This Transcript has not been proof read or corrected. It is a working tool for the Tribunal for use in preparing its judgment. It will be 2 3 placed on the Tribunal Website for readers to see how matters were conducted at the public hearing of these proceedings and is not to be relied on or cited in the context of any other proceedings. The Tribunal's judgment in this matter will be the final and definitive IN THE COMPETITION Case Nos:1304/7/7/19 1305/7/7/17, APPEAL TRIBUNAL 1425/7/7/21 Salisbury Square House 8 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8AP Wednesday 27th September 2023 Before: The Honourable Mr. Justice Roth Mr. Simon Holmes (Sitting as a Tribunal in England and Wales) **BETWEEN: JUSTIN GUTMANN Class Representative** \mathbf{v} GOVIA THAMESLINK RAILWAY LIMITED & OTHERS Respondents APPEARANCES Philip Moser KC, Stefan Kuppen & Alexandra Littlewood (Instructed by Charles Lyndon & Hausfeld) on behalf of Justin Gutmann. Paul Harris KC & Michael Armitage (Instructed by Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer) on behalf of LSER and GTR & their parent companies. Tim Ward KC & James Bourke (Instructed by Slaughter and May) on behalf of First MTR. Jonathan Scott (Instructed by Dentons) on behalf of Stagecoach. Digital Transcription by Epiq Europe Ltd Lower Ground 20 Furnival Street London EC4A 1JS Tel No: 020 7404 1400 Fax No: 020 7404 1424 Email: ukclient@epigglobal.co.uk

(10.30 am)

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25 26 **Opening remarks**

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. I start, as always, with the warning that some of you will have heard many times but there may be others who have not. That is to say that these proceedings are livestreamed, as are all proceedings the Competition Appeal Tribunal. An official transcript of the proceedings is being made but it is strictly prohibited for anyone to make any recording or take any image of the proceedings and to do so is punishable as a contempt of court.

May I also raise one preliminary matter which doesn't, perhaps, directly relate to the parties here but we noticed that in the bundle for this hearing is a confidential document, a confidential version of the Secretary of State's intervention. We assume that no one, from what we can see, is intending to refer to that document in this hearing but as we understand it, no non-confidential version has been filed. Now that's clearly not the responsibility of those here but we will direct the Secretary of State to file a non-confidential version and we'd also like to just alert everyone that if there are going to be confidential documents from any of the parties by way of, particularly, anything in a witness statement or skeletons, (a) it is essential that the confidential bits are highlighted so we can see what they are, and, secondly, that a non-confidential version is produced, if it's a witness statement or a submission.

So please would you note that for the future. As I say, that is not a criticism of anyone here today but we will make sure that there is a non-confidential version of the statement of intervention.

Thank you all for your skeleton arguments. A bit of repetition on certain points from some of the defendants, we'll come back to that in due course, but we have, of course, looked

1	at those. I think the first issue we have to address is funding, in the light of the
2	PACCAR judgment.
3	So it's Mr Moser and can I just ask, for the purpose of the transcript, when counsel first speak
4	would you identify who you are and whom you represent. Mr Moser, where are we on
5	funding?
6	Submissions by Mr Moser
7	MR MOSER: I am grateful, sir. I am Philip Moser and I represent Mr Gutmann, along with
8	Ms Littlewood.
9	We've dealt with this at paragraphs 2 following of our skeleton. The first point that we make
10	is that we consider that the LFA is still enforceable as it stands, on the basis that the
11	unlawful damages-based aspects can be severed under the terms of the existing LFA
12	which contains at clause 35, an express clause for severance in such circumstances.
13	THE PRESIDENT: Is your funder willing to continue to fund without those provisions?
14	MR MOSER: Well, the answer to that is a procedural one, if I may. Certainly at the moment,
15	you may take it that nobody is appearing unfunded today.
16	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
17	MR MOSER: We have also behind our letter of 20 September, produced a proposed revised
18	version. What the other side, what the defendants have proposed and we have
19	agreed, and this is news to the Tribunal because it happened this morning
20	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
21	MR MOSER: is that we produce any amendments that we seek to rely on by 4 October and
22	that there then be the timetable produced by I think it's First MTR who have in their
23	skeleton, quite a useful, if I may say so, table, comparative table of proposed dates.
24	At the end of their
25	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
26	MR MOSER: skeleton, we'll see page 20, "Draft timetable."
27	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

1	MR MOSER: And on page 20, they've suggested a series of dates for filing and serving any
2	amendments and then any submissions see if it's agreed; if it's not agreed, we may
3	need to ask the Tribunal to rule either in writing or orally, and that's agreed.
4	THE PRESIDENT: That's agreed, so you are content with that timetable. Presumably
5	First MTR is content with it because they've put it forward?
6	MR MOSER: Yes.
7	THE PRESIDENT: And can I just ask, are the other two groups of defendants content with
8	that timetable?
9	MR HARRIS: Sir, Paul Harris, appearing on behalf of LSER and GTR. We are content with it
10	as a timetable, but there is a submission I would like to make to you which is that this
11	should all be done on an unless order basis, for reasons that I would like to elucidate
12	in a moment. This is a serious stage in this case. Funding is a –
13	THE PRESIDENT: Before you do that, can I just come back to you in a minute but –
14	MR HARRIS: On the dates themselves.
15	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, the dates themselves. For the third group, Mr Ward?
16	MR WARD: We proposed it.
17	THE PRESIDENT: You proposed it. I am sorry, I have it the wrong way round, haven't I?
18	Yes. So it's Mr Scott, isn't it?
19	MR SCOTT: My Lord, yes, Jonathan Scott appearing for Stagecoach. Yes, we agree those
20	dates as well.
21	THE PRESIDENT: Right. So the dates, we are content with those dates, it seems sensible,
22	it's quite a tight timetable. Right. Now, Mr Harris, you want it as an unless order.
23	MR HARRIS: Yes. I don't wish to take up unnecessary time but can I just remind the Tribunal
24	respectfully of one or two background points to how we've reached today without an
25	enforceable funding agreement. I take Mr Moser's first point first. He says that there
26	is an enforceable funding agreement here today but we can't, with respect, see that at

all. He says that it could be cured by severance. Well, that may or may not be right but it hasn't been cured by severance.

THE PRESIDENT: Anyway, can I interrupt you. Even if it is technically correct, it's clear that Mr Gutmann and Woodsford are seeking to amend it.

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MR HARRIS: It's not clear. With respect, sir, that's not clear. What has happened today is that the CR, so Mr Gutmann alone has put forward proposed draft amendments. There has been no response, at least in the bundle from the funder, Woodsford. So these are unilateral proposed amendments and no more.

Secondly, they are put forward on the basis they are not even the final proposal from the CR.

To the contrary, the CR has expressly reserved in writing his ability to change these proposed draft amendments that are only unilateral to begin with.

So what we have as at today is a document that cannot really form the basis of any serious discussion because it's only from one side and it's a moving feast in any event. What you see, we say, is more serious about this, as Mr Moser understandably tries to skate over, is that the Class Representative has had plenty of time to put forward an actual draft revised set of arrangements with the input of the funder, for approval either by us and/or by the Tribunal. He's had plenty of time to do that since the PACCAR judgment at the end of July. Other people in other cases have managed to do it perfectly sensibly. Only on the 15th of this month there was ordered to be provided in another case, the C/CC collective proceedings case, the provision of actual revised draft amendments and that was done. It's with a view to, then, the question of enforceability of the new arrangements being determined by the Tribunal prior to taking any further steps in that litigation. That's important because what has happened today, because we say due to the irresponsibility, I put it that highly, on the part of the Class Representative, is we are all busy spending money on the other matters for today, including this CMC generally, in circumstances where this Tribunal does not even know whether there is a potentially lawful set of funding arrangements in this case, or whether there is even capable of being one. Because you have not been presented with something that you could have taken a look at and said: oh well, on the face of it, it looks as though that might be capable of being lawful. You have not even been presented with that.

This is all entirely down to the CR. That's why I am trying to make more of this and put it on an unless order basis. The Tribunal – we've written no less than five letters since PACCAR.

THE PRESIDENT: We saw that from your skeleton.

MR HARRIS: There's no excuse either. So that's my next point. What has been said in one of the letters on behalf of the Class Representative is that: "The holiday period has not helped". Even the holiday period is not put forward as a reason why this irresponsible course has been taken. And even if that were the only reason, it's the only reason that's been advanced, that wouldn't be good enough. Plainly the holidays have to be dealt with on a matter of this serious moment and in any event, it's been dealt with, despite the holiday period, in the other cases.

Worse, my Lord, sir, what I emphasise is that so far as we are aware, the Class Representative has not corresponded with you, the Tribunal, about this matter. It became clear to the Class Representative it must have been at least some weeks ago, not least of all because we'd written several letters on this topic. It must have been clear at least some weeks ago they were not going to be in a position to provide for the Tribunal's approval today or at least directions to assess the approval of some new actual arrangements put forward, it must have been clear weeks ago and they never told the Tribunal that there was, therefore, going to be a CMC, where all of this money is going to be spent, in circumstances where there are no enforceable funding arrangements. And we take exception to that. We say there was a clear duty on the part of the Class Representative to inform the Tribunal that as at today, on the face of

it, their class proceedings should not continue. They do not have enforceable funding arrangements and that's a prerequisite for a collective proceedings order.

So technically today, you would be in a position to revoke. Now I am not urging you, obviously, to revoke and we've agreed that it will have to be dealt with.

THE PRESIDENT: Just one moment. If there should eventually be an order your costs are paid, that comes out of the insurance, doesn't it?

MR HARRIS: But I have some more points about the insurance because this is also unclear.

You are right but there are a number of points about that. If you don't mind, I will briefly address you on them.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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MR HARRIS: What we are saying is against that background, it should and could have been done but it has not been, and we have not had a proper reason for why it's not been, it has been done properly in other cases before expensive steps are taken and they should and could have corresponded with you, at least to give you the opportunity to say: you know what, I don't want to have a CMC with all this expense, I don't want to be potentially making orders for further expense. On the agenda for today are things like orders for expert evidence, orders for survey, orders for disclosure. They are all expensive steps. They should have written to you and we were urging this and said: look, well, actually, we just need a little bit more time to come up with something on the funding front. At least given the Tribunal the option to say: it's more efficient and more protective of the Tribunal's resources and the defendants' resources for this CMC to have been put off to a time when they can produce these new funding arrangements. It's aggravated by the fact that what we are now told, by dint of Mr Moser agreeing to 4 October, they actually only need a couple more weeks. Apparently notwithstanding we had to write five or so times and we said: it must be done in good time for this CMC, when all this money is going to be spent, apparently, all of a sudden, we are now told there will be revised agreed funding arrangements in

only two weeks' time. They should have told you that. What we say is that that is directly at their door and it's against that background that I say: okay, realistically, they have to be given one more chance. They have to be given a chance to actually put something forward but it should be the last chance. They've had the opportunity, they've missed it, they've behaved irresponsibly and it should now be on an unless order basis. Unless they put forward a revised proposal, by which I mean, obviously, jointly proposed by the funder as well, by this date, then either you should order that the CPO be revoked because they won't have in place funding arrangements, or, as a minimum, everything should be stayed, including the ongoing expenditure for what I apprehend might be further orders of the Tribunal today.

There's a lot of money that has to be spent on disclosure and potentially expert evidence and on the survey and we say that's not acceptable, in circumstances where they haven't even put forward proposed jointly revised arrangements and it's all at their door.

Just quickly to finish off, you asked me about the insurance. There are two points. The first one relates to the indemnity principle and the second one relates to the insurance. We have asked squarely whether, as matters stand and given that the *PACCAR* judgment has rendered the current funding arrangements unenforceable, we have asked squarely whether Mr Gutmann is still liable to pay his own lawyer's fees. The reason we've asked that is because it seems to us a very odd arrangement that on a true construction of all of the interlocking agreements that Mr Gutmann must have (many of which, of course, we've not seen), it seems to us a very odd arrangement that he's, nevertheless, personally liable on an ongoing basis or possibly even a historic basis, to pay his lawyers, in circumstances where he doesn't have an enforceable right to obtain funding from his funders. Mr Gutmann, with great respect, doesn't have the deep pockets for litigation of this type and we suspect the true construction of the arrangements he has with his lawyers and funders must be or could well be that he's not liable to pay them unless there's enforceable funding. But if that's right and we've

asked about this and we've been shut down - "we are not telling you", we've been told
- we say that gives rise to a very profound potential problem which is if the indemnity
principle is not and has not been engaged, then we are never due to pay any cross
order to them but we've already been told to pay and we've paid. LSER alone has
paid just a shade under £350,000 to date.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr Harris, if you are saying there's something in the existing arrangements that offends against the indemnity principle, that would have been a matter to be raised when those arrangements were approved. That's not a new matter, is it?

MR HARRIS: No, sir, it arises from the fact that we now know that the funding arrangements are unenforceable. This didn't arise at a point in time when they were enforceable. Because if they were enforceable, I wouldn't be suggesting that there would be -- there would be no logical reason why, when he had access to an enforceable right of access to funding - Mr Gutmann wouldn't have been liable to pay his lawyers. What I am saying is though, there's a big question mark. Now it turns out he's never had an enforceable right to funding, on a true construction of the arrangements, is he, nevertheless, as a single, loan individual, liable to pay, potentially, millions of pounds to his lawyers?

- **THE PRESIDENT:** But how does that affect the insurance?
- **MR HARRIS:** It doesn't, I am not talking about the insurance.
- THE PRESIDENT: I thought you were on insurance.
- **MR HARRIS:** No, I am going to come on to insurance.
 - **THE PRESIDENT:** We have a lot to get through. Can you -- it seems to me one question is, are you covered for your costs at the moment under the insurance? That's what I want to know.
 - MR HARRIS: I will move on to that. So there is a distinction to be drawn. In the LSER case, we've been told in a letter that there's "adequate ATE insurance", and we have to take that -- it's a solicitor's letter -- as being accurate, in which case, at least our potential

1	costs exposure today, if there is any, will be covered in that case. But in the GTR case
2	there's no ATE insurance. Instead, we are told there's something called a deed of
3	indemnity. We've never been provided with a copy and it's not even described in the
4	recent correspondence as being adequate. That word doesn't appear. There's
5	a further question about that. Doing our best under the redacted LFA that's been
6	eventually provided only four working days ago for the purpose of this hearing,
7	somebody has to pay for the deed of indemnity. There's something called an adverse
8	costs indemnity fee.
9	We can't work out exactly who is paying for that but it's presumably a meaningful number
10	because there's vast redactions in the agreement.
11	THE PRESIDENT: The deed exists, does it?
12	MR HARRIS: We are told there is a deed of indemnity. We've not been provided with it.
13	THE PRESIDENT: So it's been paid?
14	MR HARRIS: No, it may not have been paid. We don't know, we can't tell.
15	THE PRESIDENT: If the deed of indemnity is given in consideration
16	MR HARRIS: Because it may be, we can't tell, it may be that the idea is that the fee for the
17	deed of indemnity is payable out of the damages at the end. We just don't know. But
18	that would give rise to potential PACCAR issues. We just don't know.
19	THE PRESIDENT: Sorry, this is a deed of indemnity for your costs?
20	MR HARRIS: That's what we understand it to be.
21	THE PRESIDENT: So your costs potentially arising if Mr Gutmann loses. He'll have a big
22	liability for costs.
23	MR HARRIS: That's right.
24	THE PRESIDENT: How can the fee be paid out of damages because you won't get any?
25	MR HARRIS: We don't know, there is a big question mark.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr Harris, it just doesn't make sense, what you've just said, does it?

1	IN HARRIS: My Lord, we are shooting in the dark as well because the point is, my Lord, in
2	the LFA that's finally been provided, we don't know how our costs are going to be
3	covered. We're told there's a deed of indemnity, we haven't been provided with it, it's
4	not described as adequate, we don't know how it's being paid for. I put these points
5	all together and it leaves an unsatisfactory state of affairs and that's why I say this
6	needs to be taken, with respect, more seriously than Mr Moser is taking it.
7	It's not a question of: oh, this is just pure case management, let's have a timetable, let's deal
8	with it another day;. It should have been dealt with today and it's
9	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, well we've got that point.
10	MR HARRIS: Thank you, my Lord.
11	THE PRESIDENT: Anyone else from the other defendants. Mr Ward?
12	MR WARD: Thank you, sir. Tim Ward for First MTR. I want to make a slightly more granular
13	point about the proposal the Class Representative has made for the amendments of
14	the LFA and we can find it, please, under tab 64 of the correspondence bundle and
15	I would like to go to page 469
16	THE PRESIDENT: Bundle B?
17	MR WARD: I don't have that numbering.
18	THE PRESIDENT: You say tab 64?
19	MR WARD: Tab 64 of the correspondence bundle.
20	THE PRESIDENT: Just a moment. That is a letter from Mr Gutmann's solicitors dated
21	20 September. Is that right?
22	MR WARD: That's right, sir. You'll see at paragraph 3 he says:
23	"For the above purpose only, [in other words this CMC], we enclose a non-confidential version
24	of a draft amended and restated LFA which contains the CR's proposed amendments."
25	You heard Mr Harris already make the point we've got no reason to think or any information
26	about what the funder themselves thinks about it. But I was very struck, listening to

Mr Moser a few moments ago, that when you asked if the funder is willing to continue

1	to fund the litigation, he gave an answer which was not clear to that and referred to
2	matters of process.
3	But what I want to show you briefly is that this draft doesn't even provide an answer to what
4	the proposed funding arrangements will look like. May I take you, please
5	THE PRESIDENT: Can I interrupt you. Given that this draft is going to be superseded by the
6	actual amendments to be served by 4 October
7	MR WARD: Yes.
8	THE PRESIDENT: next week, is there any point spending time on this draft?
9	MR WARD: The only point, sir, is we are here really, I am echoing Mr Harris' points that we
10	are here, arguing about very expensive matters, such as disclosure and the proposal
11	that's been provided, in an attempt to head off this complaint, contains a giant gaping
12	hole in it. So we are in a situation of very radical uncertainty about what this will end
13	up looking like. I make these points in support of Mr Harris' application that there
14	should be an unless order.
15	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
16	MR WARD: This will only take one minute, if I may. If you think it's a waste of time, sir, of
17	course that's the last thing I want to do.
18	THE PRESIDENT: If you say it takes a minute and it really does
19	MR WARD: It really does. If you turn, please, to page 469, you can see that there is a red
20	crossing out which was the damages-based component of the fee. In other words,
21	percentage of proceeds.
22	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
23	MR WARD: There are two different tables, depending on exactly how and if the CAT awards
24	costs. The new mechanism is over the page at 471. It talks about what will happen.
25	You can see it in red:
26	"If the costs exceed what's described as the original costs limit figure of 6 million "

1	And you'll be aware that by August 2021, the claimants had already spent over 2 million on
2	certification alone, so that's a foregone conclusion, especially now we have three trials.
3	At the bottom, it says in red:
4	"If the costs limit is so increased, the fixed fee will increase by X pounds, to be agreed with
5	the funder, for each £100,000 tranche."
6	That's a matter of great concern: (a), we don't know the figure and (b), the fee seems to be
7	structured in a way that will be difficult to square with the overriding objective. But at
8	the moment, the point is only the critical information is missing, both as to what even
9	the Class Representative is proposing, never mind what the funder thinks about it. Sir,
10	that's all I wish to say.
11	THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Mr Scott , do you want to say anything?
12	MR SCOTT: No, I have nothing further.
13	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, just one moment.
14	Mr Moser, can you just clarify two things. One is as regards the defendants' costs and the
15	coverage of their costs, including the costs of today, which may be say we order,
16	say, costs in the case or whatever and then for some reason, no funding agreement is
17	ever concluded, the ATE insurance, that policy is in place, as I understand it?
18	MR MOSER: It is, yes.
19	THE PRESIDENT: That will, as I understood it at the time of the initial hearing, that will cover
20	the costs of the litigation which is the subject to that policy; is that right?
21	MR MOSER: Nothing has changed in that respect and that's in our letter of 20 September
22	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
23	MR MOSER: at tab 64.
24	THE PRESIDENT: And that policy is in which because we've got two cases here, haven't
25	we, or three cases, I think, together? Which cases does that cover? Because in the
26	skeleton, you say it's the SE SW proceedings, so it's the first lot; is that right?
27	MR MOSER: It's 1304 and 1305 of 29.

