1 2 3 4	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 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 record.
5	IN THE COMPETITION CaseNo: 1637/5/7/24
6	APPEAL TRIBUNAL
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8	
9	Salisbury Square House
10	8 Salisbury Square
11	London EC4Y 8AP
12	Tuesday 9th April 2024
13	
14	Before:
15	The Honourable Sir Marcus Smith
16	William Bishop
17	Carole Begent
18 19	(Sitting as a Tribunal in England and Wales)
20	BETWEEN:
21	<u>BETWEEN</u> .
22	
23	Claimant
24	
25	SportsDirect.com Retail Limited
26	
27	
21	V
28	v Defendants
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	Defendants
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28 29 30	Defendants Newcastle United Football Company Limited and
28 29 30 31	Defendants
28 29 30 31 32	Defendants Newcastle United Football Company Limited and
28 29 30 31 32 33	Defendants Newcastle United Football Company Limited and
28 29 30 31 32 33 34	Defendants Newcastle United Football Company Limited and Another
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	Defendants Newcastle United Football Company Limited and
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	Defendants Newcastle United Football Company Limited and Another
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	Defendants Newcastle United Football Company Limited and Another
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	Defendants Newcastle United Football Company Limited and Another APPEARANCES
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	Defendants Newcastle United Football Company Limited and Another APPEARANCES Tony Singla KC & Stefan Kuppen on behalf of SportsDirect.com Retail Limited (Instructed by Travers Smith)
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	Defendants Mewcastle United Football Company Limited and Another APPEARANCES Tony Singla KC & Stefan Kuppen on behalf of SportsDirect.com Retail Limited (Instructed by Travers Smith) Tom de la Mare KC & Alison Berridge on behalf of Newcastle United Football Company
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42	Defendants Newcastle United Football Company Limited and Another APPEARANCES Tony Singla KC & Stefan Kuppen on behalf of SportsDirect.com Retail Limited (Instructed by Travers Smith)
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	Defendants Newcastle United Football Company Limited and Another <u>APPEARANCES</u> Tony Singla KC & Stefan Kuppen on behalf of SportsDirect.com Retail Limited (Instructed by Travers Smith) Tom de la Mare KC & Alison Berridge on behalf of Newcastle United Football Company Limited & Another (Instructed by Northridge Law)
28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	Defendants Mewcastle United Football Company Limited and Another APPEARANCES Tony Singla KC & Stefan Kuppen on behalf of SportsDirect.com Retail Limited (Instructed by Travers Smith) Tom de la Mare KC & Alison Berridge on behalf of Newcastle United Football Company
 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 	Defendants Defendants Defendant
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28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	Defendants Defendants Defendant
 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 	Defendants

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Opening remarks

Mr Singla, good morning. 4 THE PRESIDENT: Before you begin, a couple of 5 housekeeping matters. First of all, these proceedings are being live streamed. 6 Although I know you will all be familiar with this warning, I make it nonetheless: the 7 proceedings are being transcribed by our direction, but it would be a breach of the 8 rules were anyone to seek to record, transmit, photograph or otherwise disseminate 9 what is being live streamed, and a breach of that rule would be potentially punishable 10 as a contempt, so I hope no one will do it.

11 More practically, can I thank the parties for their very helpful skeletons and the 12 evidence that lies behind them. We have read the skeletons. We have gone into the 13 statements and of course the pleadings. The exhibits rather less so and I think you 14 can expect that we would need to be taken to that.

15 In terms of how we would like the day structured, it does seem to us that the parties 16 are agreed that -- and it is trite -- that American Cyanamid provides the structure for 17 the submissions today. I think we would be helped, if the parties are amenable to this, 18 if we did it in four blocks. In other words, for us to hear from the parties as to whether 19 there is a serious issue to be tried, then the question of adequacy of damages to 20 Sports Direct, then the question of the adequacy of the undertaking in damages to 21 Newcastle United, and then the balance of convenience and other factors, as it were, 22 taking the rear.

I know that a degree of delay is relied upon by Newcastle United. That is something
which clearly we will want to hear from you on.

25 Just to flag a few other concerns which don't fit into the standard template, so that you26 know we have not lost sight of them, if an injunction were granted, it would be

1 a mandatory injunction. For my part, I would require a degree of understanding as to 2 precisely how that would work, because I know that junctions in the competition field 3 do tend to be mandatory rather than simply preventative, but here it does seem to me 4 that there are a number of open questions -- and I say that having read the evidence 5 in response on the points raised by Newcastle as to why these are points of 6 concern -- but it does seem to me that there is an issue about who would undertake 7 the supply, at what price the supply would be undertaken, and guantities. These are 8 things which are addressed in not granular detail, they are addressed in Mr Nevitt's 9 second statement, but I am bound to say it is at the level of nothing to look at here, 10 rather than here is the answer to these concerns. So that's something which I think 11 we would want unpacked, but at the end rather than at the beginning.

12 A point which doesn't seem to be made with the force we think it should be is this: to 13 what extent is this truly an interlocutory injunction? It does seem to us that if we were 14 to decide that the interlocutory injunction should lie, we would effectively be deciding 15 the outcome for the 2024/2025 season. We would not be saying anything about the 16 season after that, but even assuming an expedited trial, the injunction would effectively 17 determine what happens in the next season, and we would. I think, want that to be 18 addressed by the parties in case that makes a difference as to the legal standard that 19 we apply. But those, I think, are matters which I would rather we left to the end and if 20 the parties are happy, I think a ping-pong approach through the American Cyanamid 21 requirements would assist. I think it is fair to say that we all have questions which we 22 will be asking at each stage and for our part it would assist if we had an ability to 23 understand what the exact answer is at each stage.

That is an over-long introduction. Mr Singla, I don't want to stop you saying anything
by way of general introduction, and of course if you want to do things differently, we
will hear you, but I am just trying to articulate what we would find most helpful.

MR SINGLA: Sir, that's extremely helpful and I am very happy to adopt that sort of structure. Can I just check, in relation to the mandatory injunction point, things have moved on since we originally issued the application and also since Nevitt 2. Can I check that the revised draft order has made its way to the tribunal. If the tribunal saw Mr Silverstone's statement yesterday, you might have been scratching your heads collectively as to why he is addressing the Nevitt 2 proposal which by that stage had already been superseded.

8 We received a delivery schedule on Thursday and -- in the light of the delivery 9 schedule we know now when the replica kits will be supplied to the club. In light of that 10 information we have tailored our order, so as to overcome many of the practical 11 difficulties.

12 THE PRESIDENT: I think that is something we have certainly seen, but not got on
13 board the implications of it.

14 **MR SINGLA:** I am grateful.

