have, what, a 10.00
17	or 9.30 start?
18	MR BREALEY: Whatever the parties want, but 10.00 and then
19	if, really, the second day people say "We need 9.30", we
20	can start at 9.30. I am sure it can be accommodated.
21	THE PRESIDENT: Mr Holmes?
22	MR JOSH HOLMES: Sir, it was just to say, these are helpful
23	suggestions.
24	Perhaps we might see how the timetable runs when we
25	are into the trial. It may be, for example, that the

1	factual evidence requires slightly less time than at
2	present. But it might be sensible if the experts were
3	to attend on at least 29 November as well as the
4	subsequent days, because we may be able to catch up time
5	there.

THE PRESIDENT: What we will do, we almost always do do this in the hearings, which is adjust both the starting time and the ending time to accommodate needs.

What we will do is we will take it as read that the Tribunal will be receptive to early starts. We will provisionally say that the periods delineated for expert evidence will be 10.00 starts, because we have put a line through 1 December. If we need to start earlier or run later, then we will do so, and we will ensure that the diary of Mr Bishop and the difficulties that he has on 8 December are respected, and I think if we leave it at that, we can deal with any difficulties on an ad hoc basis.

MR JOSH HOLMES: I am grateful, sir, but on 29 November it occurs to me that it would also be sensible if the experts attended, given that Mr Stewart is now being interposed at the end of the expert evidence in any event.

THE PRESIDENT: I think that is very sensible. One needs to ensure, and it is true of the witnesses of fact as well,

Τ	that one has the next witness but one ready to go, in
2	case someone goes short, because it does happen.
3	Mr O'Donoghue.
4	Submissions by MR O'DONOGHUE
5	MR O'DONOGHUE: Sir, thank you.
6	Just to pick up on the point Mr Palmer made on the
7	scope for parties to cross-examine the other parties'
8	experts, I think we are in violent agreement on that.
9	We hear loud and clear the Tribunal's point that
10	there will be a need to fess up as early as possible if
11	substantial questioning is envisaged. From my
12	perspective, I will be cheering Mr Holmes, or whoever it
13	is, from the sidelines if they are doing things to my
14	satisfaction, and if I have to engage in a bit of
15	armchair quarterbacking and ask some questions, well, so
16	be it. But we take that on board, sir.
17	On timetabling, on written closings I would suggest
18	the problem, if there ever was one, is accommodated by
19	the suggestion that we spill into 4.00 on Saturday for
20	written closings. That seems to me to give Mr Holmes
21	a bit of extra time.
22	But one does have to keep this in perspective.
23	First of all, there is an element of brutality in all
24	written closings, that is what it is, and you have got
25	to suck it up, as it were. But second, of course, in

this case, it is very unusual, they will have two of the written closings next week, and those responsive submissions could indeed be ready even before the trial is commenced.

It is worth recalling that in relation to Mr Brealey and myself, there is substantial overlap in substantial parts of our cases. My grounds one and two to a very large extent overlap with Mr Brealey's, because we are a former parent company. On ground C and object we have a slightly different case.

So it is not the case that in written or oral closings for the first time there are sort of three discrete, novel cases presented. It is effectively two, or maybe two and a half. That does need to be borne in mind. Of course, Intas are not concerned with the agreement. So one does have to keep a sense of perspective as to the vista faced by the CMA.

They have a large and able team, external and internal, and one has to keep a sense of perspective.

Then, in oral closings, as I understand it, there is no dispute left. But for the avoidance of doubt, the three and a bit hours we were allocated was not a sort of opening bid. We have three meaty substantive issues, a lot to say on penalty. In the context of a quarter of a billion pounds of fines, even avoiding prolixity,

1	three	hours	and a	a bit	is	not	а	lot	of	time	e, and I	would
2	be dee	eply co	onceri	ned i	f tl	hat	wer	e cı	ıt 1	oack	further.	

Then, finally, sir, on putting the case, I think the position we set out in our skeleton is effectively where we have ended up. We entirely agree that on these serious allegations they have to be put; and if they are not put, there may well be consequences.

THE PRESIDENT: Anyone else with any points?

The only point that I should push back on is the Saturday proposal that Mr Holmes raised.

The reason I am pushing back is one of us has a difficulty with Monday, 12 December, that being a reading day. What it means is if we get closing submissions at 4.00 on Saturday, that day which could have been a reading day is lost.

That said, we really do not want to put the parties under undue pressure. It is already a very tight timetable in a very heavy case. If Mr Holmes says that this extra day would be beneficial, then we will grant it, because we know that such requests are not made lightly. Therefore, even though it is actually not ideal from our point of view, if you want 4.00 on Saturday, then you can have it.

MR JOSH HOLMES: Sir, I am extremely grateful, and I do appreciate the challenges that the Tribunal faces also

1	grappling with the large volumes of material.
2	I think the additional time would be invaluable to
3	the CMA if the Tribunal is prepared to accommodate us.
4	THE PRESIDENT: We will do so.
5	Well, thank you all very much. I am anticipating
6	that there is nothing more because everyone is sitting
7	down. In which case, can I simply thank you all for the
8	very helpful way in which you have enabled us to cut
9	through these matters, and we will rise and we look
LO	forward to seeing you on the first day of the
L1	substantive hearing.
L2	Thank you very much.
L3	(11.38 am)
L4	(The Tribunal adjourned)
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