- **THE PRESIDENT:** So Southeast and Southwest Trains and various people?
- 2 MR MOSER: Yes.
- THE PRESIDENT: What about the GTR proceedings? That's something different. That's a deed of indemnity; is that right? I am looking at your skeleton at paragraph 5.
- **MR MOSER:** Forgive me, the skeleton at paragraph 5. Yes, that's right.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** The deed of indemnity which -- has that deed been disclosed to GTR?
- MR MOSER: If you cast your mind back, what happened was that there was already a deed
 of indemnity in the first two cases and then at some point it was backed by an ATE as
 well and that deed of indemnity was -- I don't think -- again, that was provided at the
 time of filing, so they've seen that deed of indemnity. Then in relation to Trains Two --
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Was it extended to cover the second group of --
- **MR MOSER:** No, there was a separate deed of indemnity given in relation to Trains Two.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, that's the one I am asking about.
- 14 MR MOSER: Yes.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Has that separate deed of indemnity been disclosed?
- 16 MR MOSER: It hasn't but it can be. Nobody has ever asked for it until today.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** You've not been asked for it?
- 18 MR MOSER: No.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** I think probably it should be disclosed. It's in existence.
- **MR MOSER:** It's absolutely in existence, yes.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** So it's not something, therefore, whatever the payment arrangements are,
- 22 that falls away, as I understand it --
- **MR MOSER:** No.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** -- whatever happens to the funding.
- 25 MR MOSER: Not as I understand it. I can't say I have its terms at the forefront of my mind
- as I speak but I would be very surprised.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** I think it ought to be disclosed if there's --

1	MR MOSER: It's been signed as a deed, so it exists.
2	THE PRESIDENT: Yes. That was my understanding. I don't see how, therefore, it can be
3	revoked by one side. Yes.
4	MR MOSER: Like so much of this, sir, we are slightly surprised well perhaps one shouldn't
5	be surprised in this case by the submissions being made, in particular by Mr Harris,
6	because when I said that we agreed to the defendants' suggestions, it wasn't just this
7	may be a mistaken impression that has arisen Mr Ward's clients who had put forward
8	this suggestion. Slaughter and May wrote to us on 25 September on behalf of all of
9	the defendants, including Mr Harris
10	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
11	MR MOSER: with these complaints and at the end of that letter which is at tab 84 of the
12	bundle, after going through all of the complaints that we've just heard rehearsed again,
13	they say:
14	"This situation must be resolved without further delay. We have proposed directions to this
15	effect in the enclosed timetable."
16	They enclose the timetable that now forms the tail end of Mr Ward's skeleton argument. That
17	was on behalf of all of these defendants and we've agreed to it.
18	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
19	MR MOSER: So for us to be ambushed now with a whole new series of requests for unless
20	orders and goodness knows what is not only unnecessary but also, if I may say so,
21	quite improper.
22	THE PRESIDENT: Was the unless you'll appreciate we have not read the correspondence.
23	MR MOSER: No.
24	THE PRESIDENT: Was that application for an unless order made in correspondence?
25	MR MOSER: No:
26	"We've enclosed an alternative draft timetable. It addresses the concerns outlined above."

1	"Addresses the concerns outlined above", and that's exactly what we are going to do. When
2	this draft comes back on 4 October, it will be express that it is the draft being put
3	forward following the ongoing negotiations with the funders.
4	THE PRESIDENT: As I understand it, it is a draft agreed by Woodsford.
5	MR MOSER: Exactly.
6	THE PRESIDENT: I think we'll interrupt you for a moment. Just give me a moment.
7	MR MOSER: So any amendments by then would be agreed amendments.
8	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think we'll stop there.
9	MR MOSER: There we are.
LO	THE PRESIDENT: We've got a lot to do. We are not going to make an unless order. If a party
l1	seeks an unless order which is a draconian order, they should do so in correspondence
12	before the hearing and I am told you didn't.
L3	MR HARRIS: No, sir, we went further. Can I show you in tab 49. This is not a surprise at all,
L4	we've written multiple letters. It doesn't use the phrase "unless order" but it says at tab
L5	49, paragraph 7, on page 383 of the bundle
L6	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
L7	MR HARRIS: This is probably
18	THE PRESIDENT: Revocation of the CPO.
19	MR HARRIS: Exactly which is even more extreme. So what we are saying now we said: stay
20	or revocation. All I am saying now is something that's far less draconian than that
21	They've been clearly on notice.
22	Directions
23	THE PRESIDENT: We are not going to make an unless order, as I have just said. Thank
24	you, Mr Harris. We think that, while matters possibly could have been done more
25	quickly, the real concern of the defendants is that their own costs are covered. That,

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as we understand it, remains the case for the Southeast, Southwest proceedings, with

an insurance policy that has been there all along; and as regards the Govia

proceedings, there is a deed of indemnity. That deed has been signed. It cannot, therefore, be unilaterally revoked. Mr Harris said his clients have not seen it. We have now been assured by Mr Moser that his clients will disclose it and that they would have disclosed it earlier if they had been asked for it. So that should be disclosed and the legitimate concern of the defendants is for their own costs.

As regards the funding arrangements, the timetable is very tight and while, of course, it is important to ensure that the Class Representative has funding to take the proceedings forward, the fact that they have agreed to a timetable whereby the agreed amendments -- and by agreed, I mean agreed with the funder -- will be put forward next week, suggests that they are very close to agreement and that, therefore, a funding proposal is imminent and there is a tight timetable for agreement.

We do not agree that it would have been appropriate for the Class Representative to seek to re-fix this CMC. Fixing a CMC with this many parties' representatives, as we all know, is not straightforward. There are always problems on dates and delay in dealing with the various matters that we have to do for a trial that is due to take place next summer would have been extremely undesirable.

So we think the Class Representative was quite right in not seeking to adjourn this hearing. We will direct that the timetable is followed, as set out in the draft provided to us and just to make clear that the Class Representative is to file and serve any amendments to the LFA, as agreed with the funder, so we all know where we are. There will not be a proposal. We also understood from the Class Representative's skeleton argument that there has been liaison with the funder. The documents put forward to date are not simply a unilateral proposal, albeit, as Mr Ward pointed out, one of the key elements of the proposal is still unspecified.

So that is how we will deal with the funding point.

1 THE PRESIDENT: I think then we move on to -- and I think it's sensible to consider the 2 survey, perhaps, first before we get into the -- sorry, the list of issues, the second item. We are grateful for the draft agreed list that we've received and I have no doubt quite a lot of 3 4 toing and froing went on into the production of that document. We note that there are 5 only two points outstanding. The first one is at paragraph 10(a). **MR MOSER:** I have good news on that which is that 10(a) is now agreed. 6 7 THE PRESIDENT: Good. It wasn't. 8 MR MOSER: It wasn't. 9 THE PRESIDENT: We are not surprised and we are left with a significant point which is 10 concerning the sale of boundary fares by third parties which really starts at paragraph 12 --11 MR MOSER: Yes. 12 THE PRESIDENT: -- and involves also paragraph 17. That's the second trial. We have 13 considered this between Mr Holmes and myself and I will tell you where we've got to 14 in our thinking on it. 15 We are not attracted by the defendants' proposal at 12(d). That seems to us to consider 16 17 a matter in the abstract without factual findings and that is most unsatisfactory because the way it turns out may be affected by the factual findings. 18 We are also not very attracted by, Mr Moser, your client's formulation at 12(d) which again 19 makes certain assumptions such as "widely available". What does that mean? 20 21 Suppose they are not widely but could be more available, and loss of sales and so on. It seems to us that the correct formulation is the defendants' formulation at issue 17. 22 That is the issue. 23 The real question is: should that issue come into trial one or trial two? And if it shouldn't come 24 into trial one, then we shouldn't have either of these 12(d)s. So that's our thinking at 25 26 the moment and what we would like to hear you on, and we haven't formed a view,

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even provisionally, is whether it works better in trial one or in trial two. We've read

2	back on that and we say: no, we think our 12(d) would work as a compromise, of
3	course you can seek to address that but I think you will understand where we are
4	coming from.
5	MR MOSER: I do. I seek to address it, I hope, as pragmatically and constructively as I can.
6	The phrasing of the list of issues, as, sir, you pointed out at the last CMC, is only
7	a guide. It does not replace the pleading. So perhaps the exact wording is to some
8	extent moot, provided it's clear what we are talking about.
9	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
10	MR MOSER: What we are talking about is the sort of effect that you, sir, described as
11	"umbrella type" effect.
12	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
13	MR MOSER: Therefore, if we look at our pleading that underlies this that is at bundle A, so
14	core bundle, tab 6, page 23, we see at paragraph 69 on page 23
15	THE PRESIDENT: This is in the First MTR?
16	MR MOSER: This is in First MTR.
17	THE PRESIDENT: It's similar in all of them?
18	MR MOSER: It's very similar in all of them, yes. 69, so abuse, section 18(2), not exhaustive,
19	and there's reference there in the penultimate sentence to "directly or indirectly
20	imposing unfair purchase or selling prices or other unfair trading conditions." If we turn
21	on to page 28 at paragraphs 84(d) and 84(e), that's the issue we are really addressing
22	here:
23	"The defendants are also liable for any losses caused by the failure of third-party suppliers,
24	such as Trainline, to make boundary fares sufficiently available, on the basis that such
25	third parties act as the TOC's agents."
26	That's point number 1 but the second point, 84(e):

what you say about it but we'd like to hear submissions on that. If you want to push

"Further or alternatively, any losses arising out of such failure by third parties fall to be attributed to the defendants' conduct in any event." There's a reference in that 84(e) to the case of Kone --THE PRESIDENT: Yes. MR MOSER: -- v OBB. **THE PRESIDENT:** Umbrella pricing, yes. MR MOSER: A well known case: "If boundary fares had been widely available and offered from the defendants' own outlets,

this would have influenced the behaviour of competing third-party sellers and customer demand ... "

And so on. So that's what was reflected in our wording, taken simply from the pleadings. I

accept that t has a certain amount of advocacy, I suppose, but if I can just remind you -- I don't think you need turn it up -- but in Kone itself, the relevant paragraph is paragraph 34. It's at tab 9 of the authorities bundle but it's the analogy with umbrella pricing:

"... and the victim of umbrella pricing may obtain compensation for the loss caused by the members of the cartel, even if it didn't have contractual links. Where it is established that the cartel at issue was, in the circumstances of the case and in particular the specific aspects of the relevant market, liable to have the effect of umbrella pricing being applied by third parties acting independently and in those circumstances, the specific aspects could not be ignored. It's for the referring court to determine whether those conditions are satisfied."

THE PRESIDENT: Basically, what you are saying is that this issue is the paragraph 84(e) issue.

MR MOSER: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think --

1 MR MOSER: Provided we are all -- we have all heard this. Provided we are all aware and content that the words at issue 17 are the paragraph 84(e) words in list of issue form, 2 we don't have a principled objection to whatever the words on the page say. 3 We, of course, don't want to be told later: ah, no, it's only some form of strict causation. It's 4 5 not. It's Kone umbrella causation. 6 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Well if one said at the end of that, "as alleged in paragraph 84(e)", 7 or whatever the equivalent is in the other pleadings, that would cover the point, wouldn't it? 8 9 **MR MOSER:** That would cover the point, yes. **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, so that's -- I mean I think that's a point on the wording which, as you 10 say, is not the key point. The key point is what is the best course. We can see there 11 are arguments both ways. 12 MR MOSER: I can see there are arguments both ways. We've put in our skeleton argument 13 what we have to say about that. We think that it's better to have this heard in the first 14 trial because the first trial is supposed to be for the consideration of liability and the 15 defendants' liability for what happened by way of either their agents which will have to 16 17 be considered anyway in the first trial or the related umbrella type effect is, by definition, a matter of liability. 18 The defendants themselves use the term liability when they write to us and they say -- they, 19 in their suggestion, does this make the defendants liable for the third parties' conduct. 20 21 **THE PRESIDENT:** Mr Moser, I don't think we are terribly interested on the sort of taxonomy, whether it's classified as liability or causation. What we are really interested in is what 22 is the most sensible thing to do. This is an issue in the case. It will come up either in 23 trial one or trial two. Where can it most sensibly be accommodated. Sensibly, in terms 24 of timing, in terms of what's involved and in terms which we do bear in mind and several 25 26 have alluded to, of potentially assisting in the settlement, should you win in trial one, at least on some points. Indeed, you'll then know whether you've succeeded or not on

1	this point. So those are the considerations, the practical considerations rather than
2	whether this is to be classified as liability or causation.
3	MR MOSER: Indeed, and settlement is probably one of the two most important aspects. I will
4	come to the second one in a moment. If we are talking about settlement, that must be
5	on the assumption that we've won at least something in trial one. If we've won at least
6	something in trial one, then a substantial part of the potential damages will relate to
7	the third parties.
8	THE PRESIDENT: Can you remind us what proportion, in very headline terms, of tickets are
9	sold by third parties. I think it was in one of the reports originally but I've not gone back
10	to have a look, but how significant is it?
11	MR MOSER: It was surprisingly significant. I hear mention behind me about a third. I had
12	20 per cent in mind but someone is going to check that.
13	THE PRESIDENT: 20 to 30 per cent.
14	MR MOSER: 20 to 30 per cent, so it's not insignificant at all. So it could affect, potentially
15	fatally, the chances of successful settlement between the first and the second trial
16	which was the principal factor that motivated the split, according to your findings on
17	the last occasion.
18	The second point that's interrelated with this is this question of experts. It may well be that
19	I have to address you on experts and you'll have to hear the arguments on experts
20	before you can conclude which trial to put this issue into.
21	The other sides have said: oh they say they need an economics expert for 12(d), because
22	you do a fairly standard sort of umbrella type analysis of how this works and, therefore,
23	that speaks to it being better dealt with in trial two.
24	It is certainly true we say an economics expert in relation to 12(d), so quite a confined area of
25	economic expertise and expert evidence is going to be of assistance. We also say
26	THE PRESIDENT: Just to be clear
27	MR MOSER: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: -- you agree that -- forget 12(d), we've reformulated issue 17 to say "as 1 2 alleged in paragraph 84(e)." MR MOSER: Yes. 3 **THE PRESIDENT:** That issue legitimately justifies, on that issue, an economist? 4 5 MR MOSER: I don't agree it, in the sense that nobody has yet agreed with me on that but --6 **THE PRESIDENT:** You say the defendants have made the point. 7 MR MOSER: The defendants --8 MR WARD: The claimant is replying for us. 9 THE PRESIDENT: What I am asking is if it were in trial one, would you want permission to 10 call an economist on that issue? MR MOSER: Yes, absolutely, and if Mr Ward is happy to agree, I am certainly happy to agree 11 it. 12 THE PRESIDENT: Right, that's all I wanted to know. 13 MR WARD: I am not happy to agree it --14 THE PRESIDENT: Never mind. You say you would wish to have an economist, so there 15 would be an economist on that. I understand that. That's all. 16 17 MR MOSER: Indeed. They, of course, want to have it both ways. I can see --**THE PRESIDENT:** Never mind that. You tell me why you think this should be in trial one? 18 MR MOSER: In trial one. The other aspect of this application on experts which I am going to 19 come to is that we are saying it will also be useful for the Tribunal to have an industry 20 21 expert on some of these issues. And the issues that we mention and I come to that are 8, 9, 11 and 12(d). So if we have -- the other side of the experts' coin is if the 22 Tribunal agrees with me that it would be useful to have an industry expert to talk about 23 how ticketing works and so on, then that expert is going to attend trial one, come what 24 may, because there is certainly no possibility of hiving off all of those issues to trial two 25 26 because then you don't have a trial one.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

- 1 **MR MOSER:** So if that happens, it would be convenient to have that expert speaking to 12(d)
- in trial one as well and that expert probably doesn't have to come back for trial two.
- 3 **THE PRESIDENT:** Well, yes, but I mean -- yes, I see that. It's a distinct question.
- 4 MR MOSER: It is.
- 5 **THE PRESIDENT:** The one is looking at, as I understand it and you'll come back to it when
- 6 you deal with the experts, the industry experts, about how tickets can be sold and what
- 7 can be done and what is feasible.
- 8 This is dealing with something rather different which is the competitive effect. If the TOCs
- 9 were all selling boundary fares more widely, what would be the effect on third parties
- 10 like Trainline.
- 11 MR MOSER: Yes.
- 12 **THE PRESIDENT:** So I mean, if the industry experts had to come back for trial two, they
- would be doing something quite different and distinct.
- 14 MR MOSER: They would be doing a discrete job on 12(d), absolutely, but they would be
- doing that discrete job. At least they'd be there in one go, there would be less
- duplication, inevitably, so that's why we say this really belongs in trial one, otherwise
- trial one is only about a certain percentage of the claim in relation to liability and that,
- I submit, wasn't the intention because liability as to third parties would remain
- unresolved, unless of course, we succeed on agency.
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes, well -- or if you fail on abuse.
- 21 **MR MOSER:** If we fail on abuse --
- 22 **THE PRESIDENT:** In which case you don't need to explore third-party --
- 23 **MR MOSER:** There is that. That's something I don't envisage.
- 24 **THE PRESIDENT:** No.
- 25 **MR MOSER:** Naturally it's something that the Tribunal wants to take into account.
- 26 | THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I mean one is looking, as I say, at a sensible way forward in terms
- of trial management.

- 1 MR MOSER: Yes, but settlement leverage and possibilities would be greatly reduced and, therefore, we say in a world where the inclusion of 12(d) would not, in my submission, 2 lead to disproportionate extra time or cost, it would be --3 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, apart from your economist, would you have any factual evidence on 4 5 this? 6 MR MOSER: Well, no. There would be perhaps the opinion evidence, also, of the industry 7 expert. THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 8 9 MR MOSER: That would be quite discrete. THE PRESIDENT: The economist would be quite -- it wouldn't be extensive economic 10 evidence, would it, on this? 11 **MR MOSER:** No, it ought to be quite brief. 12 THE PRESIDENT: Just a minute, how much extra trial time do you think this issue would 13 involve? 14 **MR MOSER:** The legal arguments would be relatively terse. 15 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 16 17 MR MOSER: I almost made them today. **THE PRESIDENT:** The legal arguments are probably not the major part of it, it's the factual 18 causation. 19 MR MOSER: There would be some evidence from the other side and we don't know, we are 20 21 not in control of that, what evidence they would be leading on this. THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 22 23 MR MOSER: Our evidence, I imagine, would be relatively short. I would have said less than a day. My learned friend Ms Littlewood conservatively suggests a day. 24 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Yes, thank you. Is there anything else? 25
 - **THE PRESIDENT:** You will have a chance to reply, obviously. Yes, good. Mr Ward.

MR MOSER: No.

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2 THE PRESIDENT: As I said, our view on the formulations is that a halfway house doesn't particularly work and that either what we are talking about is the pleaded issue at 3 paragraph 84(e) and either it's in trial one or it's in trial two and that's really the essence 4 5 of it. 6 7 **Submissions by MR WARD** MR WARD: Of course, sir, and I have taken on board your indication and I want to make 8 9 points under a couple of different heads --THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 10 MR WARD: -- starting with what is this issue really about? It has a liability element -- a breach 11 element and a causation element as well because the defendants have joined issue, 12 both in terms of causation but also in terms of whether there is any liability in any event 13 under this head, as a matter of the law of abuse of dominance. 14 If I may just show you First MTR's defence on that, it's under tab 9 of the core bundle at 15 16 page 169. 17 **THE PRESIDENT:** Sorry, paragraph? MR WARD: 112 and 113. So this is pleading to 84(d) and 84(e) which you've just seen, 18 Mr Moser has just shown you. What we say is: 19 "First MTR is not obliged under the law of abuse of dominance to ensure such third parties 20 21 take any particular steps to market boundary fares or, indeed do so at all. Nothing in the law of abuse of dominance requires First MTR to assert control over the manner 22 in which they do so, or to provide any particular instructions." 23 Then 84(e) in particular which, of course, was the paragraph added after your observation, sir, 24 25 about umbrella claims, so it's very much an add-on to the main claim: 26 "For the reasons given in paragraph 112, it's denied any losses arising out of the conduct of 27 third parties fall to be attributed to First MTR."

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MR WARD: Thank you, sir.

- 1 Then (c), we address the umbrella claim more specifically:
- 2 "It's denied that circumstances are materially analogous."
- Then about five lines down is the causation point:
- "Without prejudice to the foregoing, the existence of any such umbrella effect is an empirical
 matter, and the CR is put to strict proof that the third-party sales arrangements were
 caused by alleged failure to make boundary fares sufficiently available."
- So there is -- I will call it a breach element and a causation element. The formulation that we put forward was intended to capture that. I hear what you say, sir, so I am not going to try to persuade you to adopt it in the form that it is.
 - However, when we look at paragraph 17 of the list of issues in isolation, it doesn't, in my respectful submission, quite capture our case on its own. If I could ask you to turn back to that under tab 28, page 691.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Sorry, turn back to?
- **MR WARD:** The list of issues.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

- **MR WARD:** Tab 28, page 691.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, I see.
 - MR WARD: The formulation there is all about causation. Our rationale was the liability issues would be tried in trial one anyway but I hear what you say, sir, about of course, it requiring a hypothetical set of facts and, indeed, as I think you were alluding to, the Class Representative's own formulation in a sense is premised on a set of facts about what widely available and so forth might mean. You've heard us complain repeatedly about how imprecise that is.
 - **THE PRESIDENT:** So what you are saying is your formulation is, irrespective of how -- to what extent it caused this response, in no circumstances could the abusive dominant company be liable.

MR WARD: Yes, exactly. That's exactly the point. The formulation may be infelicitous but that's precisely the intention, to capture the liability issue on, in a sense, assumption of causation, while leaving over the empirical issue to the second trial.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I see. I had not fully appreciated that.

MR WARD: I am glad I was able to help, sir.

Then if I can come on to what this empirical issue would really involve. We have heard some quite striking submissions from Mr Moser about that a moment ago. The first thing to appreciate is that the Class Representative is not proposing to call any factual witness evidence at all. The directions they have advanced make no provision for it, so the only evidence would be expert evidence and, of course, what we don't have is any kind of developed proposal for what this economic evidence would look like. There's just an illusion to there being an economist.

Now Mr Moser said rather breezily he imagined the evidence would be relatively short, all be done within less than a day but with respect, there's nothing before the court at all to show that that would be the case and one might think the intuition points rather the other way. Because what we are talking about here is measuring the competitive effects on a market-wide basis of this alleged infringement. Just looking at that, as it were, from afar, one might think that the way that one would approach that might be through some data-intensive exercise, possibly a regression analysis, that seeks to identify those effects, not a sort of 12-page report from an economist saying: well at a high level, I would expect some such umbrella effect may take place.

But, of course, we don't know because, regrettably, the Class Representative has not come forward with properly formulated proposals for this expert or any other but to say: well it can all be done very quickly, as a kind of light touch add-on to trial one, which in our respectful submission, is very unlikely to be the case. What motivates our approach is the idea that undoubtedly we are going to have economists before the court in trial two, assuming the Class Representative succeeds in trial one. They are going to be

looking at heavy data-intensive exercises, undoubtedly, as part of the methodology for aggregate damages. We all know in this room how extensive economist analysis can become and it makes sense, in our respectful submission, if there is to be an economist, that they deal with all of these questions together.