15 **THE PRESIDENT:** That is, I think, something which you can take us to. Clearly
16 a number of facts will be relevant to a number of stages.

17 **MR SINGLA:** Yes.

18 **THE PRESIDENT:** But nonetheless we would be grateful if one could try and deal
19 with it in a --

MR SINGLA: Of course. I just want to put that marker down so that you had the right
draft order in mind, as it were. If I can perhaps give you the bundle reference, it is now
at core 3, page 772.7 --

23 **THE PRESIDENT:** I am trying to work out the reference --

24 **MR SINGLA:** Core bundle 3, sir.

25 **THE PRESIDENT:** I am grateful.

26 **MR SINGLA:** I will address you on the substance of it in due course, but just so that

- 1 you have to hand the order.
- 2 **THE PRESIDENT:** Which tab?

3 **MR SINGLA:** It is page 772.7. It is 22B, I think, in terms of tabs.

4 **THE PRESIDENT:** Thank you.

5 **MR SINGLA:** I will not get into the substance, but just to give you the headline point, 6 we attached to our skeleton a delivery schedule that was disclosed on Thursday. In 7 the light of that, what we've done is we've taken on board when the club is due to 8 receive various tranches of replica kit and we say this actually cuts through a lot of the 9 practical issues. Because what one can see is, from their own delivery schedule, that 10 Sports Direct order amounts on average across all of the line items to about 11 14 per cent on average of what the club itself has ordered. We now know when the 12 club will receive its tranches of deliveries, so the draft order is designed to deal with 13 the practical issue of when would the club receive its own stock from the manufacturer 14 and what we are essentially saying is that for each tranche that the club is due to 15 receive from Adidas, we would seek that which Sports Direct has ordered which 16 amounts to, as I say, on average across all of the line items about 14 per cent.

Just perhaps to deal with price -- but I will come back to the detail -- the price is the
price that was put in the original Sports Direct order form and is the wholesale price.
What they say is, they won't get their margin if they were to sell these kits themselves.
So that's the latest draft order and it has been revised, as I say, from when the
application was issued because of the new information we have.

22 **THE PRESIDENT:** That's helpful. Thank you.

DR BISHOP: I don't entirely understand the last point about margin. I am looking at
schedule B, let's take the first item, Adidas Newcastle United Football Club shorts.
Price is given at 16.55 in pounds. You say that price was in the last Sports Direct
order? Is that what you said? And all the other prices?

MR SINGLA: Yes, those prices are the prices that Sports Direct was expecting to pay
 when it originally issued its order back in December. Those are the wholesale prices.
 This is explained in the evidence. Those prices are the wholesale prices that Sports
 Direct pays Adidas for replica kits generally.

5 DR BISHOP: I see. So this is reference to -- it might be Manchester United or
6 something like that.

- 7 MR SINGLA: Yes. What the evidence says is effectively Adidas charges the same
 8 for wholesale price for a number of different kits, so this is what Sports Direct --
- 9 **DR BISHOP:** Would expect, yes.

MR SINGLA: -- is paying for other top clubs and would be paying Adidas if it were allowed to access these replica kits. That's where that price has come from. The point that is made is well, why should we have to effectively sell these to you at the wholesale price, because we would like to sell these kits to customers with our own retail margin, but that is covered by the cross-undertaking. I don't need now to get into.

16 **DR BISHOP:** I understand.

17 MR SINGLA: I just wanted to explain where we are now in terms of the order that we
18 received.

19 **THE PRESIDENT:** That's helpful, thank you.

20

21 **Proceedings**

MR SINGLA: Sir, if I could just then introduce, in terms of appearances. Obviously, I appear on behalf of Sports Direct with Mr Kuppen, and Mr De La Mare appears with Ms Berridge on behalf of Newcastle. As the tribunal will be well aware, what this case concerns is the supply of Newcastle's replica kit. The club has decided to refuse to supply any of next season's replica kit with Sports Directs and has entered into an

exclusive arrangement with JD Sports. The result of that is that Newcastle kit will not
 be available for consumers to purchase through Sports Direct for the first time in
 decades.

4 By these proceedings, Sports Direct alleges that the club's refusal to supply is unlawful 5 and the club's new exclusivity arrangement with JD Sports is anti-competitive. What 6 we say is very striking is that, even based on the limited amount of evidence before 7 the tribunal at this early stage, it is clear that the rationale underlying the club's decision 8 to refuse to supply Sports Direct is a concern about Sports Direct's discounting 9 practices. That's what the April 2023 Two Circles reports shows. That's the 10 consultancy report which is the genesis of the new arrangements and that is also what 11 Ms Staveley, one of the directors of the club, said in terms to Sports Direct in 12 December. That evidence that we have put forward for this application has not been 13 refuted by the club.

14 **THE PRESIDENT:** But why does that matter?

15 **MR SINGLA:** I am sorry, sir?

16 THE PRESIDENT: Let's suppose that we have a situation where we have a dominant 17 undertaking -- Newcastle -- which has a product which it exclusively controls -- the 18 replica kit -- and it elects to use that dominance to price higher than cost plus, let us 19 say. So, let's assume that Mr De La Mare's clients are making larger profits than they 20 might otherwise do in a competitive market. Why can't they do that? It is not an abuse 21 in and of itself.

- 22 MR SINGLA: Not in and of itself, but it has to have an objective justification. I will
 23 come to this point --
- THE PRESIDENT: No, hang on. I don't think you need an objective justification for
 pricing with an element of producer surplus in your price. That would be to rewrite the
 United Brands test of pricing to say, well, you have to justify your price by reference to

1 something. That's what the courts absolutely don't do.

So, I don't think the undercutting question, per se, cuts it. Because my starting point -- I am raising this so you can push back -- is that a dominant undertaking -- assuming dominance is not in argument and we will come to that I am sure -- can use that power without behaving abusively to price at above what it would price in a competitive market.

7 MR SINGLA: We say the effect of these new arrangements is to distort competition
8 in the retail market. So, what the club is doing -- I wanted to come on to serious issue
9 to be tried, because obviously these are merits --

10 **THE PRESIDENT:** This is where we are wanting to start, yes.

11 MR SINGLA: In relation to -- well, just let me answer the question. I will just come to
12 that question now.

Ultimately -- and this is very important -- the effect of these new arrangements will be that an existing customer, wholesale customer, Sports Direct, will no longer be able to access the kits. Therefore, it will follow that at the retail level, there will be an effect on competition at the retail level because Sports Direct necessarily will not be able to provide or supply these kits to customers. We say the effect of these new arrangements, therefore, is to distort competition in the retail market.

What the club has done is really two things. One, they are trying to bring these operations in-house, so that they can expand the extent to which they provide these kits to customers directly. But as the material shows -- and I will come to this -- they have recognised that they need wider distribution, is what the materials show, and that's why they say they have done a deal with JD Sports because they want the ability to sell these kits more widely than they can do themselves through their retail operation.

26 What they positively don't want -- and again the material shows this -- is for Sports

1 Direct to be part of that distribution network. So that's the package of agreements.

You have Adidas with some limited retail channels directly to consumers, but you have the club wanting to bring all of this in-house. Indeed, that features promptly prominently in Mr Silverstone's evidence that they want to launch a new retail operation. They then say to themselves, we need wider distribution to the retail channel, but they say they don't want to supply Sports Direct because of their discounting practices.

8 We say that is relevant for two reasons. One, so far as the club has decided to refuse
9 to supply Sports Direct, we say that is a prima facie abuse which they need to be able
10 to provide a justification --

11 THE PRESIDENT: Why is it an abuse? I suppose what I am interested in
12 understanding is to what extent the fact that Sports Direct have been for a number of
13 years selling Newcastle United replica kit is relevant to your abuse argument.

14 **MR SINGLA:** Yes.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Let's suppose you have a situation where you have a blank sheet 16 of paper and Newcastle United are de novo trying to work out how they sell their replica 17 shirts, and they select de novo an approach which doesn't include Sports Direct. So, 18 Sports Direct is not being deprived of anything, they are simply not being given the 19 opportunity in the future.

20 Do you have any complaint in that situation?

21 **MR SINGLA:** That's not our situation.

22 **THE PRESIDENT:** I appreciate that.

23 MR SINGLA: But that's very important. Because the law here, we say, is -- we say
24 that we are an existing customer.

25 **THE PRESIDENT:** Right, okay.

26 **MR SINGLA:** So we say that as adidas makes clear, that's a question of substance

1 not form.

2 **THE PRESIDENT:** Mr Singla, that's very helpful.

3 I am trying to understand what matters and what doesn't matter.

4 **MR SINGLA:** Yes.

5 **THE PRESIDENT:** So the incumbency, the fact that Sports Direct have been involved
6 in the market for a number of years is central to your abuse point.

7 MR SINGLA: It is central, (a) to the substance of the case, but (b), as you will
8 appreciate, to the injunction.

9 THE PRESIDENT: We are on the substance at the moment, we will come to the
10 injunction in due course.

11 **MR SINGLA:** You will appreciate it operates at both levels. Because the reason we 12 say we are concerned about this is it is effectively the cessation of supplies to the 13 wholesale customer -- just to make sure there is no confusion around the use of the 14 word "customer" -- we are a wholesale customer who has been supplying Newcastle 15 kit for decades. We say that means, for the purposes of Article 1 or Chapter 2 16 jurisprudence, we are to be treated as an existing customer and we therefore say that 17 if you are going to switch off supply you need to provide an effective justification. We 18 have said --

19 THE PRESIDENT: How much weight are you putting on the word "suddenly"? Is the
20 degree of notice a relevant consideration there?

21 **MR SINGLA:** One doesn't know what defences are going to be ---

THE PRESIDENT: I am interested in what your case is, not what defences are being
run.

MR SINGLA: No, we say what has happened is, without any notice, having supplied
for decades, we are now being told we are being shut out for next season and we don't
actually know the duration of these proposed new arrangements, and that may be

1 a point we will have to come back to --

2 **THE PRESIDENT:** The reason I am asking is suppose, hypothetically, we were not 3 talking about 24/25, we were talking about 25/26, and Mr De La Mare's client said, 4 look, we will carry on as before for 24/25, but for 25/26 that's it. You have more than 5 a year's notice: would you have any arguable complaint in that situation? 6 **MR SINGLA:** I would accept that the circumstances would be different, but I would 7 not accept that we would not have a case in those circumstances. 8 THE PRESIDENT: Okay. 9 **MR SINGLA:** Sir, you are obviously right that these cases raise complicated questions 10 and ultimately that's why we say we are obviously over the triable issue threshold, but 11 what I would urge the tribunal to focus on are the particular facts that we are concerned 12 with. And the particular facts that we are concerned with are, in my submission, very 13 striking. 14 So, you have Sports Direct -- I would like to come back as it were to introduce this in

15 the way that I was planning to.

16 **THE PRESIDENT:** Of course.

17 **MR SINGLA:** But just while we are on this, we have very striking facts at this very 18 early stage of these proceedings. As I say, we have the largest retailer in the UK, the 19 so-called 'home of football', which supplies all of the top league replica kits, including 20 Newcastle -- I will come back to the detail -- including Newcastle, as I say, for 21 decades. They are told immediately that you will not be -- immediately in the sense of 22 for the purposes of next season -- you will not be receiving our kit anymore. And 23 what's more, they are not bringing the operations entirely in-house, they are doing 24 a deal with the other main replica kit retailer, JD. And the material at this very early 25 stage suggests that the only reason Sports Direct is being cut out is because of 26 a concern about its discounting practices.

Let's just be clear about that, that is consumer harm, sir. That is, discounting practices
 means cheaper replica kit in Sports Direct stores. As I say, for the tribunal to have
 that sort of evidence at this very early stage makes, we say, this case rather
 straightforward.

5 **THE PRESIDENT:** Okay. So, the facts that you are relying upon for your abuse is 6 that you are the largest sports kit retailer in the UK, that you have for years retailed 7 amongst other -- it is 15 -- Premier League replica kits, Newcastle United replica kits, 8 that you are on that basis a wholesale supplier of Newcastle United replica kits. You 9 have been told, more or less without notice, that that supply will cease in 10 circumstances where it is not being brought in-house to Newcastle United themselves, 11 but where they are themselves, but with others, selling in substitution for Sports Direct 12 in circumstances where you say one of the reasons for that occurring is because 13 Sports Direct has a reputation for undercutting higher people in the market, and that's 14 their – part of their brand approach, including to replica kits.

15 Do I have that right?

MR SINGLA: That's a very good encapsulation of what we are saying, sir. We say
that there are two sides of this. There is the refusal to supply and then there is also
the exclusivity arrangement with JD.

19 I will come on to this in a moment, but we say that that is unlawful as well. Or at least –
20 well, we say it is unlawful in the main proceedings, but for present purposes we say
21 there is plainly a triable issue as to the anti-competitive effects of the JD arrangement
22 because essentially you are shutting out Sports Direct from the consumer market.

To cut to the chase, a consumer will have no ability to go into a Sports Direct store or
online and buy a Newcastle replica kit. If the evidence before you is that Sports Direct
is generally the discounting retailer, we say that there is actually quite clear evidence
at this stage of consumer harm.