There may even be senses in which the same datasets are useful for both exercises, I don't know but that's partly because I am facing an application made very much in the abstract and without the kind of details that would allow any of us, including the Tribunal, to know what would really be involved.

The suggestion that it's somehow more efficient because it would avoid the industry expert coming twice, if permission is granted for that, is, in my respectful submission, unreal because whatever that person is going to be doing, if permission is granted, it's not going to be regression analysis or data-intensive exercises.

So if I may then come back to your indication --

THE PRESIDENT: I find it quite hard to see how this question is susceptible to regression analysis.

MR WARD: Sir, I just don't know, I am just doing my best as --

THE PRESIDENT: It would be odd.

MR WARD: -- as a layman, to think how they are going to try and prove this alleged umbrella effect, quasi umbrella effect and we know they have no factual evidence. They say it will be an economist. Economists can do two things. They can do qualitative analysis and they can do quantitative analysis, with respect, but simplifying it a great deal, and how this can be done through qualitative analysis, I don't know. If the Class Representative had come with a properly formulated proposal that explained what the methodology would be that would be used, then one could have a better sense of what the scale of the task would be. But just to anticipate very lightly the submissions I am going to make about their expert application more generally, the problem they have is the time is now because the Tribunal is here to make directions

1 to trial, a trial that they pushed hard for and, indeed, wanted a trial of all issues next summer and alas, we are here without adequate preparation on the part of the 2 Class Representative to enable the Tribunal to understand what is fully involved. But 3 there is no practical choice, in my submission, but to make orders to trial today, if those 4 5 behind me are going to have a chance to execute them in an orderly manner. So if I may just come back to the issue of formulation, sir --6 7 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 8 MR WARD: -- and your initial indication that perhaps issue 17 would do on its own. And when 9 you were speaking, I wrote down next to it at the end, after it says, "Does it cause", "It's a little bit backwards to say 'and are the defendants liable for it', if it was all going 10 to be dealt with in that composite way." However, then the drafting gets a bit 11 complicated because on page 689 at the beginning of paragraph 12 which deals with 12 tickets sold by third parties: 13 "Insofar as the defendants' conduct did infringe section 18, are the defendants liable?" 14 15 Then: "The issue shall include consideration of the following." 16 17 So it's guite properly a liability guestion --THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 18 **MR WARD:** -- which is why we have put in a liability alternative as our version of 17(d). 19 So if we went with some sort of amended 17 that allows for the liability question and that's put 20 21 into trial two, it will have to somehow be carved out of issue 12 but that's not beyond the wit of a whole roomful of lawyers to think of a way to do that. 22

THE PRESIDENT: So just to understand your liability argument, you are saying that for abuse, an abuse case, this is different from a cartel case. Even if it was foreseeable that this conduct would cause third parties to behave similarly, the dominant party is not liable.

MR WARD: Yes, I mean it's a question --

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THE PRESIDENT: That's your position, is it? Because we need to understand.

MR WARD: Yes, I mean I'll have to think about your words "if it's foreseeable", because I think -- if I may put some silent parenthesis round that because how foreseeability plays out in the law of abuse of dominance isn't completely intuitive or whether we're using common law concepts of foreseeability. But if I may put it in my own words, the issue is really as an undertaking that's assumed to be dominant for the purpose of trial one --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: -- then there are special responsibilities, that's axiomatic. Do those special responsibilities really extend to ensuring that *ex hypothesi* independent third parties enter into a certain type of detailed sales arrangements about this particular ticket?

Because if Mr Moser is right --

THE PRESIDENT: I am not sure that's how the defendants put it. I don't want to get into the advocacy of it.

MR WARD: Of course.

THE PRESIDENT: What I am trying to see is whether, really, one can have an abstract question of law that does not depend on the factual findings on the causation influencing the way the question of law is decided and whether, really -- that's what's going through -- that's why I raised the question.

MR WARD: I completely appreciate the concern. Let's not forget that the primary case or the original case for the Class Representative was: that the Defendants are agents here anyway.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

- **MR WARD:** This is an afterthought, following observations by you, sir.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** It may be but it's now there.
- MR WARD: The point I am making is not just a sort of cheap shot about process it's, rather,
 that if they succeed in their agency point anyway, this will all fall away and that's going

1	to require a sort of factual examination of the relationship between the defendants and
2	the third parties.
3	It's, of course, possible that if you were to adopt our formulation, it's possible that in the end,
4	the Tribunal will say: well we just don't feel able to answer that question on the basis
5	of what we've heard but then it's not difficult, given we have a second trial ordered, to
6	say: well in those circumstances, we are going to reformulate these issues and we will
7	answer what we think we properly can on the evidence that's available to us. If you
8	accede to our approach, there's going to be, if trial two takes place, a trial on umbrella
9	effects in any event and one can be pragmatic and reformulate.
10	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
11	MR WARD: In a sense, the most important reason why this arises today is because of the
12	need that it apparently triggers to have expert evidence.
13	THE PRESIDENT: Well I think it's just generally important today we know what trial one is
14	about.
15	MR WARD: That's definitely a good idea.
16	THE PRESIDENT: That's the fundamental reason it arises today and we need to know what
17	everyone is going to work towards over the next ten months or so. So it has various
18	implications, disclosure and so on.
19	Yes, I think that is very helpful. Anything else you want to say?
20	MR WARD: Only to say if, in fact, an ingenious solution would require some more drafting by
21	lawyers, we will gladly take up the task.
22	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. Any other counsel for defendants? No need to repeat
23	what Mr Ward has said. Mr Scott? No. Mr Moser, would you like to respond to that.
24	We'll hear your response. We are passed about the time we'd take our break, so we
25	will hear your response. We'll then rise for 10 minutes.
26	MR MOSER: I can be quite brief.
27	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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Submissions by MR MOSER

one he settled on.

in due course.

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24 **MR MOSER:** Thank you.

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(11.44 am)

(A short break)

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, that's very helpful.

opposite arguments, two sides of the same coin.

participation of others.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. We'll take 10 minutes and return at five to 12.

MR MOSER: My learned friend Mr Ward hazards that there may be a different regression

analysis. He does not know, of course. It seems very unlikely but that's not for today

but he seeks to lay all that at our door and that's what I must push back against. We

are still seeking permission in principle at this stage. We're not yet at the stage of

producing draft expert reports or any content and so I reject the suggestion,

importantly, that this is, somehow, either too late or too early, I am not quite sure which

evidence is going to be that's going to be required and then we'll provide that evidence

trial. I won't labour those points by repetition. Mr Ward and I are simply making the

is an element here whereby their defence is making a more fundamental point around

the question of law in relation to agents. And I will say as a fallback argument that

I agree to that extent with Mr Ward, which is that if we don't have the full fat question

on third party umbrella in trial one, then my fallback is to have the legal question in trial

one, by whatever ingenious drafting Mr Ward and I can come up with, with the

We are trying, as you say, to work out exactly what trial one will be about and what the

I can only repeat the points I made about the desirability of having liability dealt with in the first

One thing that did emerge, perhaps usefully, from your exchange with Mr Ward, is that there

(11.57 am)

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Mr Moser, you are on your feet. Do you want to add something?

MR MOSER: No, I don't. I will sit down.

Ruling

THE PRESIDENT: We found those submissions very helpful. As so often with these choices in case management, there is no absolute right answer and it is a question of what we think works best in the circumstances and under the constraints of these proceedings. We are very conscious of the fact that the trial is due to start in mid-June which is not that far away and of the amount to be done between now and then and we have, in the end, come to the view that the expert analysis of causation would be potentially problematic to be completed in time and accommodated within trial one and that, accordingly, the factual or empirical causation as regards tickets sold by third parties should be left to trial two.

But having listened to Mr Ward speaking for all the defendants and to Mr Moser, we now agree that it does make sense to have the legal question in trial one, which is outlined in the draft issue 12(d), the defendants' version, that is before the Tribunal. It is not for us to redraft in the course of the hearing and it may not need any extensive redrafting. It clearly goes forward on the assumption that the defendants' conduct in relation to boundary fares caused the third-party sellers' conduct in relation to their sale of boundary fares. Are the defendants liable as a matter of law? I suggest it is just a matter of law, not competition law, for the relevant third-party's conduct and that it will be valuable to have that matter resolved. That will not require, clearly, an economist, so there need not be economic expert evidence in trial one because as we understand it, there is no suggestion that it will be needed on any of the other issues in trial one and depending on how that question is answered, if it is answered in the way the defendants urge, then of course, the causation aspect of that drops out of trial two. If it is answered in the way the Class Representative urges, then that will have

resolved one issue that might block any discussions, so that it is certainly worth getting it out of the way, as we understand all parties are urging us to do. So that is our decision with regard to that issue.

I think then we move on in our agenda because that completes the list of issues. It might be sensible to look at the survey evidence question before disclosure. We do think, and quite firmly, that the survey should proceed and should not wait for the outcome of trial one. That is what the Class Representative wants. Clearly the Class Representative is at risk of costs. These do not involve costs of any significance from the defendants and if the Class Representative fails in trial one, those costs will have been thrown away and he has to bear them in any event. But we think it should proceed.

As we understand it, draft questions have been circulated for comment. There is going to be a pilot survey. We think it is important that the results of the pilot are disclosed and that, based on the results of the pilot, the defendants should have the opportunity to comment, if they wish, on what amendments should be made to the questions, as a result of the outcome of the pilot.

THE PRESIDENT: As regards the timing of the survey, I don't know where we are, Mr Moser.

There's a question of you getting permissions and you have most of them, I think, but --

MR MOSER: We have.

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know if that has been resolved, has it?

MR MOSER: Almost everything in relation to permissions and so on has been resolved. In fact, the survey has been a very happy story of agreement, subject to two points. The first point is the point that you've just mentioned. I won't labour it now because you've been very clear, if I may say so, as indeed you were on the last occasion, in the transcript, that the survey must proceed swiftly.

As I recall, on the last occasion in July the defendants also were keen to press on, in the sense that I remember, in an echo of some of what we've heard today, I was being told: why

1	haven't you given us a draft survey? Where is it? It should have been before today,
2	etcetera, etcetera. You may recall.
3	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, anyway.
4	MR MOSER: I suggested August and they said no later than 31 July, so by 31 July we did
5	produce what is behind tab 24 in the correspondence bundle B
6	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
7	MR MOSER: the letter of the 31st, with all of our questions and details in relation to timing
8	and so on. The timings that were suggested have slipped slightly because now we
9	are in October. The timings were at page 193, at paragraph 39 of that letter.
10	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
11	MR MOSER: However, we've proposed further timings in our skeleton argument and that is
12	at paragraphs 42 to 47. It sets out where we are in our skeleton. Progress has been
13	made. The defendants have kindly provided their consent in principle to Yonder
14	accessing their stations, subject to adherence to certain conditions which I'll come back
15	to in a moment. We've also written to SE Trains, Southeast Trains, who have owned
16	and operated Southeastern since October 2021. They are considering our request.
17	They wrote a further letter today. That letter is not yet in the bundle. In the letter they
18	wrote today, they said:
19	"While we think about this, we are not sure that the CAT has in fact ordered that a survey take
20	place."
21	So whatever the outcome of today is, as a matter of drafting, it would be my particular request
22	that it's clear in the directions issued today that the CAT directs that such a survey
23	shall take place.
24	THE PRESIDENT: We would normally give permission for survey evidence to be introduced.
25	If you didn't want to do so or nobody wanted to, we wouldn't normally direct it as such,
26	so it would be a slightly unusual order.

1 MR MOSER: It would be slightly unusual but it seems to be one that would assist Southeast Trains in giving their permission. So perhaps slightly unusually, I ask for that slightly 2 unusual formulation. We are definitely doing it. 3 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, well they have to grant you entry to the stations and I mean --4 5 MR MOSER: Yes. 6 **THE PRESIDENT:** -- we can't order that they give permission without hearing them, if they 7 are minded to say: we are not going to allow you to do this on our property. MR MOSER: They haven't given such an indication. 8 9 **THE PRESIDENT:** Can you show me their letter? MR MOSER: Yes, which I had this morning and has now disappeared. Apparently it's been 10 put in the back of the correspondence bundle. I am grateful. 11 So at the very end of the correspondence bundle should be tab 87 which is empty. 12 **THE PRESIDENT:** It is indeed. 13 MR MOSER: Yes. 14 **THE PRESIDENT:** No, we've got a letter from Addleshaw Goddard. 15 **MR MOSER:** Yes, I have found my copy. 16 17 **THE PRESIDENT:** "We note" -- yes, that's the letter. **MR MOSER:** That is the letter: 18 "We write further to your letters ... Having considered the order, we note the Tribunal has not 19 ordered that a survey be carried out ...(Reading to the words)... your client provides 20 21 the defendants with the proposed specification." THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I see "has been ordered", yes. 22 23 MR MOSER: "We note there's a further case management conference listed for today. It's not clear to us whether your client's survey proposal is due to be considered. We 24 would be grateful for further clarification, if and when the proposed survey has been 25

survey with our client and taking instructions."

ordered by the Tribunal. In the interim, we are considering the further details of the

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1	Now they don't say that's a condition but it does appear that it would help the process, if I may
2	put it that way, if the Tribunal indicated that this is something it wished to happen.
3	THE PRESIDENT: If we were to grant your application that a survey be carried out, would
4	that be an order to that effect?
5	MR MOSER: That would, in my view, suffice.
6	THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I mean we can't make an order that you have permission to go on
7	their station.
8	MR MOSER: No, you can't and that's not what they seek.
9	THE PRESIDENT: I don't think they are suggesting that.
10	MR MOSER: No.
11	THE PRESIDENT: No. So that means that that block should be not block but that hurdle
12	is overcome.
13	MR MOSER: Yes, that seems a low hurdle and, happily, the defendants, who are in
14	occupation are broadly content.
15	So forgive me for that segue but returning to paragraph 46 of our skeleton argument, the
16	timings I promised are set out at 46: "We plan to conduct the survey over three one-
17	week periods between October 2023 and January 2024. Ahead of that, we will conduct
18	a one-week pilot."
19	And we've heard what you've said about informing the other side about that and that, I am
20	sure, will not be a problem.
21	THE PRESIDENT: But my concern is I don't know how the pilot from this, how long the pilot
22	will take. Is it a one week
23	MR MOSER: One week.
24	THE PRESIDENT: Then they analyse the results and then they disclose it to the defendants
25	and the defendants can come back with comments. So it may be that you slip a month
26	or a week, a couple of weeks.

1 But I mean it doesn't specify -- I see it's three one-week periods between October and January. It doesn't say "starting in October". So it can be that -- the one week can be 2 in November. 3 MR MOSER: Yes. 4 5 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. So that's all right. 6 **MR MOSER:** I will just take instructions. Someone is trying to get my attention. 7 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sure. I mean the important thing is that you adhere to the Whitford Guidelines on surveys, in terms of what has to be disclosed and that provides the 8 9 defendants with the protection that the courts have sort of developed with regard to 10 survey evidence. MR MOSER: Yes. Well I will come to that in a moment. It's largely unproblematic, subject to 11 two aspects I will address. I am told that what we can do in relation to your suggestion 12 of sharing is that we share the outcome of any changes wrought by the pilot with the 13 other side before we proceed. We weren't proposing to, if that were suggested, have 14 the defendants somehow part of the discussion of the pilot and the necessary revisions 15 because that's something that Yonder are planning to do internally. 16 17 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. What I am saying is you disclose the result of the pilot. MR MOSER: Yes. 18 THE PRESIDENT: That's what you have to do and it's in your interests to -- if they have 19 comments, not that they design it together, but that you give them the opportunity to 20 21 comment because then if they wish subsequently to criticise the survey, it may assist 22 you or them if that happens at trial. MR MOSER: Yes. Well in fairness, which is probably not the right word, they have already 23

advertised they object to the survey in a number of ways --

24

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THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

1 MR MOSER: -- and reserved their position generally, so they are welcome, of course, to comment, as long as we are not obliged at that stage to engage and somehow give 2 them a role in reshaping the survey. 3 THE PRESIDENT: No, it's your survey. 4 5 MR MOSER: Yes. **THE PRESIDENT:** They can conduct their own survey if they want to. 6 7 MR MOSER: Exactly. **THE PRESIDENT:** But it's sensible to give them an opportunity to submit any comments and 8 9 you take them into account as you think appropriate. **MR MOSER:** Now we are there. 10 THE PRESIDENT: They should have that opportunity and to do that, they need to see the 11 result of the pilot. 12 MR MOSER: Of the outcome, yes, any changes to --13 **THE PRESIDENT:** Not just changes to the question but the result of the pilot. 14 MR MOSER: Yes. 15 THE PRESIDENT: As I say, I think if you follow the Whitford guidelines, that will really give 16 17 you a template of what has to be provided. MR MOSER: Yes. So the nature of the carrying out of the survey is there has been a letter 18 which is from Freshfields, at tab 83 of the correspondence bundle. That's bundle B, at 19 20 page 729. 21 **THE PRESIDENT**: Tab? 22 MR MOSER: Tab 83. **THE PRESIDENT:** 83, thank you. 23 MR MOSER: This letter came in after hours on Friday. I make no criticism, I just comment 24 on that for now. They essentially agree to the carrying out of the pilot and the survey. 25

There are access request conditions on page 730, however, and at six:

"As detailed in our letter of 1 September, the GTR defendants are principally content to grant the survey team, consisting of Yonder and Critical Research, access to GTR stations, pursuant to the access request. Further to the information enclosed within your letter, GTR requests confirmation that the CR survey team will comply with the following additional conditions."

Then they've given us five additional conditions. We have checked with Yonder and Yonder have confirmed that that is all fine and the team are happy to follow those conditions.

So that's page 730 which is, happily, no problem.

If we turn the page, however, to page 731, there is one potential problem and one strict "No",

I'm afraid, and that is -- if we read on in paragraph 8:

"The defendants reserve their right to instruct their own survey expert to shadow Yonder and Critical Research while they conduct surveys as part of survey proposal."

Now while as, sir, you've just mentioned, they are free to conduct their own survey, we've consulted with Yonder -- and I am sorry, because this has come so late, there's not a further letter but it can all be made good if necessary -- about the proposal at 8 and around shadowing, I am afraid it's a "No". I am told that first, having an additional person standing around next to the interviewer while they try to find respondents, will make it a lot more challenging and will likely negatively impact response rates, thus it will create a more off-putting scenario and it's not something Yonder have done before or would wish to do.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR MOSER: And there is the extra factor that having someone standing over the shoulder of the interviewer who is from the train company is likely to make the respondents feel uncomfortable, as the observer will have to be introduced and we are concerned that this will distract from the survey. If someone from Thameslink is there, say, they may decide they want to use this moment to complain about strikes or ticket prices or whatever it is.

1	In-person interviews always work best when there's a neutral person interviewing and that's
2	it.
3	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
4	MR MOSER: So I'm afraid it's a polite "No" to 8. It is then suggested at 12 on page 731 that:
5	"The LSER [and this is the second sentence] and GTR defendants consider it to be unjust and
6	inappropriate for the CR to submit evidence from"
7	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, well I saw that in the skeleton. So we'll hear from counsel on that.
8	You need not address that at the moment.
9	MR MOSER: I need not. Well I am grateful.
LO	So leaving that aside, we are broadly fine to go ahead. The last wrinkle is perhaps getting
l1	Messrs Addleshaw Goddard's clients also to agree but we hope that is going to happen
12	in early course and they do promise to revert once they've received a response to their
13	query which we hope to be able to answer today.
L4	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
L5	MR MOSER: Thank you.
L6	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Right, who is going to speak to Mr Harris, yes.
L7	
18	Submissions by MR HARRIS
19	MR HARRIS: Sir, there is a handful of points, the first two are extremely short. The first one is
20	we don't object to them carrying on with the survey. You've ordered it, they take the
21	costs risk, that's clear, so we move on.
22	Second point. Obviously, I don't act any longer for Southeast Trains, so we stay neutral as
23	regards that part of the interchange with Mr Moser concerning the form of the order, if
24	that's what Addleshaw need on behalf of their client, not my client.
25	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

1	MR HARRIS: The third point is, I think we are ad idem about this, is that the
2	Class Representative is providing us with a draft survey, providing us with the results
3	of the pilot and providing us with an opportunity, if we so wish, to comment.
4	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
5	MR HARRIS: I make it clear now, just for the record because this is a candid discussion on
6	this topic, we don't want to comment, we will wish to criticise. We say the survey is not
7	capable of providing probative evidence at all and it's their survey.
8	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
9	MR HARRIS: So I just don't want there to be any surprises to anybody if we criticise later and
10	we say: it's your survey and you've messed it up. I recognise, of course, that it may
11	be said against me: well we've provided you with an opportunity to comment and you
12	decided not to do it.
13	THE PRESIDENT: Well the expectation is that if you say: well this question is unfortunately
14	worded, it should have been worded this way, you should do that now and not at trial.
15	MR HARRIS: I hear you, sir.
16	THE PRESIDENT: You are not ordered to do that.
17	MR HARRIS: Yes.
18	THE PRESIDENT: But it will reflect on you if you criticise the way questions are formulated
19	at trial, when you've had an opportunity to do that.
20	MR HARRIS: I understand that, sir. I understand that entirely but, nevertheless, that's our
21	position. As you know, right from day 1, we've taken the stance, all the defendants,
22	that these surveys are not fit for purpose.
23	THE PRESIDENT: No.
24	MR HARRIS: If anything, we take that view even more stridently now we've seen the draft
25	but there we go, I am not sure we need to say much more about that.
26	THE PRESIDENT: No.