Sir, I was just going to take you, before I come to the substance of serious issue to be tried, to what the evidence says in relation to some of these matters. I think, sir, in your summary just now you have the key points so far as Sports Direct is concerned, but just to navigate matters in terms of the evidence. This is all explained at Mr Nevitt's first witness statement, paragraphs 8 to 14, where he deals with Sports Direct's position in the market.

I think this point, although Mr De La Mare says in his skeleton, well, that's just your
say-so and you have no objective evidence, well, in fact, the Northridge letter of 4
March describes Sports Direct as having 'the preeminent position in the sports retail
market'. So we say there can't be any serious dispute about that, they have 488 stores
across the UK, and their focus is on football in particular. As Mr Nevitt describes it,
football is the 'heartbeat' of the business and is absolutely essential to Sports Direct's
business model. That is his paragraphs 11, 47 and 48.

DR BISHOP: Mr Singla, can you direct me to where I will find Mr Nevitt's statement -MR SINGLA: Of course, I am so sorry, sir. It is in core bundle 1. It is tab 8. It starts
at page 112.

17 **DR BISHOP:** Thank you very much.

18 MR SINGLA: So the key facts, sir, as regards Sports Direct, are as I say, paragraphs
19 8 to 14 of Mr Nevitt.

In relation to replica kit specifically, it has consistently stocked replica kit of all of the major Premier League clubs for decades. At paragraph 12, he names the big six, Arsenal, Chelsea, Liverpool, Manchester City, Manchester United and Tottenham. He says at paragraph 14, Newcastle are also in this category. They have stocked their kit for decades and it is one of the clubs with the largest fan bases in the UK, and finished fourth in the Premier League last season.

26 At paragraph 7, in fact he says he can't recall a year when Sports Direct has not sold

- 1 Newcastle kit. Paragraph 12:
- 2 "Sports Direct presently stocks a replica kit of 15 of the 20 Premier League clubs and
 3 all of them except Newcastle have confirmed that they will supply Sports Direct next

4 season." [As read]

5 THE PRESIDENT: This is normally done on an annual basis? Is it up in the air each6 season?

- 7 **MR SINGLA:** I am sorry, sir.
- 8 THE PRESIDENT: Is there is a tie-in of replica kits for longer than a year, or is it done
 9 in a season-by-season basis?

10 MR SINGLA: When you ask is there a tie-in, do you mean at which level of the supply11 chain?

- 12 THE PRESIDENT: What I mean is supply to Sports Direct by whichever replica kit
 13 vendor one is talking about, whichever club, is the supply annual or is it done in some
 14 cases over multiple --
- 15 MR SINGLA: I am not sure I have instructions on the specific contracts, but orders
 16 are placed every year, as it were.
- 17 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: Yes, exactly. For example, when I just said 14 out of 15 have confirmed,
that's because orders have been placed and confirmation has been given that they
will be supplied.

21 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, but you are saying nothing about whether there would be an

- 22 entitlement to place orders for the season after the next season?
- 23 **MR SINGLA:** I just don't have the information about that.
- 24 Paragraphs 23 to 25, Mr Nevitt explains that Sports Direct has a very specific strategy
- 25 of price discounting, and it always looks to offer the lowest price for replica kits.
- 26 **THE PRESIDENT:** That is, just to be clear, a strategy that extends to replica kits? In

other words, you don't use replica kits as a way of drawing the customers in, sell them
at a higher price, and use the draw-in to sell other products?

3 **MR SINGLA:** Sir, indeed it is the opposite, actually.

4 **THE PRESIDENT:** Okay.

5 MR SINGLA: It is discounting of replica kit -- and I will come back to this on adequacy
6 of damages --

7 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: But this is a very, very important point, sir. We actually -- all the evidence shows that Sports Direct uses its status as 'home of football' to draw in customers through the discounting of replica kits. I mean, it's a discounting retailer generally, but rather than, sir, the example you have just given to me whereby they make a huge margin on replica kits in order to sell others, they are drawing customers in through their discounting on replica kits.

Mr Nevitt also gives evidence about JD Sports at paragraphs 9 and 10. He says they are the other major national retailer with approximately 400 stores, but they are not a sportswear retailer. They are more a sports fashion retailer with a focus on lifestyle products. So what Mr Nevitt explains at paragraph 10, is there is very little overlap between their businesses, but replica kits and football products is the main area of overlap.

What you will also see at paragraph 18, Mr Nevitt says that for the top ten clubs in the UK by market size -- including Newcastle -- both JD and Sports Direct have stocked their replica kit for at least the last five years. We say that is significant because the effect of the decision to refuse to supply Sports Direct next season is that there will be a material and sudden change to the competitive dynamics between JD and Sports Direct.

26 Now, turning to the club's new arrangements -- and I am just going to go through some

factual material and then come to serious issue to be tried in terms of my
 submissions -- but if I could show you Mr Silverstone's statement which is core
 bundle 1.

4 It starts at page 173, but if I could ask you to look at paragraph 22, please.

5 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: Paragraph 22 on page 177. Mr Silverstone explains that in April 2023
the club and its ownership started considering some new arrangements which led to
the engagement of the consultant Two Circles. If I could ask you to turn up the Two
Circles report, please, which is in the second core bundle. That starts at page 584 of
the bundle. If one looks at 585, you see the heading at the top:

11 "Newcastle and Two Circles have worked together to propose a recommendation for
12 the future of Newcastle's retail strategy." [As read]

You will see that Mr Silverstone was involved, he's named in the box on the right-handside of the page.

15 Then what one sees is various slides considering certain options, but if I could ask you
16 to turn to page 20, so 603 of the bundle, you will see that at the top:

17 "On top of the in-house option ..."

18 That's a reference to Newcastle selling replica kit itself directly to customers:

19 "... negotiations with JD Sports have uncovered a route for us to maintain most of the
20 in-house benefit whilst de-risking our technical buy, increasing our wholesale
21 distribution in the UK, providing other Adidas product range benefits as well as brand
22 reach benefits." [As read]

23 If you could look at the middle column: "JD Sports offer". The first bullet:

24 "JD Sports has approached us with an offer to be our exclusive wholesale partner in25 the UK." [As read]

26 That's important, because Mr Silverstone says that JD were invited by the club to

participate in the tender -- paragraph 24 -- but that appears to be wrong. JD Sports
have approached the club.

When Mr Silverstone talks about a tender process, if actually one looks at the other slides, what one sees is that it is not a tender process in terms of Sports Direct or JD Sports, they are actually focusing on other types of partners. I don't want to take up time, but the main two partners that are looked at in this context are Fanatics and Legends. They are not bricks and mortar retailers. It is a tender process designed to come up with a model which is very different.

9 In the end, they go for the in-house option with the JD Sports exclusive arrangement --

10 **THE PRESIDENT:** Adidas are simply supplying both the club and JD Sports?

11 **MR SINGLA:** And they have a limited right to sell to consumers directly as well, yes.

12 **THE PRESIDENT:** They are an extra wholesaler in that regard?

MR SINGLA: Exactly. But at this stage, sir, just in terms of the chronology, this report
of April 2023, the Adidas agreement is October 2023. But you will be absolutely right,
that's where things end up.

16 But, sir, critically, we say, if one looks at the third column under "Further implications": 17 "Going down an exclusive route [that's the exclusive route with JD Sports] will limit our 18 distribution options in the UK, most noticeably with Sports Direct whose discount 19 pricing model would impact our own retail operating margin significantly." [As read] 20 So what this is saying is that they have a preference for an in-house model but they 21 want to do a deal with JD Sports because that would give them wider distribution 22 possibilities -- and that's actually explained by Mr Silverstone as well -- but what this 23 is saying is that doing the deal on an exclusive basis with JD will inevitably limit our 24 distribution options but the Sports Direct discount pricing model would impact our own 25 retail operating margin significantly.

26 If you look, sir, in other places, one can see a concern about discounting risk in the

1 general sense, so at 596 of the bundle, for example --

2 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

3 **MR SINGLA:** -- one can see in the heading:

4 "How we operate retail will be a huge part of our fan experience and central to the
5 delivery of Newcastle's overall strategy. We have scored each offer out of five against
6 numerous criteria." [As read]

You will see under the heading "Factor, control of strategic direction", you will see
"discount risk" is the third one. You will see what is said, if they bring everything
in-house on the far right-hand side of the page it there will be a low risk "we decide
pricing".

11 And page 11, so 594 of the bundle, you will see a similar point. Number 2:

12 "Control of strategic direction."

You will see a reference on the far right-hand side to brand positioning and discountrisk.

15 So we submit it is quite clear that the concern about Sports Direct was discounting, in

16 circumstances where they recognise they wouldn't be bringing everything in-house.

What then happens, sir, is the Heads of Terms with Adidas are signed, I think in June
2023, actually. Those Heads of Terms give Adidas the nonexclusive right to sell
directly to customers in all territories -- nonexclusive right -- and then an exclusive
right:

21 "... in all territories except the UK and Saudi Arabia to sell wholesale customers such

- 22 as retailers." [As read]
- 23 So those Heads of Terms would not allow --
- 24 **THE PRESIDENT:** Sorry, which is the reference to that?

25 **MR SINGLA:** That is core bundle 2, page 205. The provision I have just referred to

26 is clause 6 "Distribution rights". Sorry, it is core bundle 1, tab B2.

1 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, I see it. It is Heads of Terms.

2 **MR SINGLA:** Exactly, and it is June 2023.

At page 208, you will see the distribution rights that I have just referred to. Since we
have opened up the Heads of Terms, the tribunal will see there is a minimum order
commitment at clause 9 over the page. There are various, obviously, fee and royalty
arrangements, and 227 has the royalty provisions.

- 7 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.
- 8 **MR SINGLA:** That's Adidas.

9 Then in October 2023, the club decides to do a deal with JD. The JD Heads of Terms
10 can be found in the same bundle at page 238.

11 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: At clause 4.1.1, JD is granted the exclusive right to purchase product from the kit provider. That's Adidas. It is also, importantly, given the exclusive marketing rights which include bill boards in the stadium and so on which, as the tribunal will understand, are extremely valuable rights. So it is exclusive rights to purchase product and at 4.1.3, you will see the reference to marketing rights as well.

So 4.1.2 is the exclusive right to market and sell the products direct to consumers and
then there is reference to the marketing rights. So the fee that's paid by JD is largely
in relation to the marketing rights, but they have got this exclusive right to supply as
well.

In order for JD to have this right to purchase product from Adidas, there needed to be
an amendment to the Adidas Heads of Terms. That can be found, the amendment
letter, at 234 of the bundle. What you will see there is, at clause 2:

24 "The club has notified Adidas that it wishes to appoint JD Sports as its official retail25 partner." [As read]

26 For the contract period. You will see, 4.2:

1 "The club shall grant to the official retail partner the co-exclusive right to sell the
2 licensed products." [As read]

3 4.4 is also material:

4 "Any orders made by JD shall be deemed to contribute towards the minimum order5 targets." [As read]

- 6 Those are the minimum order targets in the Adidas arrangements. Just to explain, the
- 7 club has said to Adidas, if we order X, at least X, we will receive some rebates. That's
- 8 in the Adidas Heads of Terms, and to the extent JD places orders, those will contribute
- 9 to the entitlement to the rebate.

10 That's the exclusive agreement. The net result obviously is that the club will not be

- 11 entitled -- and will not in practice -- supply Sports Direct.
- 12 If one looks what the Mr Silverstone says about this, paragraphs 33 to 34 --
- 13 **THE PRESIDENT:** Can you remind us of the tab again?
- 14 **MR SINGLA:** Yes, I am so sorry, it is core 1, tab B1. It is page 180 of the bundle.
- 15 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.
- 16 **MR SINGLA:** I was going to show you 32 to 34.
- 17 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: You will see, if one looks at the previous page, he's explained the new
arrangements, but then he says -- actually, I should show you 31, he explains why the
club wanted to in-house the retail operation.

But 32 is important because he says the club appreciates that wider distribution is
beneficial. This is why he says that JD have been -- why an arrangement has been
entered into with JD.

I will come back to some of these points in the context of serious issue to be tried, but
if one looks at 34 --

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: -- SD, Sports Direct, was not approached during the formal tender process, because the club was not aware of any clubs which had similar models with SD, SD does not have the premium retail brand experience in UK and Europe, and, three, there is negative fan sentiment towards Sports Direct. What he doesn't mention is anything about Sports Direct's discounting practices which we say is striking because, as I say, he was involved in the Two Circles process.

7 If we look at paragraph 36, he says:

8 "I note Mr Nevitt's comments on the differences between JD and SD being that SD will
9 provide replica kit at a more competitive price. In my view such a basic comparison
10 of retailers cannot be made based on competitive pricing alone." [As read]

So not only does he not address the reference in the Two Circles report, but he seems
there to implicitly recognise that what Mr Nevitt is saying is correct.

13 **THE PRESIDENT:** (Inaudible) the trial.

MR SINGLA: Exactly, sir. That's our point. I can take a long time going through these
points, sir --

16 THE PRESIDENT: We don't want to take a long time going through the points of fact,
17 we want to get a sense of what your case is on the basis of a serious issue to be tried
18 or real prospect of success. We are not trying the case.