1	MR HARRIS: The third point is that objection is now taken, and I had not appreciated there
2	would be any objection to this, to what's called in our letter that was read out, tab 83,
3	to a shadow and it's said to be a firm no and then Mr Moser gave what seemed to be
4	some expert evidence from the bar and he said:
5	"In-person interviews always work best when it's neutral."
6	That's what I jotted down.
7	Well we don't accept that as a criticism. Indeed, I have in front of me the current guidance
8	from the CMA. Mr Armitage will give me the reference to the document in a moment
9	so that it can be read into the record but it contains the following paragraph:
10	"It is also good practice for the agency project executives [they are the people carrying out the
11	survey] to continue to monitor a proportion of interviews. Monitoring of interviewer
12	performance in the field for face-to-face surveys is time-consuming."
13	Then it explains why:
14	"But the CMA's experience is that it plays an important role in ensuring high standards of
15	interviewing are maintained."
16	THE PRESIDENT: It's a bit difficult for us to take in a document, we've got a lot of paper,
17	which is not before us. I mean if you want to rely on something, I think we need to see
18	it.
19	MR HARRIS: Well I take that point, sir, but I hadn't appreciated we'd never had a letter
20	saying: no, absolutely not, we object to this. All we've done is we've said we reserve
21	our right to instruct. But what Mr Moser appears now to be saying, as I understood his
22	submission, is that you should direct today this is essentially an application for
23	a direction by him that we don't have permission to do this. All we've done is reserve
24	our right.
25	THE PRESIDENT: It's not unusual for surveys, when adduced in evidence, that the court

allows that sort of thing.

1 MR HARRIS: Sir, that's not our understanding at all. I am not in a position to give expert evidence from the bench either. 2 THE PRESIDENT: No, I am thinking -- as you know, there's a lot of authority now from the 3 courts on what is required and the obligations when conducting survey evidence. 4 5 MR HARRIS: Yes, but my understanding is that this is an orthodox practice, to have a shadow and it leads to a more robust survey that can't then be criticised. It's actually in the 6 7 CR's interest and this is -- the people -- without giving away anything that's privileged, we have survey consultants, as you would expect at this stage -- whether or not we do 8 9 a survey, I can't say -- and they have done this. What's more, the CMA, in this document, talks about it being -- what was the phrase? 10 **THE PRESIDENT:** Can we have the document produced to us, please. 11 MR HARRIS: Yes. 12 **THE PRESIDENT:** I said to you it's not very satisfactory to have a sentence from a document 13 read out. We don't know the context and we haven't got the document. Can it be 14 provided by 2 o'clock? 15 **MR HARRIS:** Absolutely. It's called: 16 17 "Good practice in the design and presentation of customer survey evidence in merger cases. updated 23 May 2018." 18 A CMA official document. So I will definitely do that. It may be we have to reserve any 19 20 directions --THE PRESIDENT: It's not in the Purple Book, is it? 21 MR HARRIS: We can find out. I don't know off the top of my head. One way or another, we'll 22 23 get copies of the document. THE PRESIDENT: We'll park 8, shall we? 24 25 MR HARRIS: Yes. So that's the fourth issue. 26 Then the fifth issue is the one to which we refer in paragraph 12, page 731, about the naming of the survey respondents. This gives rise, in my respectful submission, to a novel 27

1	issue in the context of collective proceedings and it's a fairness issue, as I characterise
2	it. It's really this. The CR does not propose to call any class members or adduce any
3	factual evidence about what's going on in the class.
4	THE PRESIDENT: Can I just be clear, Mr Moser, the survey is as I understand it, you are
5	not proposing to ask people to give their name and address; is that right?
6	MR MOSER: As I understand it, names and addresses are collected but never passed on to
7	either us or certainly third parties.
8	THE PRESIDENT: They are collected, are they? They do ask them for names and addresses
9	or they don't?
10	MR MOSER: I believe so, yes. Because what they do produce and what is routinely given is
11	data, suitably anonymised data, which allows the other side to test the robustness of
12	the survey. That is something we can provide them with.
13	THE PRESIDENT: The other thing is, are you going to use the survey for what is sometimes
14	termed in some of the many cases on survey evidence, witness collection exercise,
15	are you going to seek to identify respondents to the survey you want to call as
16	witnesses?
17	MR MOSER: Absolutely not.
18	THE PRESIDENT: No, so there's no witness collection exercise?
19	MR MOSER: No. We made that clear at the certification stage and this case was certified on
20	that basis and the Court of Appeal, paragraph 62 of the Court of Appeal's judgment,
21	approved of that. In fact, they discouraged that may not be a strong enough
22	word use of selective witness statements.
23	THE PRESIDENT: No. I appreciate that but I just want to know what your plan is.
24	MR MOSER: Yes.
25	THE PRESIDENT: No, that answers the questions, yes.
26	MR HARRIS: That's an important development because we'd hitherto understood the names
27	and addresses were simply not going to be collected but for the record, Mr Moser has

1 said that the name and address, as I understood him, of each survey respondent, will in fact be collected, so there will be that data. 2 **THE PRESIDENT:** But not passed to his client or their solicitors; yes? 3 MR HARRIS: Well that, with respect, can be a battle for another day. 4 5 THE PRESIDENT: That was what I was told. That's the basis on which the respondents asked for it, that it will not be passed on. 6 7 MR HARRIS: If that's what he meant, then that does give rise to a problem which I am about to elucidate. The issue that arises -- there are really two things. One is rather more 8 9 limited than the other. The slightly more limited one is my understanding and my instructions are that it's perfectly standard survey practice that at least some names 10 and addresses are collected and that there can then be what's sometimes called an 11 audit or a verification process, so that these people can then be contacted to ascertain 12 whether, for instance, they properly understood the questions, they were giving the 13 answers to what they properly understood. 14 That's part of verifying and robustly auditing the survey. So that's the more limited point. So 15 we say this is orthodox in any event and that's certainly what we've been told by our 16 17 survey consultants. MR MOSER: Can I just interrupt, with respect --18 **THE PRESIDENT:** No, listen to Mr Harris. You'll get your chance. You are giving evidence. 19 We don't have any evidence of this. You say that's what you are being told by experts. 20 21 MR HARRIS: Yes, and I accept that's as far as it goes but this is what I am told is orthodox and standard practice. That's the more limited point. 22 23 The more expansive point is, we say, unprecedented and it requires some serious thought by 24 this Tribunal because it gives rise to an issue of fairness in the conduct of the trial. It is this. That given that my learned friend's team does not -- in particular, given that my 25 26 learned friend's team does not propose to call any members of the class and adduce any factual evidence and he, on behalf of his client, is going to rely upon nothing but

the survey, we say that we might need to contact some of those survey respondents and that's for two reasons.

The first is it seems highly likely to us that some of these respondents to the survey are themselves going to be class members. So that will be, if you like, by the back door, Mr Moser's client adducing evidence from class members who have a vested interest in the outcome of the answers to the survey, they stand to gain financially, and then that evidence being put forward, albeit he says on an anonymised basis, in circumstances where we are simply disabled, unless the names and addresses are collected, from taking any step we may be advised to take by reference to that evidence.

So let me give you a for-instance. I am not saying for a moment this would definitely happen but let's say we say that the survey is so confused and confusing or was conducted in such a manner that the outcomes cannot be trusted. They are unreliable.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR HARRIS: And I would then want, on behalf of my client, or the team behind me would want to contact that respondent to say: actually, now you are not in a rush, for example, on a train platform and now you've got a better appreciation of what the context is, did you really understand? Or: what did you really mean? Or actually, conceivably, not giving away any privilege: now you think about it more and you really think about what the answers are and you really think about the overlap, which is the point of the survey, what's your true evidence? We are disabled from doing that, notwithstanding that's the only evidence that's put forward against us.

It gets worse if you think about these people being class members. They would be, in fact, class members being put forward by my learned friend but in circumstances where I can never, on behalf of my client, get any access, never even having the hope of getting any access to them.

We say that that is not fair. The way to resolve it is to collect the names and addresses so that if so advised, we can, if need be, approach them or perhaps communicate with them. I appreciate if and insofar as they are class members, that would likely have to be done with the permission of the Tribunal and I accept that as a burden but some of these people are likely not to be class members, so in other words, they are simply potential witnesses.

So to put it this way, there will be some respondents who are potential witnesses who are being asked, essentially, to give their evidence, albeit in a confined survey format, to the Tribunal but then nobody knows who they are. But I want to know who they are because I might want to contact them. There's no property in a witness.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr Harris, before you go on about this, there's now a lot of authorities on survey evidence and the requirements for litigation. Where, in any of the authorities, is there any such requirement to disclose the identities of participants?

MR HARRIS: Sir, there's no authority in this context of a CPO where this problem arises.

THE PRESIDENT: Not in collective proceedings but they are in cases where the evidence is relied on to prove a major part of the claimant's case and the courts, as you know, have been over this. It's fairly strict restrictions now on what's required and the points you make arise in all those cases: ah, they might have answered in a rush; oh, they might want to think about it more carefully; oh, they are effectively witnesses. It's never been a requirement in all the strict requirements laid down, now approved by the Court of Appeal and *Interflora*.

- So what is the basis of this as a matter of --
- 23 MR HARRIS: The basis --

- 24 | THE PRESIDENT: -- (inaudible due to overspeaking) law --
- 25 MR HARRIS: The basis --
 - **THE PRESIDENT:** -- when, as I say, the courts have a lot of experience. I've more than a decade as a Chancery judge and we've not had that.

1	The basis of this is this a distinct and
2	novel and unprecedented environment in which my learned friend proposes to call no
3	evidence from class members who can be identified and yet proposes to introduce
4	evidence from class members who have a vested interest in the outcome and how
5	they've answered the survey and that, we say, gives rise to an unfairness.
6	THE PRESIDENT: That's exactly what happens in the passing off and trademark context.
7	They don't call evidence from individual consumers.
8	MR HARRIS: They don't. They don't, that's their prerogative. I am not suggesting they have
9	to do it.
10	THE PRESIDENT: No, but they say exactly the same point arises and it's never been
11	a requirement you have to disclose and that's before the second big problem which is
12	GDPR.
13	MR HARRIS: Well.
14	THE PRESIDENT: You know they cannot pass on the information without express consent.
15	Every individual would have to be told: do you agree to your name being passed, and
16	address, to the Tribunal? Do you agree, if the Tribunal agrees to it being provided to
17	the train companies? Otherwise it would be unlawful.
18	MR HARRIS: But, sir, on the second point, if that's the corollary, so be it.
19	THE PRESIDENT: That would effectively end the prospect of a realistic survey.
20	MR HARRIS: Sir, what has to be weighed up against that is the fact we then face an
21	unfairness in the conduct of the trial.
22	THE PRESIDENT: Why is it more unfair than, as I say, the confusion allegation in passing off
23	and trademark?
24	MR HARRIS: Well I beg your the unfairness is that this is a novel and unprecedented
25	context in which the other side is trying to prove a case that you might have thought
26	would require actual evidence from actual class members who have this vested
27	interest in the outcome and he does, in fact, obtain that, what he says is probative

evidence going to that very issue, in circumstances where then my clients are disabled forever from seeking to ascertain whether that is being done on a fair basis by contacting these people.

THE PRESIDENT: But you can do your own survey.

MR HARRIS: We can do our own survey but that's not the point. One of things we anticipate, we've been clear about this all along, is that, come the trial, we'll be saying: this survey is not fit for purpose and it would be very important in that regard if it transpired that having contacted either a witness or a class member who was a respondent to the survey, that that person says: ah, now it's been explained to me what the context is, now I'm not in a rush on a train platform, actually that's not at all the true position. That would be fatal to the survey and --

- **THE PRESIDENT:** We've got the point.
- **MR HARRIS:** -- (inaudible due to overspeaking) my defence.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. What else?

- **MR HARRIS:** No, sir, those are the points on that issue.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. Mr Ward.
 - MR WARD: Sir, I only wanted to say, insofar as the Tribunal orders or Mr Moser consents to the grant of any conditions, in terms of the way the survey is conducted, we'd like that, of course, to extend to my client as well and their premises. A letter was alluded to that was written by Freshfields on behalf of LSER and GTR and we welcome Mr Moser accepting a large number of the things that were requested would happen.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, in particular, I am not sure I've --
- **MR WARD:** The letter was at tab 83, bundle B.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** I mean the point at paragraph 7.
- **MR WARD:** Yes, those points Mr Moser was happy to consent to.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.
- 27 MR WARD: We'd welcome the same treatment. It probably goes without saying --

1	THE PRESIDENT: I don't know if we need it, do we, in an order, if it's been agreed?
2	MR HARRIS: No, we welcome that. If anything further
3	THE PRESIDENT: We'll assume we'll ask Mr Moser to confirm that applies to all the
4	defendants.
5	MR WARD: Yes.
6	THE PRESIDENT: I understand that.
7	MR HARRIS: Sir, can I just be clear, I do ask for a direction that the names and addresses of
8	the survey respondents be recorded. I appreciate you may not be with me on that but
9	that's what I
10	THE PRESIDENT: I understand that. (Pause)
11	
12	Ruling
13	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, we think the appropriate order that you if we make an order that
14	you may carry out a survey by your independent survey consultants, provided that the
15	conditions set out in paragraph 7 of the letter from Freshfields of 22 September are
16	complied with, I think that takes account of the defendants' point on that.
17	As regards the shadowing question, we will put that back until we have seen the document
18	and you have seen the document and had a chance to address it after lunch.
19	So far as names and addresses are concerned, we will not order that they be provided, on
20	your undertaking that they are not provided to your solicitors or client either, but they
21	are retained by the survey consultants.
22	
23	Ruling
24	THE PRESIDENT: We think there are two fundamental objections to what is being proposed.
25	First, there is now, as everyone knows, an established body of authority setting down
26	the requirements for survey evidence in courts, and the provision of names and
27	addresses, so that the party against whom the survey evidence is to be adduced can

contact individuals, has never been part of those requirements. The points made by Mr Harris, that it may be that when individuals are contacted and given more time to consider their answers, they might answer differently, would apply, it seems to us, just as much in a passing off or trademark case, where the evidence of confusion brought by the claimant is through survey evidence and it has never been found that this is required as a matter of fairness. Of course, the defendants can criticise the methodology or the way the survey is carried out and we would expect that someone from Yonder will be able to be called to give evidence about the way the survey was conducted at trial and to be cross-examined.

Secondly, and indeed, since some of those decided cases, including the well-known *Raffles* case, where the Whitford guidelines were set out, we have GDPR, that would require consent by each individual to their identification details being passed on to each person or each body to which it is passed on and as a matter of practical reality, we know that people are very concerned, once they are told that their personal details are being passed to a number of third parties and we think that would, effectively, make the proper conduct of the survey impossible.

We note further that the survey questions do not ask about whether the individual would have bought a boundary fare if it had been more available and that kind of subjective questioning. The questions, as we understand it, are seeking to establish the extent of what has been described as the overlap and the size of the effective class and not more direct purchasing decisions like that.

So for all those reasons, we refuse the application that the Class Representative must obtain and pass on names and addresses.

MR MOSER: Yonder are positively precluded from providing them to us by their code of conduct.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, and again, GDPR would prevent them unless they got permission.

MR MOSER: Yes.

3 MR MOSER: Can I just -- I tried to rise earlier --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR MOSER: -- to clarify if what I said led to a misunderstanding. They can and do collect contact details.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR MOSER: They don't generally do that for every person they stop and the purpose of the collection is to check the quality of data. So some people are contacted, asked two or three questions from the survey they completed to make sure it matches and then there's an aggregated and anonymised dataset setting out the robustness of the survey.

If it had been understood they collect the names and addresses of every person they ask as a matter of routine, then that would be going too far. They can collect people's contact details. In any event, they cannot share them. So whether they are collected or not, we're not going to see them, they're not going to see them and, of course, as you say, it would wreck the survey because you'd have to share -- you've already made your ruling but in a sense to -- further to agree, respectfully, you would have to share not only the fact that you would be passing it on but you would have to share the purpose. And that would be: oh, we are going to pass it on to some legal representatives of the train companies, who will then contact you potentially --

THE PRESIDENT: You don't have to address us on this.

MR MOSER: No, thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: I see documents being passed around, so we will look at this over the lunch adjournment.

MR MOSER: Yes, I hope to have a copy as well.

THE PRESIDENT: We've got to deal with disclosure.

2 THE PRESIDENT: Then we've got to consider the timetable and more particularly, the question of industry expert evidence. 3 MR MOSER: Yes. 4 5 THE PRESIDENT: I think those are the matters that remain. Can you just tell us -- it might 6 be sensible if we rose and took our lunch break slightly earlier -- on disclosure, has 7 there been, as sometimes happens, some movement or are we left where we were 8 when the skeleton arguments were filed? 9 MR MOSER: There has been a modicum of movement, I think. Possibly not since skeleton 10 arguments, no. **THE PRESIDENT:** Right. So we know what is -- well, perhaps we should make a start, on 11 reflection, on disclosure. 12 MR MOSER: On disclosure. 13 THE PRESIDENT: We've got the section 1(a) and section 1(b) --14 MR MOSER: Yes. 15 THE PRESIDENT: -- of the disclosure review, which is at --16 17 MR MOSER: Tab 34 of bundle A, page 762. This document is largely agreed. THE PRESIDENT: Yes, and again, may I formally say that we are grateful for the work that 18 has gone into agreeing this and we don't underestimate the amount of work that 19 probably went on for that purpose. 20 21 Just one moment. So I think -- am I right that the in section 1(a), the first point is at page 5 within the document, page 766 of the bundle; is that right? 22 23 **MR MOSER:** That's right. 24 THE PRESIDENT: It's --25 MR MOSER: So that --THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 26

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MR MOSER: Yes.

1	MR MOSER: is the first issue where the document indicates that there is a disagreement
2	and having said largely unchanged since the skeleton arguments, we have in fact now
3	agreed to the defendants' proposed wording on this issue. So the insertion of the
4	general approach to fares and that is agreed because we say it's proportionate on this
5	one and that's maybe it's actually in our skeleton already. I am told it's at
6	paragraph 20 of our skeleton argument. That is because for marketing and promotion
7	for every fare, we accept that would be a lot of documents and so
8	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
9	MR MOSER: to be reasonable, we agree.
10	That is because we say it wouldn't be proportionate.
11	THE PRESIDENT: I am slightly puzzled by the second "generally", the "general approach to
12	fares generally". One would have thought it's the general approach to fares, isn't it?
13	MR MOSER: It's trying to make the difference between generally and in particular.
14	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I see.
15	MR MOSER: One might say each defendant generally: in relation to the general approach to
16	fares and in particular: in relation to boundary fares. But I think we all understand
17	where we are on that.
18	THE PRESIDENT: I see. Well, if you've agreed that wording and you understand it, we won't
19	interfere with it. Yes.
20	MR MOSER: It's important to note that why we've agreed here, the point on proportionality
21	I mention, is because it's relevant to the next point which is our position on issue 4
22	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
23	MR MOSER: at page 767. It may look exactly the same and you may say to me: well, why
24	haven't you agreed that one, "general approach to the retailing of fares generally".

THE PRESIDENT: This is about training, isn't it?

1	IN MOSER: It's about training. The detendants say that training and guidance in relation to
2	fares generally is not a pleaded issue. They also say it would be disproportionate. We
3	say they are wrong on both counts.
4	First, the approach to training is pleaded. I don't think we need turn it up but it's at
5	paragraph 80, for instance, of the claim form we've been looking at in tab 6 at page 26
6	of the core bundle. We plead the defendants' conduct in the counterfactual, including
7	steps the defendants could have taken to remedy the abuse could have included, for
8	example, better staff training.
9	So we've pleaded this. In order to articulate what that better staff training would involve, we
10	need to understand the steps the defendants took in terms of training and guidance in
11	relation to other fare types, where, as far as we know, there was no abuse, so we can
12	compare.
13	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I see. But there are quite a lot of other types of fares, aren't there?
14	MR MOSER: There are, but we think it's unlikely that the training and guidance would vary
15	from fare to fare, or at least very greatly. On that basis, we think the material they hold
16	on training and guidance ought to be relatively limited.
17	THE PRESIDENT: Remind me, what is the claim period?
18	MR MOSER: Oh, someone will remind me. I don't want to get it wrong.
19	MR WARD: I think the claims begin with the class action in October 2015, not against my
20	client, but are acceded to the franchise in 2017.
21	MR MOSER: But it ends at different times for different defendants.
22	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, but I just want a sense of how many years it is.
23	MR MOSER: I suppose it's a maximum of 8 years but it will be less for most.
24	THE PRESIDENT: There will be different fares introduced at different times. They might have
25	some promotional some are holiday child fares, and the point they make, as
26	I understand it, is that they'd then have to give disclosure of the actual training given

1 for each of those various fares that they came in and that could be a large volume of 2 material. MR MOSER: It could be. We would have thought it would be relatively limited. Of course 3 that sort of material is going to be a useful comparator because we'll say: well, look 4 5 what you did for the child fares, why didn't you do it for the boundary fares, that's the 6 point. 7 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. MR MOSER: I think it's my learned friend Mr Ward's skeleton where they say: well, look in 8 9 principle they've accepted Model C. But you see the fact that we've accepted Model C 10 we say mitigates their concerns that the request is disproportionate because they will only have to give disclosure that responds to these specific document requests, so it 11 shouldn't be that onerous. 12 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 13 MR MOSER: I am reminded the claim period is set out for each claim in the list of issues. So 14 that is helpful. 15 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 16 17 MR MOSER: There is a definitions section --THE PRESIDENT: Yes. No, I see it. 18 MR MOSER: Page 687. 19 THE PRESIDENT: No, I've got it. Yes, thank you. 20 21 MR MOSER: So 2 years, 6 years, 8 years. THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 22 23 **MR MOSER:** So that's what I say about that.