MR SINGLA: Sir, as I say, in the pleading, what we have set out in the pleading, is
that the decision to refuse to supply Sports Direct is a breach of Chapter 2, because it
is a refusal to supply an existing customer without an objective justification.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. To be clear, Mr Singla, if Mr De La Mare wants to say that it is simply not arguable or not a matter that we ought to be taking into account that at a trial you may establish that there is an undercutting by Sports Direct, then we will hear him and we will hear you in reply. But I would rather we heard exactly what are the points of contention, rather than have the trial, as it were, opened several months 1 in advance of the trial.

2 MR SINGLA: Sir, I am certainly not intending to open the trial. I would be happy on
3 to move forward on the basis there plainly is a --

THE PRESIDENT: We are not going to push back. If Mr De La Mare wants to push
back, then we will hear him and you can push back on that.

MR SINGLA: I am grateful. Because, in my submission, I was going to go through
nine points as to why we say -- I will not go through them, but just to summarise -- at
this early stage, on the basis of American Cyanamid which it is common ground
applies, there is a very low bar. That is the first point.

10 The case has recognised that allegations of this nature, there is Court of Appeal 11 authority in the form of Jobserve that suggests that these sorts of cases are so 12 complicated that they are generally triable. We say specifically this case, against the 13 background of replica kit findings, this tribunal will be well aware of where the CMA 14 and indeed this tribunal has come out on replica kit arrangements, with all of that 15 background, with the expert materials that we have put in at very short notice with the 16 disclosure that we have had and the purported justifications that have been provided, 17 we say that all of that amounts plainly to a triable case.

So, actually, we say that the real battleground -- although Mr De La Mare floats this idea that Sports Direct has not put sufficient evidence forward for the tribunal to be confident there is a real prospect of success, we say with respect that is hopeless, and we say the real battleground here is actually in relation to the injunction criteria, adequacy of damages and balance of convenience and so on --

THE PRESIDENT: That is very helpful. Is it then best if we hear what Mr De La Mare
has to say about the strength of your case, and then you can respond on points that
he does take?

26 **MR SINGLA:** Yes. If you want to take it block by block, then I am very happy to sit

1 down at this point because there is nothing --

2 THE PRESIDENT: I don't want to be tilting at windmills that are there for trial not for
3 today.

4 **MR SINGLA:** I am very happy for Mr De La Mare -- I will sit down, he can try to 5 persuade you that the case is strikeable. I am happy to --

6 **THE PRESIDENT:** Strikeable is not the test.

7 MR SINGLA: It is, sir. Serious issue to be tried, the cases say, is tantamount to real
8 prospect of success.

9 MR DE LA MARE: My Lord, there are a fair few things I wanted to set out by way of
10 background first. I think they are relevant to the issue of serious issue to be tried.

The first point to make is that this is a case founded on allegations in relation to the
supply of replica kit. Replica kit is defined by the claim form in terms that closely follow
the most recent CMA decisions, in particular the Rangers decision.

CMA decision and practice, which is what my learned friend founds his case on,
identifies as replica kit, those items the players wear on the pitch. There are three
shirts: the home shirt, the first main away shirt and the alternative away shirt for colour
clashes. Socks, shorts. That's it.

The Leicester decision decides that so-called training kit, which is what you wear at
your particular training ground perhaps when under the lens of the press, et cetera,
that that is not replica kit, but rather is branded manufacturer clothing.

Then there are a whole branch of diffusion items, which you will see when we get to
the schedules, like pre-match T-shirts, anthem jackets and matters of that kind. Forms
of clothing, often T-shirts, hoodies, tops, tracks, et cetera, all emblazoned with club
logos, those are not replica kit.

The injunction in this case and the pleaded cases is predicated on there having been
orders for replica kit. In fact, the order goes very considerably beyond replica kit and

1 also notably -- and that is an issue of some relevance for trial when one gets to issues 2 of market definition -- there are items of replica kit which simply are not ordered. There 3 are no socks ordered, for instance, because they are not material lines, it seems. The 4 ratio of shirts to shorts is 22 to 1. That's because the reason that you buy replica kit 5 is to wear it on the terrace, to wear it in the pub, to wear it at home with your friends 6 when you are around the telly watching the game to signify your support for the club. 7 It is a badge of affiliation or loyalty. Almost the purest form of IP manifestation. It is 8 that signal that you buy into the relevant brand in question.

9 Notwithstanding the reputation of the hardiness of the Toon Army, you don't see
10 legions of people standing in shorts in the middle of winter in the stands at St James'
11 Park because that's not what you need to do to support the club.

Now, the relevance of that is, first of all, for serious issue to be tried, there is no serious issue to be tried in relation to a number of the categories of item on the schedule for order, not least because they are not pleaded to be replica kit. The pleading alleges training jerseys and training pants are replica kit. That goes beyond the CMA decision, but there is a bunch of other things on the order that simply aren't.

Like the pre-match T-shirts we can have lots of really interesting arguments about.
That's the first problem, definitional and how the claim explains the reach of the order
it seeks to justify.

The second problem is, setting aside the issue of market definition -- and you have seen Mr Murgatroyd's report and Mr Chisholm's report -- there is plainly a very substantial dispute in relation to market definition. It is also plain that there is only limited guidance to be obtained from the CMA price fixing decisions because price fixing decisions as a source of rigorous market definition, particularly where there has been no appeal, are a somewhat suspect source because it tends not to be heavily tested in cases of object infringement where there is consultation on price. They really 1 tend to turn on contested issues in market definition.

2 But market definition aside, there is, we submit, a real problem with this case. The 3 real problem is this: the complaint made about these arrangements is effectively 4 a form of per se complaint. It is basically that the tripartite form of distribution that my 5 clients have signed up for, by tripartite I mean independent club store, independent 6 manufacturer and independent High Street retailer, each operating their own 7 independent stores online and in bricks and mortar. That that type of arrangement is 8 per se incompatible with the competition laws because it excludes the gorilla in the 9 marketplace, which is Sports Direct, the biggest, largest chain, most stores, price 10 discounting reputation, et cetera. That's the argument.

11 The problem with that argument is that these tripartite arrangements have been in the 12 market for up to ten years. They have never attracted any attention from the CMA, 13 despite being the backdrop to the Leicester decision where such tripartite 14 arrangements were in play. There are numerous prominent clubs that have adopted 15 them with Adidas and JD Sports before my clients, first and foremost amongst which 16 Celtic, the largest or equal largest club in Scotland, every bit as big as one of the 17 large Premier League clubs. Leicester and Leeds, both now currently in the 18 championship but last year they were in the premiership, equivalent size to Newcastle. 19 Teams that come from a one-club city. There is only Leeds in Leeds; there is only 20 Leicester in Leicester; and only Newcastle in Newcastle.

Beyond that, there are also two football associations that operate the same tripartite
model: the Scottish FA and the Welsh FA, and they have both qualified in the recent
past or in the imminent future to major tournaments that are massive drivers of sales.
The Welsh team got to the World Cup and the Scottish team is in the forthcoming
Euros and both of those events will be large drivers of sales.

26 Despite that fact, and despite the fact that Sports Direct has the wealth of data that it

has identified, it has identified that it sells every kit going and has done so for decades,
it has advanced not a scintilla of evidence to show that arrangements of this kind
actually produce meaningful effects on competition. That's what you would expect it
to be able to do in circumstances where the perfect experiment, if you like, of Leicester,
Leeds, Celtic, the Scottish FA, where cessation of supply would favour exclusivity of
Sports Direct, has preceded it.

Instead, they launched this case against the club that was formerly in joint ownership,
Sports Direct, not against any of the other clubs who have adopted these
arrangements a number of years beforehand, and without adducing any form of
evidence or putting any form of evidence before their experts to substantiate the case
of foreclosure and effects that is at the heart of this case.

The competition dominance case is one of anti-competitive foreclosure, and it must
meet the Microsoft test we set out in our skeleton argument. It has to eliminate all
effective competition.

The reason this case fails the serious issue to be tried test is because there is nothing to suggest that three independent active operators, each with sophisticated bricks and mortar and online retail stores, will fail to provide any form of effective competition. There is simply no evidence to begin to substantiate that contention. The most there is, is Mr Chisholm's surmise in his report that it's not a stretch to suppose that there may be some effects on competition. That, with respect, is not the same as meeting the Microsoft test of eliminating all effective competition.

Then when one comes to the agreements case, the problem with the agreements case is that agreements – exclusive vertical agreements because that's what we are talking about – are broadly procompetitive. That's why they are exempted by the vertical agreement block exemption orders, materials of that kind, that's why there is the literature in support of exclusivity, because exclusivity itself drives competition, and in 1 particular, it drives retail competition.

We have heard the narrative according to Sports Direct. Of course, the other side of the coin is that these types of exclusivities are effective means for a relative underdog in relation to replica kit, like JD Sports, effectively to compete with the biggest player on the market. It is through those exclusivities that they attract footfall into their stores and through that generate competition which can also be mediated on metrics other than price, like the quality of the offering, the quality of the staff, presentation, aftersales service, and all those kinds of matters.

9 That is where the evidence shows that Sports Direct has sought to position itself. It 10 has wanted a premium retail outlet to support the fact that the clothing in question, that 11 is the subject of these various agreements, extends well beyond replica kit and into 12 fashion wear more generally, not just the pre-match T-shirts but maybe all kinds of 13 other items, down to the coats worn on the touch line, anthem jackets and all those 14 kinds of matters.

What my learned friend's case really amounts to is a clutching around in the Two Circles document for a swallow that does not a summer make, when the overall welter of evidence shows that there are a whole series of perfectly sensible, permissible, pro-competitive reasons behind the restructuring of the operations in question.

19 Then the last point that is necessary to look at from this perspective is the whole saga 20 of the Castore agreement. That is going to be relevant, not just a serious issue to be 21 tried but the topic of coming to the court with clean hands and the relevant levels of 22 orders, because Sports Direct's case is that exclusivity of this kind is inimical to 23 effective competition in the market. Yet the evidence is very clear that Sports Direct 24 itself operated with Castore an arrangement at least in relation to Rangers and 25 Newcastle where for the first month of launch, no other retailer was to have access to 26 the relevant replica kit.

1 Now, the evidence is clear: something like a third of all sales of replica kit occur in the 2 first month after launch. That's the evidence from JD Sports, the evidence from Sports 3 Direct is it is something in the order of 40 per cent in the first two months of sale. That 4 is, on any view, the critical period for getting footfall in question in relation to the kit, 5 and during that period the prior arrangements -- the status guo that my learned friend 6 would have you advert to -- was one in which there were, in effect, in substance, two 7 undertakings operating in the market. There was Sports Direct and there was Castore 8 which was one undertaking with two fronts. It's front as a manufacturer and the club 9 store which it fully controlled and operated.

So the predicate of their case is, well this is a terrible change. In fact, when you look at the critical launch period -- and that's for the focus of this injunction it is the critical period because what this application for an injunction does, par excellence, is entirely disrupt all of my clients' plans for the launch of their nascent operation.

In that launch period, we are moving from a status quo of two operators, one having,
if you like, a multi-brand exclusivity, a High Street exclusivity, to a situation in which
there are three substantial undertakings and three substantial independent bricks and
mortar and online outlets.

We say one of two things must follow from that: either exclusivity is not problematic, or certainly not problematic in the way that the case is formulated, in which case there is not a serious issue to be tried; or the prior arrangements themselves were unlawful and they taint the way that Sports Direct comes to this court. Not least because the level of product ordered is set directly by reference to the numbers of kit items sold by Sports Direct under the Castore agreement.

So, they have taken the volumes of kit they sold last year with the benefit of exclusivity
for the first month during that critical one-month window, replicated that order with the
wholesale prices taken from Adidas in its Arsenal and Man U kits, and asked for the

same order again. In other words, they have locked into their order and their levels in
 their order a level of sales generated by the very exclusivity about which they
 complain. We say that either impacts on the issue of serious issue to be tried, or on
 the issue of equity.

5 Where does it take us all? My ultimate submission is that there is not, for the reasons 6 we have set out in the skeleton arguments, any evidence -- when you get down to the 7 actual effects of these agreements -- of a case sufficient to amount to a serious issue 8 to be tried.

9 I very firmly put down a secondary marker to this effect, which is that if get you get into
10 balance of convenience and the only test and the requirement in a case where there
11 is substantively mandatory injunctive relief or highly intrusive relief, then at that stage
12 you need a high degree of assurance as to the merits of the case in question requiring
13 mandatory --

14 **THE PRESIDENT:** Mandatory balance of convenience is at least two steps down the
15 line.

MR DE LA MARE: It is, but the issues that arise in relation to serious issue to be tried
recycle when one gets to the issue of balance of convenience. That's why it is worth
spending some time looking at the fabric of this case.

19 THE PRESIDENT: Can I just unpack what I think you have told me and you can tell
20 me if I have got it wrong?

21 **MR DE LA MARE:** Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Your first point is that there is an essential uncertainty about what
it is that, in terms of product, this case is all about. Because we are using the term
"replica kits" in a manner that might perhaps be better and more clearly defined.

25 Now --

26 **MR DE LA MARE:** There is uncertainty, my Lord.