There is a related dispute in section 1(b). It might be useful just to turn it up, sort of keeping

requests in relation to issue 4, (a) to (c) on that page. Over the page, 776, is (d).

this one in mind, and just looking at page 775, issue 4. There are four -- sorry, five

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Now (a) to (d) are agreed in principle. It's request 3(e), page 776, which is not agreed. It's the same point, "the general approach to". As with the approach to the wording of the issue, they propose to include "the general approach to" and, for the reasons I have explained, I make all the same submissions in relation to this as I make in 1(a).

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Well, that tracks the wording.

MR MOSER: Do you simply want me to plough on through -
THE PRESIDENT: No, I think it's sensible to deal with these item by item and to hear from

the defendants and then -- that tends to work best.

Mr Ward.

MR WARD: Yes, that pleasure and privilege falls to me on behalf of the defendants. If I may just take a couple of minutes to try and put these disputes into context. As you have observed already, sir, the defendants have actually consented to very extensive disclosure in this case, as can be seen from parts 1(a) and 1(b) and the very narrow issues that are in dispute.

It's also right though that the burden of disclosure is entirely asymmetric. So the costs and the time that this will take are of course very substantial but principally for the defendants. The Class Representative doesn't have a direct concern about that because he says he has ATE insurance against those costs. But then of course the Class Representative is going to spend large sums of money reviewing the disclosure that is given. I have already mentioned this morning, but can't help myself mention again, that by March 2021 they'd already spent £2 million on certification alone.

The claim is very wide and diffuse.

THE PRESIDENT: They did have to go to the Court of Appeal as well, didn't they?

MR WARD: Well, he did, but it's an awful lot of money, sir, and a lot more money is going to be spent and disclosure is of course a very expensive stage. So the remaining objections, which are few and narrow, are based on a combination of proportionality and relevance. But, as you'll have seen, there are no disputed categories outright

where the defendant has just dug in and said: we won't provide anything there. The

- **THE PRESIDENT:** The claim form, yes.
- **MR WARD:** Tab 6, page 26.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

- **MR WARD:** If you have it, you'll see it's amended because we complained about lack of specificity of the counterfactual and this is what we got back.
 - "Boundary fares would be available for purchase through all sales channels, offered both to enquiring customers and easy to locate and clearly labelled. There would be consumer facing information. They could have had better staff training, amended procedures, increased customer facing information", about boundary fares, not about off-peak returns or first class one-way tickets.
 - So of course if one was going to take the ultimate scorched earth approach to this case one could carry out an intricate analysis over time of different approaches to the training for different ticket types. But in my respectful submission that's hopelessly disproportionate. Mr Moser can obtain the material about the fare category that his claim is concerned with. He can look at it and see if he has any criticisms of it. But it's not reasonably necessary to disgorge a large volume of material, or potentially large volume, about all manner of other fares over time, as you say, sir, that may well have changed over the eight-year period that we are talking about.
 - So in our respectful submission the answer to this is Mr Moser was right to concede it under head three, it should have been conceded under head four. It's just a proportionality issue.
- 22 Sir, that's all I was going to say under this head.
- THE PRESIDENT: The paragraph -- my mistake, I have the wrong paragraph. Which paragraph is it in the pleading?
- **MR WARD:** It was paragraph 80 I was reading from.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, thank you.

1 MR WARD: Where he specifies his counterfactual. In fairness, he goes on at 88 to say off-peak fares were a useful example. 2 **THE PRESIDENT:** That's what I was looking at. 3 MR WARD: Yes. 4 5 THE PRESIDENT: So there is --6 **MR WARD:** There is a comparator there, and our pleading back to that of course is off-peak 7 fares are one of the most prominent and popular types of fare that are bought by all consumers whether or not they have a Travelcard. 8 9 But the idea that that somehow justifies this wholesale audit of our training policies over time across all ticket types is, in my respectful submission, a failure of proportionality. Not 10 that one cannot identify some logical link that would make it worth Hausfeld paying 11 people to read these documents, it just fails the proportionality test. 12 I do reiterate that one must contextualise this against the very large volume of material that is 13 being voluntarily given. 14 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 15 **MR WARD:** Sir, that's my submission under this head. 16 17 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. Just one moment. (Pause) (Inaudible due to microphones being muted) you want more than the general and you want to 18 look at, as you explained, how they trained for some other kind of fares. 19 But to have everything over this long period does seem to us quite burdensome. You have, 20 21 as we understand it, engaged an industry or ticketing expert. It does seem to us that you should be able to, with his or her assistance, identify three to five other kinds of 22 ticket or promotional fare that you can specify and then seek, as well as the general 23 24 approach, in particular those as a comparison. The defendants of course may say: well, that is not a fair comparison, in which case they are 25 26 free to disclose more. But that would give you, it seems to us, something, rather than having the entirety of this exercise which does seem to us disproportionate. 27

- 1 Now I don't know how soon you can do that. Obviously it would have to be done fairly rapidly.
- 2 But anyone with experience of ticketing will know the sort of fares involved.
- Now can you reflect on that over -- I won't say that is a specific ruling -- it is 1.05. If you can
- 4 reflect on that and take instructions between now and 2.05. Equally, the defendants
- may wish to comment on that when we come back. But we can see the problem about
- 6 having to do this for every fare over these, for some defendants, very many years. But,
- 7 equally, we see the force of what you say that you do want to look at what they did for
- 8 some other particular fares to say: well, contrast that with the boundary fare, and that
- 9 you should be entitled to do that but to a limited extent that is proportionate.
- 10 So that is our reaction to what we've heard and we will hear from you further at 2.05.
- 11 **MR HARRIS:** Sir, can I save you some time?
- 12 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.
- 13 MR HARRIS: In the section to the document which the learned referendaire has helpfully
- circulated -- it's very short -- it's page 19 to halfway down 22, but the key paragraphs
- are only four -- and Mr Moser may wish to note this as well -- 2.42 on page 19.
- 16 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.
- 17 **MR HARRIS:** 2.50, which is the one I read from.
- 18 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.
- 19 **MR HARRIS:** Then the last two, 2.53 and 2.54 on page 22.
- 20 **THE PRESIDENT:** Thank you. That's very helpful.
- 21 **MR HARRIS:** I am most grateful, thank you.
- 22 **THE PRESIDENT:** Thank you. 2 o'clock -- no, sorry, I said 2.05.
- 23 **(1.08 pm)**
- 24 (The luncheon adjournment)
- 25 **(2.08 pm)**
- 26 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, Mr Moser.

1 MR MOSER: Where we left it before lunch, sir, was that we would mull over the idea of identifying two or -- two, three or four types of ticket and we respectfully agree that that 2 is a good idea. We'll speak to our team and come up with some -- I would suggest 3 that that be dealt with as part of the drafting of the order. If it can't be agreed, that it be 4 5 simply decided on paper --THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

- 6
- 7 MR MOSER: -- if that's acceptable. I think that disposes of the issue --
- **THE PRESIDENT:** And apart from that -- so it will be the general approach --8
- 9 **MR MOSER:** The general.
- THE PRESIDENT: -- the defendants' wording and we are in relation to generally and then 10 there will be boundary fares and so on in particular and also these other fares in 11 particular. 12
- MR MOSER: Yes. 13
- **THE PRESIDENT:** That's what is being suggested. It's right, I have left this for everyone to 14 consider and you said you are happy with that approach and it's right that any of the 15 defendants can be heard on it. 16
- 17 MR WARD: Sorry, sir.
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Mr Ward. 18
- **MR WARD:** The only pleaded comparator is off-peak fares. 19
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 20

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MR WARD: So if Mr Moser had stood up and said: well we want off-peak fares, I would have been bound to say that's at least rooted in the pleading. I am conscious though, that we are facing a battle later this afternoon about the timetable for disclosure and we are obviously concerned that -- I had half hoped he'd come back with a concrete proposal we could consider and whatever other categories he has, other than off-peak fares, are certainly not grounded in the pleading.

1 So an alternative approach, sir, would be for you to order off-peak fares which we would not 2 seek to oppose. THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 3 4 **MR WARD:** Then if Mr Moser really wants to write to us about other categories, we can have 5 a reasoned debate in correspondence which, if necessary, can come back before you. But we do respectfully question the utility of any of this. For the reasons I have already 6 7 advanced, I don't intend to repeat any submission from this morning. THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 8 9 MR HARRIS: Can I just add a different point on behalf of my client which is that I am in both cases, SE/SW and the GTR and so that increases the burden upon us. Secondly, in 10 my case, the client's time frame does go right back to the very beginning in both cases. 11 I appreciate SE Trains, as of about a year or two ago, became a government company 12 and it stopped then, but it does go a long way back in time. So the disproportionality 13 that Mr Ward was talking about generically, particularly bites upon my clients and we 14 are concerned there shouldn't be too many comparators that aren't pleaded. 15 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 16 17 MR HARRIS: So I adopt his submissions. THE PRESIDENT: We are not impressed by the pleading point. It's not saying it must be like 18 this one or must be like that one. It's just looking at what reasonably can be done by 19 way of training and for that purpose, seeing how you train for all other fares could be 20 21 relevant but disproportionate. So we are seeking to limit it. But there is a point about timing, Mr Moser. How soon can you come back? Because 22 23 I assume you've got your expert you are seeking permission to call already, do you? Or? 24 **MR MOSER:** We do in this sense. I was going to return to this when we talk about experts. 25 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, we're coming back to that. How soon can you identify the three 26

additional ones?

- 1 **MR MOSER:** I envisage the same time as the drafting of the order but by, say, a day after
- 2 tomorrow, say.
- 3 **THE PRESIDENT:** Well, yes. So do it by the end of Friday.
- 4 **MR MOSER:** Certainly.
- 5 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.
- 6 MR WARD: Can I just ask Mr Moser to clarify what he meant when he said "We do in this
- 7 sense", in answer to the question "You've got your experts."
- 8 **MR MOSER:** Gladly, if it's convenient.
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes, we are coming back to the expert and we'll ask you lot about the
 expert at that point, so we need not deal with it now but we will come back to that
 Mr Ward, about the expert. But at the moment I just want to get a date by which you
 will produce those. By the end of Friday which is, what is it, the 29th and if that's not
 agreed, then it can come back to the Tribunal in the middle of next week. So we'll give
 you a few days to go back and forth if you want to.
- I think it's your choice but if not agreed, then any submissions to the Tribunal about it by 5 October.
- 17 **MR MOSER:** I am grateful.
- 18 **THE PRESIDENT:** So that is that one.
- 19 **MR MOSER:** That's that one. There was then also the question of the CMA document.
- THE PRESIDENT: I think let's deal with disclosure and then we'll come back to that. Those
- are the issues in part 1(a), is that right, section 1(a)? Disclosure document.
- 22 **MR MOSER:** Section 1(a). Sadly, there is at least one further issue.
- 23 **THE PRESIDENT**: On 1(a)?
- 24 MR MOSER: On 1(a). In fact, there seem to be two further issues on 1(a).
- 25 **THE PRESIDENT:** On the model?
- 26 MR MOSER: I will be as brief as I can. Yes, the model. So issue 5, starting at page 767,
- 27 that's the question of whether Model C or Model D should be adopted as the model for

1 disclosure. Putting it as briefly as I can, we say this is a clear candidate for Model D and we refer to PD57AD which is at authorities bundle 13. The reason we say Model 2 D is because of the nature of Model C as there described. 3 **THE PRESIDENT:** Sorry, which tab? 4 5 **MR MOSER:** Tab 13 of the authorities bundle, page 478. 6 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 7 MR MOSER: Page 478 has paragraph 10. By the second hole punch it's 10.4 and it says: "Where Model C is proposed for any issues for disclosure, these should be ... limited in 8 9 number, focussed in scope and concise, so that the responding party may be clear as 10 to the particular documents or narrow classes of documents relating to particular issue. Broad and wide ranging formulations, such as any or all documents relating to, should 11 not be used and shouldn't be used in a tactical or oppressive way." 12 We've cited in our skeleton the case of Lonestar. For your reference, I don't propose to turn 13 it up, it's at authorities bundle 16 and there, Model C says: 14 "These documents have to be capable of precise description." 15 As we've explained in our skeleton at paragraph 23, we cannot identify with any precision the 16 17 documents or categories of document relevant to the question of customer awareness of boundary fares and boundary point-to-point fares because we simply don't know 18 what the relevant documents are that the defendants hold on this. 19 We say Model C is not appropriate and that's very clear from the defendants' own Model C 20 21 proposals and they are at 776 of the DRD. So that's 776. You'll see request four under issue 5, "Any internal reports or reports by third party consultants." Now we agree that 22 wording but not Model C because once you start saying "Any internal reports or reports 23 by third party consultants", you are using the sort of wide ranging language that the 24 25 authorities deprecate. 26 THE PRESIDENT: Well --

MR MOSER: It won't be sure which documents are responsive.

1	THE PRESIDENT: Well, that language, are you I am not quite clear what you are saying.
2	Are you saying you are content with that language in the first box on page 776 under
3	point 4?
4	MR MOSER: Yes.
5	THE PRESIDENT: Or are you saying internal reports and reports by third party consultants
6	or analysis is not enough, you want certain other documents, you want a trawl to see
7	if there is some email somewhere saying something about this?
8	MR MOSER: It seems to us if you are looking for analysis of customer awareness, that ought
9	to be captured by that, if you are looking at model D.
10	THE PRESIDENT: Well
11	MR MOSER: If you are looking at Model C, it seems likely they will only look at reports and
12	similar.
13	THE PRESIDENT: They make clear what they will look at but Model D was generally designed
14	for a rather wider search. Once you've agreed what documents by generic description
15	are going to be provided, it's a slightly arid debate, isn't it?
16	MR MOSER: Ms Littlewood correctly reminds me that once we agree Model D, the first
17	column falls away, so that
18	THE PRESIDENT: Right.
19	MR MOSER: we are not so constrained.
20	THE PRESIDENT: So if you accept that that is the category, really that is a Model C.
21	MR MOSER: Yes, but as is pointed out to me and forgive me if I laboured under the same
22	misapprehension, the restriction to reports will not apply if we say Model D is
23	appropriate because you won't be using the narrow document descriptor.
24	THE PRESIDENT: That is what I was endeavouring to say.
25	MR MOSER: Yes, you are right.
26	THE PRESIDENT: If you are content with that as the category of documents, then you don't
27	need Model D.

MR MOSER: No. It's entirely my fault and you are right and Ms Littlewood is right and we do want Model D precisely because, and I was hanging it on the, I thought, general word of analysis but precisely because there might well be emails or memos -- the problem with Model C is that you say: well we want reports and you get a nil return and you say: why is there nil return? You say: ah well, you wanted reports but we don't do reports.

- **THE PRESIDENT:** Well they don't have to do reports on this.
- 8 MR MOSER: Or on --

- **THE PRESIDENT:** Or analysis on this.
 - **MR MOSER:** But we might do memos or we might do PowerPoints or we might do Excel spreadsheets or there might be an email that says: customers are well aware of this.
 - THE PRESIDENT: Without getting too granular a debate, if there is a PowerPoint presentation, that seems to me it's a form of analysis. One can juggle with the wording and say presentation but what you won't get will be a communication by some individual to someone else within the train company, expressing their feeling or their reaction or their view, and I think the scope, therefore, of searches is vastly greater with Model D which is why Model D has to be very strongly justified.
 - **MR MOSER:** Perhaps the answer then is to have a clearer unpacking of the word analysis, in order to capture what you are putting to me.
 - THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Just a moment. (Pause)
 - Mr Moser, we think Model D is really going too far on this. It does become disproportionate. It involves, then, search terms going through every email within the company and on something that is, we think, unlikely. One cannot rule it out, one never can with Model D, but in terms of proportionality, we think that is really excessive in a case where we have some concerns about costs. We were willing, unless any of the defendants want to argue against it, to extend this to say "report or reports by third party consultants on", or "analysis of", or "presentations concerning customer

- 1 awareness", but we think it should be Model C. They don't have to start doing the sort of keyword search of every email across all their management over an extensive period 2 which otherwise Model D would require. 3 Mr Ward, is that addition acceptable? 4 5 MR WARD: It is indeed, sir. 6 **THE PRESIDENT:** We are in Model C. Yes. 7 MR MOSER: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: I assume -- Mr Ward, I only asked you because you said you, as it were, 8 9 have custody of this for the defendants but I don't know if that's acceptable to your colleagues. 10 MR WARD: I will leave them to speak for themselves. 11 **THE PRESIDENT:** I don't know if, Mr Harris, you heard that. That is all right, is it? 12 MR HARRIS: Yes. 13 **MR SCOTT:** And for us. 14 **THE PRESIDENT:** Back in section 1(a), the other one I noted was 13. 15 MR MOSER: Yes. 16 17 THE PRESIDENT: But 13 is -- now is that relevant to the issues in trial one? Or is it that --MR MOSER: Now that the question in relation to 12(d) has been refined, I submit it isn't 18 relevant any more. It's going to become relevant in trial two. 19 THE PRESIDENT: I think that's right, isn't it? You are not going to argue agency on the basis 20 21 of the way they marketed their tickets, are you? 22 MR MOSER: No, this was more about the likelihood of influence and so on --23 **THE PRESIDENT:** So I think that goes off, doesn't it?
- THE PRESIDENT: Is that agreed by the defendants? It's not now.

MR MOSER: I think that does go off.

24

MR WARD: I think it's for Mr Moser to decide how he's going to try and put his case in what is the issue left in trial one.

1	THE PRESIDENT: It's also for you, Mr Ward, because if you are going to say: oh, they can't
2	be our agents because we can't influence the way they market their tickets, then it's
3	relevant to trial one.
4	MR WARD: I hesitate because as Mr Armitage is rightly pointing out, we do still have issue
5	12 which is about agency, the alleged relationship of agency.
6	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
7	MR WARD: That's in here anyway. If we look at issue 12, just above here, this is supposed
8	to be dealing with the relationship between the defendant and third-party ticket retailers
9	which is
10	THE PRESIDENT: And agents.
11	MR WARD: That's the contractual arrangements. Then this issue 13 is more about the
12	question of whether the extent to which the defendants influence the way third-party
13	retailers market and promote their fares. But we do, of course, have a pleaded issue
14	that it's a matter for them.
15	THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Well, I don't know if that is going to be argued on the basis of the
16	contractual arrangements between the defendants and the third parties.
17	MR WARD: Well I can see
18	THE PRESIDENT: I have no idea.
19	MR WARD: I can see that for the purpose of arguing the question of agency, the contracts
20	are important but also a wider factual matrix will be relevant.
21	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
22	MR WARD: There's no question. But issue 13 looks more targeted at this question that has
23	now gone off. But I wouldn't want the Tribunal to proceed on the basis that we will
24	argue the agency point on the basis of the contracts alone.
25	THE PRESIDENT: Let's just look at how it's dealt with under 1(b), what the actual implications
26	are of this. Well, I think the sensible course, Mr Moser, is to keep it at the moment as
27	Model C, to stick to what has been agreed that you will get and to get that for this trial,

1	the minutes and so on, and when you have read all that and digested it, if you want to
2	come back and say: well now that we've seen that, we want to make a further
3	application for supplemental disclosure, you can argue it on a targeted basis. But not
4	to keep this as a general roving disclosure exercise.
5	MR MOSER: That seems a good idea, if I may say so.
6	Can I just say
7	THE PRESIDENT: I think then, obviously, as that has been agreed under item 8(a) and 8(b)
8	in section 1(b), that's accepted by the defendants, as I understand it.
9	MR MOSER: Yes.
10	THE PRESIDENT: I mean there's always the possibility, obviously, when you get the
11	disclosure, to say: well now we've seen this, that points to this and we want to request
12	that. But rather than the problem with Model D it's the scope of the searching that has
13	to be done.
14	MR MOSER: There is that possibility if there is time. So we are going to come to timing later.
15	Obviously, they don't want to give disclosure until next February.
16	THE PRESIDENT: That will be affected, no doubt, the timing, by whether it has to be
17	a Model D disclosure.
18	MR MOSER: Indeed, it all hangs together. Clearly, if disclosure were not to be given until
19	that late, then the time for going back on supplementary disclosure would be very
20	squeezed indeed, so we'll come back to that.
21	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, let's go to section 1(b) then.
22	MR MOSER: Let's.
23	THE PRESIDENT: Insofar as it's not covered.
24	MR MOSER: Insofar as it's not covered. So at 774, and we have dealt with it in part but at
25	774, request 1(b), this relates to issue one which concerns the availability of boundary
26	fares and boundary point-to-point fares for each ticket type and for each sales channel.

And under request 1(a) which is agreed, the defendants will provide us with the fares

data for each fares round for boundary fares and boundary point-to-point fares from the product management service, PMS, and previous Worldline equivalent and they also intend to provide a guidance note which is welcome.

But at request 1(b), we seek what it says there, "internal management and other consultant reports, presentations" and so on, for each fares round from the PMS for boundary fares and point-to-point fares and they say it's disproportionate to provide this, given they've already disclosed the underlying data at 1(a). And they will also provide the LENNON data; that's LENNON as in the Beatles. LENNON is the latest evening network something -- what was it? Yes, it's basically the RDG sales data system and they say, look, we are going to provide you with that and the guidance note and that's fine and we've set out in our skeleton at paragraph 31.1, we think this isn't disproportionate because we think that the derivative reports, the contemporaneous analysis, are likely to provide us with important insights into the defendants' approach to the availability of boundary fares and they wouldn't be evident from the raw data, even with the helpful explanations.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR MOSER: So that's it.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR MOSER: The same applies to request 3(e) and really 5(c), (d) and (e). It's always the same points, derivative material or just LENNON. There's one other that's different but really 3(e) which is at page 15 and --

THE PRESIDENT: I thought 3(e) is agreed, it's just about the general approach point.

MR MOSER: I am sorry, yes, you are quite right. It's the same point as 1(a), forgive me.

I was rushing ahead.

THE PRESIDENT: So it's 3(e) I think is now sorted, isn't it?

MR MOSER: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: That relates back to section 1(a).

- 1 MR MOSER: Yes, it is.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** But I think it's the same point as at 5 --
- **MR MOSER:** 5(c).
- **THE PRESIDENT:** -- isn't it?
- **MR MOSER:** Yes, that's the same point 5(c).
- **THE PRESIDENT:** 1(b) and 5(c) and 5(c) is dealing with the number of fares sold.
- 7 | MR MOSER: Yes, and it's also 5(d) and 5(e). I rushed ahead slightly. But those are all the
- same points in relation to what's on pages 777 and 778.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. 5(c), (d) and (e). Yes, I see.
- 10 MR MOSER: And 6(d) at page 779. Then I think we've exhausted all of the points.
- Just to give you what LENNON stands for, it's Latest Earnings Network Nationally Over Night.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, six -- eight-point ... the last one you mentioned, was it 8(d)?
- **MR MOSER:** 6(d) on page 779.
- 14 THE PRESIDENT: Sorry, 6(d). Issue 8, 6(d), yes.
- **MR MOSER:** Yes.
- **THE PRESIDENT**: That's a slightly different -- that's to do with the revenue share under
- 17 Travelcards.
- 18 MR MOSER: Yes.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** I mean that's not ...
- **MR MOSER:** But it's a similar dispute.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** It's a similar kind of dispute but a different kind of issue, isn't it?
- **MR MOSER:** Different kind of issue, yes, but the same point.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Right. Is it Mr Ward again?
- **MR WARD:** I'm afraid so.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. No, don't be afraid. On 1(b) -- I think let's deal with 6(d) separately.
- **MR WARD:** Yes.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** 1(b) and 5(c), (d) and (e).

Submissions by MR WARD

MR WARD: 1(b) and 5(c) raise essentially the same point as Mr Moser says. In each case, the defendants are offering to disclose actual data that will answer the question and Mr Moser does not dispute that the data will answer the question. So in the case at issue one, the question is what is the availability of boundary fares through each sales channel? They are going to get the fares data and they are also going to get LENNON data which we are getting, in fact, under another head. Mr Moser does not say that will not answer the question. He says instead: we'd like to know something about the defendants' approach.

But this is objective and factual. Where are the boundary fares available? Similarly objective and factual is 5(c) which is issue 6, the number of boundary fares, etcetera, sold and through which sales channel.

But it's a paradox that we are providing definitive and specific data, together with guidance notes that will help interpret it, and what is wanted instead or in addition, I am so sorry, is derivative materials or commentary. Of course, if we'd provided those instead of the data, I am sure he would have said: but we need the underlying data because that will be more accurate and may be more comprehensive.

So in our respectful submission, the gold standard material is being provided. It goes, I hope without saying, that if it raises questions of interpretation, my clients will assist with that.

If it helps us to understand a little bit more, the data being disclosed is the product management service, "PMS", and its previous system Worldline, this is the so-called fares data about all published fares sold, and the LENNON data provides transaction-level sales data about where and how customers purchased tickets.

We do respectfully submit that, again, a question of proportionality enters here. Must we also carry out wide ranging searches in respect of every fares round which I understand is

quarterly, just in case wir woser's clients can find something else that helps them in
some way? In our respectful submission, this is the answer to the material that will
provide the answer to the issue that is raised.
Now 6(d) which relates to Travelcards, as you say, sir, is a similar but slightly different issue.
If we look at that now at 778, the question is, the issue is the basis upon which each
defendant received a share of revenue from the sale of Travelcards and the way in
which it was calculated and the amounts of such revenue received.
If we look at what is being offered, it's the various versions of the Travelcard agreement, the
revenue allocation model and the in-boundary and out-boundary Travelcard diary
surveys. You've come across these before, sir, I think. These are surveys which were
conducted of passengers, asking them which journeys they had taken in a particular
week.
These are the surveys that are actually used to allocate the revenue.
Why is this even an issue, you may ask, in this first trial, one? As far as we can tell from the
references in Mr Moser's skeleton and our own understanding, the issue is that the
defendants, as he puts it, must have been aware how few boundary fares were being
sold relative to, essentially, potential demand. So in other words, it goes to the sense
of how many Travelcard holders there were
THE PRESIDENT: Sorry, this is still 6(d)?
MR WARD: 6(d), yes.
THE PRESIDENT: I thought this goes to how much money you were getting from Transport
for London?
MR WARD: Yes.
THE PRESIDENT: One assumes, so you were actually getting paid for use and compared to
what, in fact, was that it's not to the amount, it also goes to the amount of

remuneration that you are getting.

MR WARD: Well I must confess, sir, you may understand it differently to me and the actual connection with trial one issues which are obviously only abuse, as opposed to quantification, is a little opaque because this head of disclosure will help to understand the basis on which the TOCs received revenue from Transport for London.

THE PRESIDENT: On an assumption of a certain amount of Travelcard use and if you are getting payment on an assumption of Travelcard use which may bear no relation to the amount of Travelcard use, that, I can see, could feed into ... abuse. That's how I understood it but I may have misunderstood.

MR WARD: It's slightly different to my understanding, I confess, sir, but I'll go to what I think is the important point anyway which is that (d) is a category of financial reports, calculations and other documents explaining the calculation of payment under the Travelcard arrangements agreement. So that's asking for, again, a very long trawl back in time of the actual details of the calculations performed, in order to distribute money under the agreements that have been provided, both the agreements and the copies of the surveys which give some sense of Travelcard usage. We simply can't see the basis for it, with respect.

Perhaps if Mr Moser clarifies the connection with the issues in trial one, then if I may, if I have the opportunity, make further submissions. I would be grateful.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr Moser, do you want to reply separately on the first group and then 6(d)?

Submissions by MR MOSER

MR MOSER: Yes. I really have nothing to add to what I said before on the first group.

In relation to 6(d), it is right that this is different. First, just to explain why it's different. The Class Representative requests documents that explain the calculation of payments under the Travelcard arrangements. They say that they've already offered some documents and that allows us to understand that. We fear that those documents will

1	not be sufficient to understand revenue sharing and the documents we request at 6(d)
2	will actually explain the revenue sharing calculations, making it far easier for the
3	Tribunal to understand the revenue sharing model. And having to decipher the
4	revenue allocation agreements and models and it shouldn't be burdensome, we say,
5	for the defendants to produce.
6	THE PRESIDENT: How often is the revenue share? Does it take place is it quarterly or
7	annually or
8	MR MOSER: I have no idea.
9	THE PRESIDENT: You have seen that agreement, haven't you?
10	MR MOSER: Sir, not personally.
11	THE PRESIDENT: No, but those instructing you have seen the Travelcard agreement?
12	MR MOSER: Yes. Somebody will have to look it up.
13	THE PRESIDENT: Presumably under the agreement, it is provided how often
14	MR MOSER: It will be, I imagine, yes.
15	THE PRESIDENT: payments are made. Can someone enlighten us how often? Does
16	anyone know here, of all the people in this courtroom?
17	MR MOSER: If only we had an industry expert.
18	THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the clients will know.
19	MR MOSER: Yes.
20	
	THE PRESIDENT: The defendants will know, of course, and for the moment, we have no
21	THE PRESIDENT: The defendants will know, of course, and for the moment, we have no idea whether these payments are made quarterly or annually or, theoretically, weekly
21 22	
	idea whether these payments are made quarterly or annually or, theoretically, weekly
22	idea whether these payments are made quarterly or annually or, theoretically, weekly but I think it's most unlikely.
22 23	idea whether these payments are made quarterly or annually or, theoretically, weekly but I think it's most unlikely. MR MOSER: I mean annually does seem the likeliest candidate.
22 23 24	idea whether these payments are made quarterly or annually or, theoretically, weekly but I think it's most unlikely. MR MOSER: I mean annually does seem the likeliest candidate. THE PRESIDENT: I just don't know. I am in no position to say whether quarterly or

- 1 MR SCOTT: (Inaudible due to overspeaking).
- 2 **THE PRESIDENT:** -- effectively, yes.
- 3 **MR MOSER:** That's very helpful.
- 4 | THE PRESIDENT: So that is ... well, if you were to get that, if it's every four weeks for one
- 5 year from each --
- 6 **MR MOSER:** Perfectly acceptable.
- 7 **THE PRESIDENT:** -- that ought to enable you to understand how it works.
- 8 **MR MOSER:** Absolutely.
- 9 **THE PRESIDENT:** That, it seems to me, I have not consulted Mr Holmes but it seems 10 proportionate and it can be -- unless there are different versions of the travel 11 agreement which were substantially changed in the period, it can be the most recent 12 year, to make it -- well, it can be any year but it will be up to the defendants whatever
- is most convenient.
- But, Mr Ward, if we were to say that it's provided for one year --
- 15 MR WARD: That would certainly be a lot better, sir, thank you. What I am a bit wary about --
- 16 | THE PRESIDENT: (Inaudible due to overspeaking) specify which year, so one would imagine
- the most recent year is the easiest for you but if, for some reason, it isn't, it can be
- 18 a different year.
- 19 **MR WARD:** Fine. Thank you, sir.
- 20 **THE PRESIDENT:** So that is 6(d).
- 21 MR MOSER: It would be, before we move on, probably more convenient to be one of the
- earlier years because of the change in use of Travelcards and Oyster cards and so on.
- So the likeliest incidence of the greatest abuse, I don't want to say that pejoratively --
- 24 **THE PRESIDENT:** You want to understand how the payments -- if you can't understand,
- 25 then -- you are getting the model.
- 26 **MR MOSER:** Yes.

1	THE PRESIDENT: And if the model has changed over the time, then you might say: well you
2	would like a copy of one year under the earlier version of the model but let's leave it at
3	this for the moment.
4	MR MOSER: All right.
5	THE PRESIDENT: You can correspond if you think you need something more and if you don't
6	get it, you can come back. But now we know it's every four weeks, that will be quite
7	a lot of material.
8	Now, so we are left with then the earlier part which is, I think, rather different because that
9	goes more to the disputed issues and we'll take just a moment to think about that.
10	(Pause)
11	Yes. As regards 1(b) and 5(c), (d) and (e), what is sought is expressly limited to in relation
12	to boundary fares and boundary point-to-point fares. That's true under 1(b) for internal
13	management or external consultants' documents and under 5(c) for the management
14	information, for the management reports under 5(e). So on 1(b) and 5(c) and 5(e), we
15	think there should be disclosure because they will also show the way in which the data
16	was assessed internally at the time of the infringing conduct alleged.
17	5(d) seems to look at underlying data and records which is a bit different and at the moment,
18	I am not clear, and, Mr Moser, you will have to persuade us, how that is something that
19	you don't get from the database that you are seeking, what, actually, 5(d) is going for
20	that is not in 5(a) and 5(b), particularly 5(a).
21	MR MOSER: Sir, I plainly failed to persuade you with the submissions I have made so far. It
22	may be this is
23	THE PRESIDENT: You succeeded on 1(b), 5(c) and 5(e).
24	MR MOSER: Indeed, but in relation to this point. And I am grateful for the others. I will just
25	take instructions.
26	If I could take the same line that, sir, we took with one of the earlier points, just to see if what
27	we get in 5(a) is enough, we'll be satisfied with that if there's some gap evidence

- **THE PRESIDENT:** You've asked for the number of tickets sold.
- 2 MR MOSER: Yes.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Mr Ward said you'll get that data, you'll get the raw data in 5(a) and 5(b).
- 4 5(d) seems to be asking for more raw data.
- **MR MOSER:** 5(d) was asking for more raw data but also for other documents that would
- explain the raw data. But as I say, if we find there's something obviously lacking once
- we've seen 5(a) and 5(b), what I was going to suggest is we take the same line as
- 8 before.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** The other point to bear in mind if you want to know overall passenger
- numbers, you don't necessarily have to do it by seeking disclosure and data.
- **MR MOSER:** No.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** You can do it by a request for information to be answered under
- a statement of truth, just saying: tell us how many passenger numbers you had on
- each service.
- **MR MOSER:** Yes.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** That might be a lot more efficient for everyone --
- **MR MOSER:** Indeed.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** -- rather than requiring a disclosure exercise. So ...
- **MR MOSER:** I will let that rest there on that basis.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Not 5(d).
- **MR MOSER:** I am grateful.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Anything else on the disclosure?
- **MR MOSER:** No.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Anything from any defendant on disclosure?
- **MR WARD:** There's an outstanding issue on section 2 of the disclosure report but it really
- goes to timing.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, I haven't looked at section 2 (inaudible due to overspeaking) --

1 MR WARD: You certainly don't need to be troubled by -- (inaudible due to overspeaking). 2 **THE PRESIDENT:** -- it came in very recently. MR WARD: There's no point on the detail of it at all. It's just about the process for trying to 3 resolve any issues that arise out of it. Is this a convenient moment to address you on 4 5 that? **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. You'll have to explain what the issue is. 6 7 MR WARD: It's just timing. So, as you say, sir, the defendants provided drafts of section 2 of the disclosure report last week. 8 9 **THE PRESIDENT:** This is for trial two; is that right? **MR WARD:** No, no, for trial one. 10 **THE PRESIDENT:** For trial one, sorry, of this disclosure, yes. 11 **MR WARD:** And, of course, the point of section 2 is to set out the scope and the methodology 12 of search --13 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 14 MR WARD: -- the custodians, the sources of electronic files and the keywords. As 15 I understand, speaking as someone who has never had to do this, that ordinarily, it's 16 17 done in a somewhat collaborative way and certain datasets are obtained and then search words are tried and tested and the process is refined. 18 So the next step in the process, in substance, is for the Class Representative to comment on 19 the section 2 drafts that have been provided. In their skeleton they say: well rather 20 21 than commenting, it now falls for the defendants to provide an update. Of course, it will have to be updated in light of the limited additional categories that the Tribunal is 22 going to order. But none of that stops the Class Representative from responding now. 23 24 Of course, part of the context here is that they are pressing for disclosure by 1 December and have asked for a kind of longstop date for the section 2 process of -- can someone just 25 remind me of the date. 21 October. What I --26

THE PRESIDENT: Sorry to interrupt you, Mr Ward, you provided the section 2 on the 22nd.

- **MR WARD:** We appreciate it will lead to dialogue.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.
- 3 MR WARD: Or it should be constructively and --
- **THE PRESIDENT:** It's very recently arisen.
- **MR WARD:** Very recently. I'm not criticising them for not being here today with their responses.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Right.

- MR WARD: The right thing to happen now is for the Class Representative to respond and the only issue really called on to decide today is we are proposing a longstop date by which the parties should try and reach agreement of 1 November and the Class Representative is asking for 21 October which we think is unrealistically soon but we also urge, if not ask you to order, that the Class Representative responds as quickly as possible to the section 2s that have been served, recognising that's not the last word, it's the beginning of a dialogue.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** You will serve the updated one on the points that have been resolved today by when?
- MR WARD: A week, I am being told it could be done. But the bulk of it will be unchanged of course.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, so everything else. So that's a week from today, so that is the 4th.
- 20 MR WARD: Yes.
- THE PRESIDENT: So updated section 2 by 4 October and response by the
 Class Representative by -- and obviously, Mr Moser, those instructing you work on
 their response to everything except those few items, starting already earlier this week.
 When can you respond? You are the ones understandably wanting to advance
 disclosure. Why is it going to take until -- for you to respond?
 - MR MOSER: It's going to take some time to respond to the final version of it. The criticism --

1	THE PRESIDENT: The only thing that is going to change is with regard to those few items
2	that we have resolved today.
3	MR MOSER: If that is so, then that's very helpful. There's no criticism of the defendants
4	because, in fact, they were ordered only to serve a draft by I think it was last Friday.
5	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
6	MR MOSER: The thing that was served on us late on Friday was draft and I think described
7	as preliminary. So if they say that nothing is going to change apart from the things that
8	have been dealt with and altered today, then we could start working on the other
9	aspects but they'd have to give us that assurance, otherwise we'd be doing work twice.
10	MR WARD: With respect, that's not a correct characterisation of the process. Drafts have
11	been served, work can begin on them now. The aspiration is then to have an iterative
12	process. So of course the drafts will evolve but hopefully with the constructive
13	feedback of the Class Representative.
14	THE PRESIDENT: Is it reasonable, on that basis, to say 27 October is a reasonable time? It
15	seems that will give a month.
16	MR MOSER: What, for any final points?
17	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, for the matter to be resolved, you'd endeavour to seek agreement
18	and insofar as you can't, you then submit written submissions a short time after that.
19	MR MOSER: Absolutely.
20	THE PRESIDENT: Would that not be reasonable, Mr Ward?
21	MR WARD: It would, sir, if you would also give a date by which the Class Representative
22	should respond to the schedule they've already received because our concern is that,
23	really, if nothing much happens until after 4 October, that will be inimical to an orderly
24	and constructive process.
25	THE PRESIDENT: We should not really need to micromanage to that extent but if we say
26	your first response is to come by what, Mr Moser, the 10 October say?
27	MR WARD: We think that's too late, sir. That gives 17 days.

1 **THE PRESIDENT:** Is that really not enough? 2 MR WARD: Experience tells us it's really not enough, if this is to be as effective as it reasonably can be. 3 THE PRESIDENT: Well --4 5 MR MOSER: I'll remind Mr Ward of this when it comes to discussing when they are going to 6 give disclosure. I wonder whether a compromise on 11 October would be --7 **THE PRESIDENT:** For what? MR MOSER: For us to respond to what they've given us on the 4th --8 9 THE PRESIDENT: No, I --**MR MOSER:** Then we've had a week. 10 **THE PRESIDENT:** So you've had it since the 22nd, except for the few things that will change 11 by the middle of next week. Surely you can respond -- I said earlier the week after. 12 One possibility is to say you should respond to everything by 6 October, except for the 13 items dealt with today and on those items, you respond by 10 October so you can do 14 your response in two goes. You've got to get a move on with this now because 15 otherwise, we run into trouble later on. 16 17 MR MOSER: I mean I can say no more than repeat we think 10 October is safer, given what everyone is doing between now and then in this case and others. 18 THE PRESIDENT: No, I think as I say, you've got it on the 22nd. I know you've had to prepare 19 for this hearing, but this is a task that falls more on the team behind you rather than on 20 21 counsel. So I think 6 October to those items other than the specific items that were addressed in this 22 hearing. 23 MR MOSER: Right. 24 25 THE PRESIDENT: You've then got the rest of this week, all of next week. That should be 26 time enough. You've got, I think, a well-resourced firm of solicitors. Then the longstop date for agreements is the 27th. Insofar as things are not agreed by the 27th, then you've got to make submissions to the Tribunal by 3 November.

Then the question is the timetable for disclosure of matters that are not in dispute. As far as that is concerned ...

MR SCOTT: Sir, apologies, before we move on, there's just one point of nuance about the section 2s that I just want to make sure that we are on the same page about. There are, in fact, two things that need to be developed in the section 2s. One of them is that we need to respond to what has been decided today. Of course, we've had a discussion about that. You and Mr Ward and Mr Moser, at least, have done. There's a second thing that needs to go into the section 2s which is some proposals as to keyword search terms. None of the defendants have put those in yet and the reason for that is, firstly, of course, the keywords we are going to use will depend upon precisely what orders you make or have now made on sections 1(a) and 1(b). But, secondly, the best way to set keyword search proposals is to collect data and to test them and refine them and come up with proposals that are actually going to work.

And that is something that it may be helpful to spend a little more time on. So it may be that by 4 October we don't have those but we would, of course, have proposals that respond to the points you've decided today and we would, of course, still be targeting the longstop date of 27 October. I just wanted to raise that now, just because I didn't want to be ordered to provide keywords by 4 October.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, well, I have not generally, Mr Scott, as it were, micromanaged the section 2 process to this extent.

MR SCOTT: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Usually one fixes, in my experience of CMCs, a longstop date and the parties go away and agree what's a sensible timetable to work towards and there may be, as you quite rightly remind me, different elements to what has to be agreed and they may be done on a different timescale. So as I am making an order or we are

1	making an order, we say that they be updated by 4 October but not necessarily
2	including keywords.
3	MR SCOTT: Very well. Thank you, sir.
4	THE PRESIDENT: We can put that in the order and we trust you then to come to a sensible
5	arrangement when that can be done.
6	MR SCOTT: Yes.
7	THE PRESIDENT: If you can't, you can always apply
8	MR SCOTT: Yes
9	THE PRESIDENT: to the Tribunal in writing and we will endeavour to give a ruling very
10	quickly but thank you for that.
11	MR HARRIS: Sir, a minor point. My clients ask, on my firm instructions, for two more working
12	days in the case of my clients to 27 October, to take us to the Tuesday of the following
13	week because we have two sets of clients and in two cases and I am told that with one
14	more weekend and two more working days, perhaps limited to our case, the longstop
15	date for the section 2 of the DRD would be greatly appreciated and would facilitate
16	a more efficient process.
17	THE PRESIDENT: Very well, Mr Harris.
18	MR HARRIS: Thank you.
19	THE PRESIDENT: But that's just for your client.
20	MR HARRIS: Thank you.
21	MR MOSER: Thank you. Can I just add a caveat or a codicil or whatever it is to that.
22	Obviously, common sense will reign. However if the keywords don't arrive until
23	9 October, we obviously won't reply to them by the 10th if they don't
24	THE PRESIDENT: There's liberty to apply. You can be sensible about it. But if you can't be
25	sensible about the process like this, we are going to have a lot of trouble and
26	aggravation going forward.
27	MR MOSER: Indeed.

1 **THE PRESIDENT:** Right. Now the significant question, of course, is when then disclosure takes place and we have at the moment, the Class Representative's proposal of 2 1 December and the defendants' proposal of 16 February. 3 MR MOSER: Yes. 4 5 THE PRESIDENT: Our preliminary view was 1 December really is much too early but 16 February seems rather late. So one is, in our view, looking at somewhere in 6 7 between and it's really a question of whether it can be done before Christmas or early in the New Year. We think, looking at the trial timetable, certainly if it's done by 8 9 Christmas, there won't be any problem but, equally, it has to be realistic and it's a question of how soon it can be done. 10 Mr Ward, having heard that, what do you suggest? 11 MR WARD: I am going to bid for mid-January on the basis that, of course, people are away 12 over the Christmas period. The scope of disclosure is very large indeed. It's worth 13 bearing in mind that on the Class Representative's timetable, he got to a pre-trial 14 review in mid-April which was two months before the hearing date. That suggests 15 there is a little slack in there somewhere. 16 17 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. MR WARD: If the request for disclosure had been more abstemious, it could have been done 18 more quickly. 19 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Well, Mr Moser, if we said 12 January --20 21 **MR MOSER:** That would be very sensible. THE PRESIDENT: -- would that be acceptable to the defendants? I mean, of course you 22 23 want more time, we know that but ... MR HARRIS: Sir, that's right. I have taken instructions. Can we have, in our case, at least 24 25 one more week. This is a prodigiously expansive exercise and we want to be able to

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do it properly.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Well --

- MR WARD: Sir, if that's the case, levelling up is the right approach.
 THE PRESIDENT: That is what I feared you were going to say, Mr Ward. Just one moment.
 (Pause)
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, Mr Scott (sic).
- MR SCOTT: Apologies, before jumping to making a decision about this, can I make this observation. It might be perhaps preferable to resolve the question of expert evidence before going on to set any deadlines about disclosure.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** I understand that. We have that in mind.
- 9 MR SCOTT: Yes.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** But we are going to have to get disclosure in first before expert evidence.
- 11 MR SCOTT: Quite so.

- **THE PRESIDENT:** We have in mind that we are coming on to expert evidence and I think we can fix this date, Mr Scott, before we deal with expert evidence.
 - MR SCOTT: We can certainly fix a date today, I have no doubt about that. The point, really, is this. If -- I think it's going to be Mr Ward leading on this. If Mr Ward is able to persuade you there should not be expert evidence at the first trial, that opens up a lot more time for other steps: disclosure, factual evidence to happen, whereas of course, if we have to fit in expert evidence and I would say squeeze it in, then we have to cut our cloth on other steps. So I was just wondering whether it might perhaps be sensible to resolve the question of experts in principle first and then come back and set some deadlines with the answer to that question in mind. That's all.
 - **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, I see. Yes, that's a fair point. We can do that. So at the moment what we've got is the possibility of either 12 January or 19 January or a different date for different defendants.
- MR SCOTT: Just to say we'd also very much like the 19th if those are only the two options on offer but if --

THE PRESIDENT: We will then turn to expert evidence and what I think we'll do is we will hear from you and then we'll take our break and then we'll come back and rule on expert evidence.

So, Mr Moser, this is, now that we have resolved the issues in trial one, as I understand it, there's no economist in trial one and the question is what you described as an industry

expert. What we would like to know is a bit more about what exactly is the nature of the evidence that this person would be giving, going to the issues, and if you are able

to, who that might be and what their expertise is.

Submissions by MR MOSER

MR MOSER: Yes. I would like to start off by explaining something about our journey towards trying to get an expert and then it might help, unless you stop me, just to cast a glance at Kent v Apple and the nature of industry experts or perhaps you'll say to me you are entirely --

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think we need that. We just want to know what actually -- I mean we entirely understand that you can have -- I mean there are different kind of expert witnesses.

MR MOSER: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: It was addressed by the Supreme Court not long ago. I think they referred to them as factual evidence from a skilled witness, as opposed to opinion evidence from an expert witness and there's a sort of spectrum, but we want to know what actually are the issues that this person is going to be dealing with and we are very well aware that there is a lot of expertise on the defendants' side and your client has none. So we are aware of that.

MR MOSER: So there is that. There's an inequality of arms.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR MOSER: And it's important, according to the rules, for the Tribunal to see that the parties are on an equal footing.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, we've got that point. As I say, we fully understand that.

MR MOSER: In relation to the issues we've identified so far, which it seems to us that an industry expert is going to be of assistance to the Tribunal, we have issue 8, that's at page 688 of the first bundle, what's the appropriate counterfactual involving no abuse of dominance? Issue 9, the making available of boundary fares from other sales channels, discounted and promotional fares. Taking any particular steps. If so, which steps, to provide information to customers about the availability of boundary fares. To otherwise ensure customers are aware of availability of boundary fares.

Issue 11 – was the defendants' conduct in relation to the availability of boundary fares and in the way in which they were promoted, proportionate and/or objectively justified. Then issue 12, which we've discussed in some detail in relation to --

THE PRESIDENT: Well they can't give -- issue 12 is -- oh I see, yes. Well that's issue 12 -- well which bit of issue 12? I mean 12(a), "Agency", that's not going to be an industry expert, is it? "Economic unit", that's not going to be industry expert, is it?

MR MOSER: It may be that 12 -- it was 12(d) that we wanted --

THE PRESIDENT: 12(d) is now a pure issue of law.

MR MOSER: It may well be that one has fallen away.

THE PRESIDENT: I mean you say it may well be. I think we've got to decide, really, now, whether an industry expert should be admitted.

MR MOSER: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: So we've got to know what your position is. You are not pushing for an expert on the reformulated 12(d).

MR MOSER: I am not.

THE PRESIDENT: Right. So it's 8, 9, (b) to (c) and --

MR MOSER: And 11.

THE PRESIDENT: And 11.

MR MOSER: Those are really the core issues and what we say is that the Tribunal, at the moment, is very likely to hear from the other side who have access to extensive insider knowledge, about what should happen in the counterfactual and they will explain their position.

The defendants have already relied on witness evidence in relation to documents, so not yet in relation to the issues but in relation to documents, from, you may recall, Mr Alex Cameron, who was a revenue professional and has his own company which provides consultancy services to First MTR. That's the sort of evidence they are producing and there's a list of custodians in section 2 of DRD, quite an interesting list that suggests that their staff will be explaining what their views are in relation to, shall we say, "expertise".

- **THE PRESIDENT:** But custodians are custodians for the purpose of disclosure.
- **MR MOSER:** Absolutely.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Not witnesses.
 - **MR MOSER:** Absolutely, but we have to think about the fact there will be witnesses from the other side. At the moment, we don't know who they are and that's not a criticism but we are going to have to be able to say something against the evidence.
 - So, for instance, in relation to issue 8, what is going to happen in the counterfactual. In the Court of Appeal, to take just one example, we had a very interesting discussion with the Court of Appeal about what could and couldn't be done in relation to the ticket machines.
 - THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
 - MR MOSER: They said: well you could have a page on the ticket machine. I recall my learned friend Mr Harris, I think was, saying: no, no, it's not so easy. Presumably they are going to bring their own witnesses, who are going to explain 100 reasons why this is

1 unrealistic. We'd like to have someone who is able, from their own industry knowledge, 2 to say why it is realistic. **THE PRESIDENT:** So is this an expert, really, on ticket selling? 3 MR MOSER: It is. 4 5 **THE PRESIDENT:** Not on the railway industry specifically; is that right? 6 MR MOSER: It's specifically railway tickets. So it is someone who is going to be a ticketing 7 expert but with particular reference to the railways. So, for instance, you might have a discussion about how realistic is it; how effective is it to have posters in ticket office 8 9 windows and they may say: not at all. And it would be useful to have someone, perhaps, to say: well it is or online ad campaigns, the sort of things we were talking 10 about in disclosure, the training and advertising disclosure. Someone to put some 11 flesh on the bones so it's not just me saying: well you can do this. 12 **THE PRESIDENT:** Or cross-examination. 13 14 MR MOSER: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: So normally you have factual witnesses exchanged --15 MR MOSER: Yes. 16 17 THE PRESIDENT: -- and then you have factual evidence in response --MR MOSER: Yes. 18 THE PRESIDENT: -- replying factual evidence and then you have experts. So are you 19 essentially saying, well you don't think you will have factual evidence in response? 20 21 What you want is to respond to the factual evidence with an expert witness or to use the Supreme Court's formulation, factual evidence from a skilled witness? 22 MR MOSER: Yes, essentially. Although they don't rely on it any more in their skeleton 23

argument, at the last CMC, counsel then appearing for Stagecoach called this a quasiexpert approach because she identified that her clients, Mr Scott's clients, are in a similar -- I mean they are in a better but not dissimilar position of no longer running the thing, so they might have to bring someone along.

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As recently as just a couple of weeks ago, they still maintained that position in a letter they wrote to us and that's all in the bundle. So that is the sort of person we are talking about. In these sorts of cases, as we've seen in the Kent v Apple case, there is a different approach, particularly I suggest, appropriate to collective actions but sanctioned, as you point out, by the Supreme Court, where you bring along someone who is an expert, not so much someone who is the only person who can possibly understand a complicated scientific process but someone who knows the industry inside out and is able to give the appropriate assistance to the Tribunal. As you say, otherwise it's just me cross-examining and then I will hazard that this or that could be done in the counterfactual and the Tribunal will be left really --

THE PRESIDENT: Have you identified such a person, industry person?

MR MOSER: Yes, this has been a tortuous route. We've now identified such a person. The problem we have had is a David and Goliath problem in a way, which is that everyone we've approached has eventually discovered that they have some sort of conflict because they've been involved in one form or another with the defendants.

We believe we have now identified such a person. The reason I am not naming him today is because there is a second level of conflict check being carried out as we speak. However, we remain confident that we are now finally at journey's end and we've had preliminary meetings with this person. So, yes, we have someone, fingers crossed. I don't think it matters whether I say their name out loud today or later, in my submission. In Kent v Apple, the person wasn't identified by name or at all. It's the principle of the matter.

THE PRESIDENT: I can understand the difficulty that arises in a number of these cases.

But to be clear because I think it's very important we are clear, at the moment you are seeking permission to call an expert or skilled impartial witness, independent witness, to give evidence relating to issues 8, 9 --

MR MOSER: Nine.

- **THE PRESIDENT:** -- and 11.
- 2 MR MOSER: Yes.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** And it will be, essentially, in -- it will be, in particular, in response to such
- 4 factual evidence as the defendants may put in. Is that right?
- **MR MOSER:** We are not currently envisaging that, no.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** So you are not currently envisaging any other factual evidence --
- **MR MOSER:** Any other factual evidence, no.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** -- in response.
- **MR MOSER:** But we'd have our industry expert who would be there for that purpose also.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. Thank you. Is there anything else? **(Pause)**
- 11 I think to be clear, as Mr Holmes rightly pointed out, we are talking about one individual.
- 12 MR MOSER: Yes, we've had enough difficulty finding one, so it will be one.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, thank you. So that is the application.
- 14 Mr Ward.

Submissions by MR WARD

MR WARD: Thank you, sir.

The difficulty that we and the Tribunal are faced with is that we still don't know what the precise nature of this expertise will be. Mr Moser is right, we don't need to know the name today, that's understandable. But on the other hand, you are being asked to make expert directions in respect of a rather vague and imprecise form of expertise-obviously not, in the language of the case law, recognised expertise governed by recognised standards and rules of conduct. We respectfully agree, sir, that it sounds much more like factual evidence from a skilled witness and it's very hard to assess its relevance when we don't know the expertise. And when we talk about issues 8, 9 and 11, what the Class Representative says is it will be in relation to some or all of those issues.

So if one contrasts that with a situation where directions are given for an expert economist, often there will be very precisely formulated questions and, indeed, in due course, an agreed methodology.

Now if the Tribunal is minded to grant this application, we respectfully submit the right way to treat it is factual evidence, that a primary witness statement should be served at the same time as the defendants' witness statements and then there should be a mutual right of reply. There's no reason why this should weigh into some sort of quasi expert process later on into the timetable. Whatever the Tribunal considers to be appropriate here, it's clear that the Tribunal will be assisted by any relevant factual witness on the defendants' side, having the opportunity to comment on what this skilled witness has said. Because if, just to go with Mr Moser's example, if the skilled witness says: well, it's perfectly possible to do such and such on a ticket machine, it may well be that, for example, the defendants' people say: well actually, no -- perhaps it's understandable you wouldn't know but in fact, there are these or other problems in trying to do what you say is so obvious.

So at the least there needs to be, in my submission, a right of reply for the defendants' factual witnesses to whatever skilled witness factual evidence is given.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Thank you. Mr Harris, Mr Scott?

MR HARRIS: We adopt Mr Ward's submissions, for those reasons.

MR SCOTT: I also adopt Mr Ward's submissions.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Well, Mr Moser, it seems to us that's clearly right, that they must have a chance to reply and it may be that it's by a factual witness using, as you said, their internal expertise or maybe for Mr Scott's clients it won't be internal because they are no longer running the railway but someone who had been involved and it's a question, really, of how that is put into the timetable and whether you are -- we will call him an expert but in inverted commas. He will be someone with knowledge and experience, he will be independent of the parties and he will owe, in that respect, a duty

to the Tribunal. But it may not be that it's, as it were, a recognised area of expertise because it's rather niche and specific to this case. It's more an experience and knowledge case.

I think we are of the view you should have permission to call that person but clearly the defendants must have a right to respond and if they wish to use an equivalent independent themselves, clearly they can but they may prefer to rely on their own knowledge and experience and really the first question is whether you should then just put in his initial evidence at the same time as the factual witnesses come from the defendants, so they can see what his initial views are, having had a chance, if he wishes to look at some of the disclosure, and then they respond, or whether we have, as it were, factual witnesses from the defendants, your expert witness and then factual witnesses in answer.

MR MOSER: Yes, that must all be right, sir. It's a function of the equal and opposite question that you asked me. I was asked: so you are not producing factual evidence? I suppose I ask rhetorically, Mr Ward, are you not producing any expert evidence? If they are not and this is really going to be, essentially, an exchange between different kinds of factual or quasi factual witnesses, then that's absolutely fine. If they want to call their own experts, that's also fine.

Looking at the timetable, I want to observe two things, which perhaps I ought to have observed right at the outset. Our initial estimate of producing witness evidence two weeks after disclosure was always too tight. That's just a mistake, I'm afraid, and I apologise.

THE PRESIDENT: That's not going to happen, clearly.

MR MOSER: That is not going to happen anyway. Now there isn't going to be disclosure until mid-January. So if one were to look at mid-March -- I might take instructions on whether there is a preference amongst those behind me for simultaneous or sequential, if I may be given a moment.

THE PRESIDENT: What I suggest we do, since we have not had a break for the purpose of the individual seeking to transcribe this --

MR MOSER: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: -- is that we rise now. You can take instructions on that with a view to how this should take place. If you can agree a timetable, there will be witness evidence in reply, assuming -- whichever way it's done, so there will be a reply to your expert. So we either need, as it were, two dates or three. And you can give some thought to that. If you can agree, all well and good. If not, we will hear from you and deal with that. We'll come back for that reason at 3.50. We'll give you a little longer.

(3.34 pm)

(A short break)

(3.51 pm)

MR MOSER: The parties have had a go, for the avoidance of doubt, at trying to agree all of this now. It's not been possible in the minutes that we spent doing that, to agree it entirely. We are not going to be a million miles apart, subject to the basic structure.

So we, for the Class Representative, are strongly of the view that it ought to be sequential. They ought to go first, then our witness, then their response. The reason for that, if it helps, is they are obviously going to have most of the facts, most of the information. So, again, as a matter of equality of arms and ensuring the parties are on an equal footing, we'd like our witness to be able to see all of that before, as it were, opining into the blue. Also, as far as they are concerned, we would have thought they'd like the opportunity to respond to our response to their evidence, so that they go first, then us, then them again. That means that they have a chance to react to what we say. If there are just two iterations, everybody once, everybody the second time, the second time our witness is likely to be responding in a granular fashion to whatever it was they said.

1	Thet they are going to come back them and them say, on, can we give some further evidence,
2	because that's what always happens or if they don't, then it will be less advantageous,
3	one imagines, for them.
4	So we think three lots of witness statements and, of course, that's why they think two, that's
5	why we haven't been able to agree dates.
6	The dates we had in mind it all depends on when you have the PTR and how late the
7	Tribunal would be prepared to have the PTR. If it were, say, at the beginning of May,
8	say 8 May or thereabouts and one works backwards, disclosure in January, our
9	opening gambit is to suggest they serve their witness statements on 22 February, we
10	respond on 28 March, that's Maundy Thursday and then their response can be, say,
11	19 April and then there's two weeks or more, two or three weeks until the PTR.
12	If the PTR could be put back a bit, there might be more time at the beginning of that timeline.
13	One just has to be a bit careful of Easter, to make sure it doesn't clash. So that's where
14	we are on that.
15	I mean the first trial starts on 17 June. If it were felt a PTR weren't required until the very
16	beginning of June, say
17	THE PRESIDENT: No, that's too late.
18	MR MOSER: There we are. So that's our opening gambit on the basis the PTR is 8 May.
19	22 February, 28 March, 19 April.
20	THE PRESIDENT: But as you say, the question is really three grounds or two.
21	MR MOSER: Yes.
22	THE PRESIDENT: Because the dates will then slot in accordingly, I think.
23	MR MOSER: Yes.
24	THE PRESIDENT: But can you also clarify this. You will appreciate that your person will be
25	responding to what is said by the defendants but will he also be, as it were, offering
26	evidence not just based on them but based on his knowledge of what happens

elsewhere in other train operating regions and how tickets are sold there or how ticket

machines are configured. In other words, saying: well I know from my experience and my study of the way tickets are being sold that it's possible it's being done here and here and here and not simply, as it were, critiquing the position within the defendants. You understand the point?

MR MOSER: I do. There are going to be three sources of evidence for him. One is going to be disclosure from the other side, the other is considering their witness statements and the third will be such industry knowledge as he holds himself, insofar as it's relevant.

MR MOSER: I cannot promise or particularise today the percentage or nature of the third.

THE PRESIDENT: No, of course not. But it's just that that is -- so the first and the third are matters that could be provided without having to be responding. They could come in

MR MOSER: Indeed, although they might have to be augmented once we've seen the other

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. But what would then happen is that -- yes, you'd then get -- I see that. Right. Thank you. Is it Mr Harris or Mr Ward?

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MR HARRIS: There are two interlocking sets of submissions because they're both about the timetable and I'll go first to address you on the date for disclosure and how that bears relevantly upon the date for witness statements. Then Mr Ward will address you on the two or three stages.

But just to preface that, we are firmly opposed to three stages and if it is to be sequential, if anything it should be the claimants going first. They are, after all, the claimants. We've just ascertained from Mr Moser that there is freestanding evidence from this person who is said to have all kinds of skilled, independent knowledge about the markets and, therefore, when he had submitted earlier into the blue, this man will be opining or giving

evidence, that's just wrong. But I will leave that mostly to Mr Ward. The relevant bit on timetable I wish to address is the disclosure. We somehow left it, before that small adjournment, it would be somewhere in January and the 12th was mentioned and the 19th was mentioned but I would like, based upon experience, to push back against both dates.

The experience is this. You may or may not know my client, GTR, is also in another train collective proceedings. That's fronted by a gentleman called Mr Boyle, who is the Class Representative and in that case there was a disclosure exercise ordered by Mr Justice Smith and his colleagues which was due to take place, essentially, over the Christmas period, with a 17 January date. This is the January of this year, right, so some, whatever, eight months, nine months ago.

That couldn't be done and we had to have an extension until the end of January and the reason that it couldn't be done was a reason that applies in this case. And then there's another additional reason that's specific to this case or at least to my clients. The reason it couldn't be done in that case is because the experience was the train companies, with respect to them, essentially shut down over Christmas and we just couldn't get, with the best will in the world, and facing the order that was given for 17 January, the disclosure done. And the disclosure in that case was far more limited than has just been agreed and/or ordered in this case. I want to be realistic. From the perspective of my clients for certain, neither the 12th nor the 19th is realistic and that's why we had, we thought responsibly, put forward I think, 16 February, certainly well into February. So if that's going to be brought forward and we didn't resolve that issue, then with respect, certainly for my clients, it can't be done by the 12th or 19th and we shouldn't order something that we know can't be done and we strongly urge it to be at least into February, if not all the way to the 16th.

On that latter point, we, for our own part, don't see any reason why it shouldn't be 16 February because there's no need for these witness statements to be done before the end of

March, there's no need for sequential which Mr Ward will pick up and Mr Moser himself has said 28 March for some witness statements.

THE PRESIDENT: If you say end of March, then you would say reply by --

MR HARRIS: Sometime in the latter part of April, yes. Mr Moser suggested 19th. We think it could be a little bit later than that because the trial is not until mid-June.

THE PRESIDENT: But you want it for the PTR.

MR HARRIS: Absolutely. So that's what I say about the reason that I already know and have experience of for the very same client. GTR is the client in *Boyle* and is one of the clients in this case. But there's another reason why, at least in the case of my clients, this is not doable by the 12th or the 19th and would have to be (audio distortion). As you will recall, LSER stopped being the franchise holder and it went to SE Trains and that's now essentially government run, you know that. But the way in which the disclosure process is operated is by means of the handover agreement that was negotiated when this litigation was on foot or at least contemplated. We are responsible, broadly, for obtaining the documents from SE Trains Limited, the government run company, and that's because we've negotiated, essentially, and we have an in-control provision for the purposes of disclosure of these proceedings.

But as you will have seen earlier today, the letter from Addleshaw, they are actively involved.

They act for SE Trains, not my client any longer and everything has to go through Addleshaw. And Addleshaw, for instance -- in the case of disclosure, my instructions are Addleshaw say: you can't ask anything of the business yourself, even though these used to be your employees and your business. Fair enough, we're not objecting to this but this is the mechanism, you have to have scales and it all has to go in writing through us and then it takes up --

THE PRESIDENT: No, I understand.

MR HARRIS: So for those two reasons, we can't make the 12th or the 19th, it would have to be February and then there's my old chestnut which is at least in my case, I have two

sets of clients as well. So for a combination of all of those reasons, I would say that for all defendants, it needs to be considerably later than 19 January and certainly in my case and there's no need to have any witness statements of any kind in February, they can all be in March.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you.

Mr Ward.

MR HARRIS: Thank you.

Submissions by MR WARD

MR WARD: Thank you, sir.

It's an unusual proposition that in a case where the claimant bears the burden of proof on all relevant issues in trial one, that the defendant should produce its witness statements of fact first and in our respectful submission, a two-stage process is appropriate rather than three.

As you said, sir, a few moments ago, at least matters arising out of the disclosure and that witness's own industry knowledge, can be addressed. The whole point of the reply stage will be for the witness to be able to comment on the factual witness statements produced by the defendants.

It's just worth, if I may, putting down -- I hate to say -- a marker here that, of course, the defendant witness statements are likely to deal with matters of practical commercial experience and they may in some senses be expressing a view based on that experience. So judgments about what might be possible with a ticket machine. So we rather suspect they will fall in the category of factual evidence from a skilled witness but we are not seeking a direction to call some independent person to go toe to toe with the Class Representative's witness in that respect.

What we would suggest is that the initial exchange takes place in mid-March and then the reply stage takes place towards the end of April.

The next constraint is the PTR and I think it's common ground here that the dates given on the timetable are too early. Of course, the PTR needs to be in time to make useful orders but also at a time when thinking and preparation for trial is really well crystallised.

The trial date we had is 17 June. So I appreciate this is an area where the Tribunal is bound to have a strong view based on experience but the second half of May seems, with respect, entirely viable for that purpose.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. Before we respond, just a moment. (Pause)

Yes, Mr Moser, the disadvantage from your perspective of your proposal is that your witness only has one go and we do think it might be more satisfactory in our view, if -- given that part of his evidence will be based, as you rightly said, on disclosure and on his experience more widely, he can deal with that. It's accepted, of course, that the defendants will want to reply to that but equally, he will then be able to have a second go, replying to the factual witness that has been put in and that way he gets, as it were, two rounds rather than just one and that, actually, that might work well for your side and not just for the defendants, doing it on a really mutual basis.

MR MOSER: I will just take instructions for a moment. (Pause)

Sir, I am not going to, especially at this hour, risk looking a gift horse in the mouth and so we will go with the two dates. It may well be that our first round of witness statement is, therefore, going to be a little more economical than it might otherwise be but that's not a bad thing perhaps.

- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, and you'll see what you get on disclosure.
- **MR MOSER:** Exactly.

- **THE PRESIDENT:** Very well. So we'll do that. There will be two mutual rounds.
- 25 MR MOSER: May I say something about --
- **THE PRESIDENT:** So that takes us then, going on dates, on disclosure.

MR MOSER: Disclosure. We listened to what Mr Harris had to say and the lessons learned or perhaps not learned from *Boyle*. They will this time be forewarned about what happened in *Boyle* and perhaps be able to avoid it. In *Boyle*, as far as we can see, the pleadings didn't close until 1 December 2022, as we understand the order on the CAT's website. So we are in a very different position here, as they have a great deal more time to prepare disclosure before Christmas in this case. They can start now, if they haven't started already. It's October. They have three months until Christmas. If they don't come back to us until February, the whole process is going to be impossibly squeezed. We've heard from Mr Harris how extensive the disclosure is apparently going to be. Someone has to read all that stuff and then say something about it sensibly. We'll be seeing it for the first time, when they disclose it to us.

So we hear all of that but really they must do better, I am afraid and it's said: oh well, we have two sets of clients. I have not said this today yet but we always have to respond to four things coming from the other side, don't forget.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Just a moment. (Pause)

Ruling

THE PRESIDENT: What we have in mind for disclosure, and we do want to be realistic but, equally, we think it is important matters progress because if there is going to be any request for further disclosure, that has to be accommodated, that all defendants except for LSER should be by 2 February and LSER, we will give you, Mr Harris, not quite as long as you want but 14 February and we recognise your extra difficulties but we do not think it should apply to anybody else.

It will mean that, Mr Moser, you will get a lot to work on before you get LSER and that should be reasonable. It gives you your Christmas break but we are only at the beginning of October, not even, so that is a lot of time.

- 1 | MR HARRIS: Sir, can I just clarify. When you say LSER, you mean my clients, because
- there's LSER and GTR?
- **THE PRESIDENT:** No, we don't. We mean the one that has to go through Addleshaw
- 4 Goddard because you don't have direct access.
- **MR HARRIS:** I see, so it's 2 February for all my other clients, bar --
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.
- 7 MR HARRIS: I see. Thank you, sir.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** So on that basis, we can then look at the -- that's disclosure. Then one is
- 9 looking at witness statements as a result of that. If we say that the initial exchange will
- be, on that basis, sometime towards the end of March, will that work?
- 11 MR MOSER: Yes.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** And then some time towards -- we've got to watch Easter.
- **MR MOSER:** We can stick to maybe Maundy Thursday.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Which was?
- **MR MOSER:** 28 March.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** For the first round?
- **MR MOSER:** Yes.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Well when then, does the -- I think it should be possibly a bit earlier,
- 19 slightly earlier than that. No, I think it should be 22 March.
- **MR MOSER:** So be it.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** And then reply should be ... when is Easter?
- 22 MR MOSER: Easter, 29 March and 1 April.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. 19 April for reply witness evidence?
- **MR MOSER:** Yes.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Then I think we want, I think, a PTR, if possible, in the week commencing
- 26 6 May.
- **MR MOSER:** Perhaps the 8th.

1	THE PRESIDENT: We can't fix that without the third member of the Tribunal and having to
2	check his diary and you may need to check your diaries because that's a court fixture,
3	so we will aim for the week commencing 6 May. It can, if necessary, slip to the
4	following week but it's highly desirable it should be in the week of 6 May. The 6 May
5	itself, I think is a bank holiday but we will communicate with the parties about that.
6	Is there anything else on timetable at this point?
7	MR MOSER: There's the question, I say this with some trepidation, of timetable for disclosure
8	in the second trial.
9	THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Well, I think there should be as I said, I don't think we need to
10	direct that there should be disclosure of the results of the survey from you when it's
11	done.
12	MR MOSER: Yes.
13	THE PRESIDENT: We are coming on to the survey, of course, because of the point about
14	the shadowing and
15	MR MOSER: We suggested that by mid-March of 2024.
16	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, well and you need to also disclose, again following the Whitford
17	guidelines, not just the results but the methodology
18	MR MOSER: Yes.
19	THE PRESIDENT: by which the results are arrived at and any instructions to interviewers
20	or briefing and so on. If you look at those guidelines.
21	But beyond that, the question is to have disclosure of other material, I think there's quite a lot
22	to be getting on with.
23	MR MOSER: Yes.
24	THE PRESIDENT: And I appreciate you will say that at the previous CMC we said disclosure
25	ought to keep going but I am not sure, on reflection
26	MR MOSER: That's why we put it in.
27	THE PRESIDENT: that's necessarily the most sensible thing to do at this point.

- 1 MR MOSER: Yes. I will only say that depending on when judgment comes in the first trial --
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, well it won't come before October.
- **MR MOSER:** No.

- **THE PRESIDENT:** That's clear.
- **MR MOSER:** By then it will be too late.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** When is the second trial? Have we fixed it?
- **MR MOSER:** The second trial is fixed for 23 June 2025.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Effectively a year later.
- 9 MR MOSER: Yes, so I don't know whether it's sensible to deal with the --
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Well we don't need -- yes, I see.
- 11 MR MOSER: -- that at a separate CMC or at the PTR for this one or there might again be quite a lot to be getting on with.
 - THE PRESIDENT: I suggest we revisit it, we put it on the agenda for the PTR. I appreciate people won't want to start doing disclosure in May, when they are preparing for trial but we may see whether we should schedule something for September and what is likely to happen about judgment and whether in any way, without making any commitment, the Tribunal might be able to give an indication, even if it doesn't produce full judgment, such that one knows what's going to happen going forward.
- **MR MOSER:** But bearing in mind that disclosure and evidence for the second trial is going to 20 be heavier than for the first.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Because it involves --
- **MR MOSER:** Because it involves more questions of fact around causation.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. Although it will be very economist driven, won't it?
- **MR MOSER:** That too.
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Well let's leave it at that and we'll reflect on that. That leaves us
 then with, I think, the question of, on the survey, the shadowing.
- **MR MOSER:** Yes.

1	THE PRESIDENT: We did look, Mr Harris, at the document you gave us which I now can't
2	find. Where is it? Yes. You particularly drew our attention to 2.50, paragraph 2.50:
3	"Once main stage fieldwork it's also good practice for the agency project executives to
4	continue to monitor a proportion of interviews. Monitoring of interviewers in the field
5	for face to face is time-consuming but plays an important role."
6	That's the particular paragraph you drew our attention within, saying: look at the whole of the
7	section beginning on page 19. Well as we understand this, this is the guidance
8	from good practice to parties in merger cases conducting surveys and it says on
9	page 8:
10	"Working with market research agencies. The CMA commissions market research agencies
11	to conduct most of its survey work. The choice of agency and the team within the
12	agency is a key decision affecting the survey quality achieved."
13	Then 1.32:
14	"We would expect market research agencies working for parties and their external advisers to
15	observe the MI's code of conduct, to have appropriate qualifications "
16	And that then takes one to the section on page 19 which talks about interviewer briefing and
17	monitoring. At paragraph 2.44:
18	"Ideally, all field managers, supervisors and interviewers should be briefed directly via
19	a member of the agency executive team."
20	As we read it, that's clearly a reference not to the CMA but to the market research agency.
21	They say this is common practice and then it refers to the briefing session at 2.45.
22	2.46, "A separate written briefing note should be produced", and then 2.49:
23	"Good practice is for the agency project executive who conducted the briefing, as just
24	described, to listen to/attend and observe a selection of the interviews."
25	2.50:
26	"Once main stage field work is fully underway, it's always good practice for the agency project
27	executive to continue to monitor a proportion of interviews."

What that is saying, as we understand it, is that an executive from the market research agency should monitor a proportion of the interviews done by the interviewers they engage and as many of us know, a lot of the interviewers are sometimes, indeed, students engaged to do this, they are not fully trained professionals, so you want someone from the agency there. That's not about having someone shadowing them from outside, it's a senior executive within the agency turning up to check that they are doing the job properly. We would hope and trust that that is the way Yonder would conduct its survey and that it will have regard to these guidelines.

So I don't think 2.50 really supports the idea that someone from the other side should be there shadowing them.

MR HARRIS: Sir, there is a number of points here, if I may take them in turn. If you were to remind yourself of what we said in our letter, as to which I have been ambushed, that was Mr Moser's submission earlier on, we wrote a letter on Friday which is at tab 83, page 731, to which we received no response at all, that says LSER and GTR defendants reserve their right to instruct their own survey expert to shadow Yonder and Critical Research, while they conduct surveys as part of the survey proposal. So the first point is this. I am not seeking a direction. Mr Moser is seeking a direction which completely is unforeshadowed. He has not produced any evidence at all. In the 3 minutes between Mr Moser saying: oh my word, absolutely emphatically not, to this, for the first time, me having not heard that before, Mr Armitage was able, helpfully, to identify that there was some, in what I shall respectfully submit in a moment, some helpful and relevant guidance as to the points of principle that arise. So that's the first point.

The second point is that as we say in paragraph 8, this was totally mispresented by Mr Moser earlier on, when he first addressed this topic, that it was somehow going to be a shadow in the form of a GTR and LSER person in a uniform from the train company.

That's not at all what is being proposed. It says in terms, "instruct their own survey experts."

THE PRESIDENT: No, we understand that.

MR HARRIS: First of all, I wanted to clear away those misconceptions. It's Mr Moser who is seeking a direction and what he's seeking is a direction, as I apprehend, because there's no draft direction, that my clients are prevented on their own property from doing something to approach their own customers on their own property. That's what he's essentially saying but there's no direction and that's a startling proposition.

Then on top of that, the theme behind this document, the theme behind it, is that it's important for there to be monitoring. They call it monitoring, I call it shadowing. I only call it shadowing because it would be somebody not from Yonder or Critical Research but they would do the same thing as whether it be somebody from what's called in this document the agency project executive. The reason it's important is to make sure that there is a robust survey and there's going to be a live issue at the trial about the robustness of this survey. All I am saying to you, sir, is that we would like to reserve the right, for which I seek no direction, on our property, with our own customers, to be able to say, to be able to be present to see who is being asked questions because we might want to ask some questions ourselves.

You've already made clear today we are entitled to ask questions, so that puts the whole thing in context. Now as to the particular document and what you've said about that, I accept what you say about the structure of this document that was found within three minutes of the point first arising but as you will have seen from paragraph 1.4, it's not limited to mergers.

THE PRESIDENT: No, no, this whole problem arises because although this CMC was fixed a long time ago and it's not atypical, everybody starts writing letters within a few days of the CMC, so all of these things pop up at short notice. If people could just apply their minds a little earlier and write letters on both sides a little earlier on, we wouldn't

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get a situation of letters coming in on Friday, concerning parties' survey consultants on both sides who are not here, who haven't had a chance to be properly engaged and everything done in a great rush.

MR HARRIS: I accept that, sir, but there's another discrete reason --

THE PRESIDENT: But I do think that if a survey is going to be done effectively -- I appreciate it's on your own property and we've made clear you can do your independent survey -- it's very odd for other people, as well as those from the agency that does the survey, standing around with those being interviewed.

If your survey expert wants to engage with Yonder and say: well can we send someone for one day here and there to attend to see how it is being done, they can engage with Yonder and see if that's acceptable. But --

MR HARRIS: That's what was envisaged. I don't think this suggestion -- and at the moment it's just a reservation of rights to be advised -- I don't think the suggestion is there be somebody who accompanies every Yonder survey taker on every occasion, on every station on every day because the idea is to check about the robustness of the survey. So if you are not going -- first of all, I am not seeking a direction but what you definitely shouldn't do, in my respectful submission, is direct there cannot be any form of shadowing which is what I apprehend Mr Moser is somehow seeking. But can I just address two other things, sir. You say that it's -- I think I paraphrase it, it was words to the effect of: this is not normal but those are not my instructions. My instructions are that this does happen and that there are shadows from other companies, precisely because people are, we say, entitled to come along at the trial, when the fruits of the survey are addressed and say: I'd like to criticise this, including because of all the things that are in that section of this guidance. It needs to be done properly. If you recall, at the beginning of that section, what it says is that "Strict adherence to the questionnaire script is a key principle." It goes on to say "This can be difficult to achieve in practice."

You can imagine that I may well, on behalf of my client, want to make submissions -- I will come on to cross-examination because that's a separate point but address the Tribunal about that flaw being present in this survey. Now how am I going to do that, at least effectively, if I have never been allowed to have any form of monitoring or shadowing? That leads me on to the cross-examination point. You yourself said earlier and we respectfully endorse, the anticipation is somebody from Yonder will appear at trial and be cross-examined. I would like to cross-examine that person by reference to something that a shadow/monitor has done, who has been instructed by my team. Not only by reference to what they say happened, when the CMA document itself says it often doesn't happen. It might be the best will in the world that the guidance says A, B and C but then perhaps because they're students, perhaps because they're inexperienced or hung over, whatever the case may be, it doesn't happen.

THE PRESIDENT: I said to you earlier and I can only repeat, the courts have been admitting survey evidence for decades. There have been a lot of arguments about what should be the requirements, what should be the obligations. I don't think, as far as I am aware, this has featured and it certainly is not in the Whitford guidelines approved more recently by the Court of Appeal in *Interflora* that that's a requirement and yet in all these cases you do find exactly what happens is the defendant saying: oh, they attack the survey, it's not robust and so on which is why these requirements have been developed.

So I think this would be, so far as I am aware, but if your research show otherwise, something different. We hear what you say. It will be relayed to Yonder. It seems to me the first thing should be that your survey expert, and we don't know who they are either, should engage with Yonder and address -- because it's only going to be them, it's not going to be the train company or your solicitors, obviously -- what it is they actually want to do. Yonder can consider whether this is going to interfere, in their view, with the way

they conduct the survey. They know that their rigour is going to come under scrutiny at trial, so they may think this might help, they may think this is contrary to our protocol, I don't know, and see where you get to, rather than both sides having to deal with this on the basis of a letter from Friday and a response today. If you find that can be resolved in a sensible way, all well and good. If you don't, then I suggest you both put in written submissions to the Tribunal.

I don't think you need anyone there from the pilot because the pilot is just to try and refine the questions.

Submissions by MR HARRIS

MR HARRIS: Sir, I agree with that last point. May I make two very short points to close this off. The first one is a discrete one. We would like and I think it stands four-square with the reasoning that you have elucidated during today, disclosure of any verification or monitoring that is conducted by Yonder or whoever, when it's done.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR HARRIS: That seems to be consistent -- but the second and last point is just, again, the answer to your suggestion to me, sir, that this hasn't been done in another case, is that this is a different, new and unprecedented area, these Class Representative's proceedings, because unlike when you put to me before, say the IP case, where there is a survey about "is this novel?" in a trademark case, those people are almost certainly not going to be claimants in the case.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I appreciate there's a difference but I don't think it really affects the quality of the survey evidence. I don't think --

MR HARRIS: But I agree, sir, the way forward is no direction given and we proceed in the manner you've indicated which is liaison between and if we have a dispute after that, we'll come back to you.

THE PRESIDENT: They both will be professionals in this field, they may well know each other and may well be able to come to a sensible arrangement.

Mr Moser, are you content to leave it like that? We don't know what Yonder will say in the way it has been developed and it seems to me you ought to have an opportunity to discuss it with them and for them to consider and I have left completely open the possibility -- they may say "No, that just would disrupt the way we conduct a survey", but whether it would or not, I just don't know.

MR MOSER: We are in an invidious position, whatever the accusations that we've not responded instantly or 3 minutes or whatever, so we get this letter after hours on Friday and it says they reserve their right to instruct their own survey expert to shadow and we may be forgiven, I hope, for being concerned about the danger of interference with our survey.

THE PRESIDENT: You are not being criticised at all. I said it's not arisen in a satisfactory way but are you content with the way it has been left? What has been made clear which is not clear from the letter, it's not suggested someone will be there with every questioner. Secondly, it's clear it's not going to be anyone from the defendants or their lawyers, it will be someone from a survey expert agency like Yonder and that is what is envisaged and to what extent they will wish to attend is something that has been left open.

MR MOSER: Well, we don't, in truth, know what's envisaged and it's a matter for Mr Harris' clients to clarify. He did say one very concerning thing -- this is my last point on this. In his final words, he said "We may wish to ask questions ourselves." That is --

MR HARRIS: Not on this --

- **THE PRESIDENT:** I don't think he meant they will intrude in the interview.
- **MR MOSER:** That's entirely impossible.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** No, I think that's clearly not appropriate, this is your survey.
- **MR MOSER:** Entirely inappropriate but that's why need to know what they really want.

1 THE PRESIDENT: Go away and consider it and if necessary, write in and we will rule. Both Mr Holmes and I have heard all that. Just one moment. (Pause) 2 Just to make clear, the disclosure to give that survey, including the methodology, includes the 3 4 briefing and the method of monitoring and the monitoring process, so there is full 5 transparency about the way the survey is conducted and supervised. MR MOSER: Yes. 6 7 **THE PRESIDENT:** And so that can be seen. 8 **MR MOSER:** Yonder are used to this. 9 THE PRESIDENT: What you don't have to disclose, as we make clear, is the names and 10 addresses of the interviewees, on the understanding that they are not disclosed to your client or solicitors, they remain with the survey agency. 11 MR MOSER: Yes, this will be entirely standard, sir. Just for the avoidance of doubt, we don't 12 plan to say anything proactively to Mr Harris' clients. They've reserved their rights 13 generally and we accept that. If they want to come to us with a more detailed proposal 14 of what it is they mean by paragraph 8, then we will of course consider it and respond 15 timeously. 16 17 THE PRESIDENT: That's what I suggested they should do because it comes from them and then put their survey expert or agency in touch with Yonder and they should discuss it 18 in the first instance among themselves and see if some agreement can be reached. If 19 not, it will have to come back through the lawyers. 20 21 THE PRESIDENT: Very well. I think costs in the case. 22 MR MOSER: Yes. 23 **THE PRESIDENT:** Is there anything else to do today? Do we need to formally give permission to amend for joint and several liability? What's the position on that? 24 MR MOSER: I think so and also we need a date for when we are going to get that defence. 25 26 **THE PRESIDENT:** It's a re-amended defence, is it?

MR MOSER: Yes.

1	THE PRESIDENT: On joint and several liability. Do we have a date from someone, please?
2	MR HARRIS: Within a week? I mean it's a question of deleting some words.
3	MR MOSER: Perfect.
4	THE PRESIDENT: That's fine. We'll say by the end of next Wednesday.
5	MR HARRIS: Thank you.
6	THE PRESIDENT: With permission to make the amendments.
7	Anything else? Thank you all very much.
8	(4.38 pm)
9	(The hearing adjourned)
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