1 **THE PRESIDENT:** Can I push back on this? It does seem to me that it will be a matter 2 for trial and not for today just how far the significance of the Newcastle United brand 3 stretches in terms of the clothing that is sold under that brand. It may very well be the 4 case -- and I really don't think we want to be getting into it today, but you will, I am 5 sure, correct me if I am overstating -- the fact is that what is being said is that there 6 are customers in the market who will seek to purchase Newcastle United branded kit 7 which they are -- well, the demand for that kit is inelastic in the sense that they want 8 the Newcastle United brand not the city or the other united brands, they want just that. 9 And that is therefore creative of your client's dominant position insofar as the clothing 10 line -- to avoid replica labels -- is concerned.

- 11 MR DE LA MARE: In relation to that analytical question --
- 12 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.
- 13 MR DE LA MARE: -- I readily accept --

14 **THE PRESIDENT:** Right.

MR DE LA MARE: -- there is a question to be tried. But I put my case simply on the
basis of the case pleaded against us.

17 The case pleaded against us, paragraph 19 of the claim form, has a definition of 18 replica kit that confines it to the short and long-sleeve shirts, shorts, training wear and 19 socks, home, away, third goalkeeper and special edition in adult, junior and infant 20 sizes.

21 **THE PRESIDENT:** Paragraph 19, you say?

MR DE LA MARE: 19, to which a football club's trademark is applied and which are worn by the club's players when competing in professional football matches. That's the definition and it is a very close simulacrum of the definition used by the CMA in the most recent Rangers and Leicester City cases -- I can take you to that if you want -- but that's how they plead what is replica kit. For today's purposes --

THE PRESIDENT: What you are saying there is that there is a mismatch between
 that paragraph 19 definition and the remedy that is sought on an interlocutory basis in
 the draft order we have seen.

4 **MR DE LA MARE:** That's the first point I make. Exactly so.

THE PRESIDENT: Look, Mr De La Mare, can I say this: I am very keen that we get
to the essential question of abuse on this first question, serious issue to be tried
because it seems to me that this is something which is important but rectifiable.
I would rather, if there was a fatal or lethal blow that you can advance against
Mr Singla, that that be run --

MR DE LA MARE: I quite understand, sir. I don't want to pretend this point is the centre of gravity of the case, because when one looks at the schedules you will see that the centre of gravity of the order is in relation to first and foremost the home top and then it is the first away top and then to a lesser extent the alternate top. That's where the beef of the case is.

15 **THE PRESIDENT:** I understand --

MR DE LA MARE: The rest of the items on the order, you know, they are not the
centre of gravity, and they are the very items that raise the issue about whether or not
they fall within that special category of branded good that amounts to a must have in
the kind of OFT/CMA definition.

THE PRESIDENT: So we are moving -- and I don't want to minimise the importance
of this -- on this point quite closely to the difficulties of a mandatory injunction when
there is a degree of uncertainty, I may be putting it a little high --

23 **MR DE LA MARE:** -- yes.

THE PRESIDENT: -- as to what it is that is being required to be done. I am not
insensitive to that.

26 **MR DE LA MARE:** That will be a major plank of my submission.

1 **THE PRESIDENT:** It may be. We will need to come back.

2 Moving on, then, from replica kits and branded products more widely, your second 3 point was that essentially the tripartite arrangements that you have described are not 4 foreclosure. I think the point that you are making -- but I am wondering how far it is 5 not a point that Sports Direct are advancing -- is this: if one was starting with a blank 6 sheet of paper, in other words you have the trademark, the brand which you can 7 exclude everyone else from because it is your brand -- like a patent but not -- if you 8 were setting up without the prior history, then I am not sure that Mr Singla is saying 9 that's a problem.

10 I think his point --

MR DE LA MARE: It is very important to identify whether or not he is saying it is a problem. Not least because we are all agreed that one characteristic of this market is that there are many clubs that managed all of their own supplies of products that are manufactured for them. There are clubs that simply operate a club shop online, bricks and mortar and don't supply to anyone else. So unless my learned friend's case is that it is the characteristic of prior supply that generates the case, his beef has to be with every club conducting that type of operation as well.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. That's why I am raising this. Because my understanding of Mr Singla's point, when I was summarising his argument, was that there had been -- let me just go back to my note -- that there was a prior history here and effectively what had happened was that without sufficient or proper or any -- depending on how want to put it -- notice, Sports Direct were deprived of that which they had in prior years been doing. And it was that fact which was the driver of the abuse that is being alleged.

MR DE LA MARE: Yes. So where we get to, for present purposes in terms of serious
issue to be tried, is my learned friend's reliance on At The Races. Because there is

no doubt that Castore, the previous supplier, was a separate undertaking. There was
no doubt it had the full gamut of rights to conduct wholesale operations. So it would
have been the party sitting in the shoes that we are now said to sit in in relation to the
period from 21/22 onwards. It is a distinct undertaking and it had its distinct supply to
my learned friend's client.

The question that arises is, I suppose if one put it in IP terms, Hag Coffee and all that
stuff which has been discredited now, is it enough that the products have a common
origin in terms of the IP that's been licensed to them. That's really my learned friend's
case. Because in all cases, shirts containing IP ultimately licensed by Newcastle, and
I have been selling such shirts, I am an existing customer, and the At The Races cases
gets nowhere close to substantiating that that is an existing supply case.

If you turn it up, authorities bundle 1, tab 9, the relevant passage at 2546 Mr Justice Atherton's judgment, as he then was, page 452. You can see the context from that very paragraph -- 452 to 453 -- it is one in which there was a pre-existing direct and indirect supply by the British Horse Racing Board to At The Races of the very same product. This will be familiar to the President from Sports Radar amongst other things. It is betting data, once again. It is the same betting data being supplied directly and indirectly.

So identity of product and identity of undertaking. If the purpose of a substantive approach is to reflect the competition rules, the critical thing when you are investigating matters substantively is to investigate the product and the undertakings involved. If there is a material change in the product or a material change in the undertakings, then it can't substantively be existing customer supply.

Our simple answer is whatever cosy arrangements were entered into between Sports
Direct and Castore -- and they plainly were cosy given the one month exclusivity -- they
were with a different undertaking and they do not, in any way, carry across to an

1 entitlement to be treated as an existing customer --

THE PRESIDENT: I see. In fact, this is a rather different point to the point I was coming to, the coming with clean hands point. What you are saying is even if there was no clean hands question, the fact is that it is Castore that has the complaint, if there is a complaint, and not Sports Direct. Because all that has happened is that Castore's arrangements have been terminated. So far as Sports Direct is concerned, that is nothing to the point as regards its complaint against you.

8 **MR DE LA MARE:** It can no longer obtain supplies of products manufactured by 9 Castore with their brand, with their logos, with their fabrics, with their attributes, their 10 own trademarked and proprietary goods. It can no longer source those -- goods that 11 also display my client's IP -- they want access to a different but similar product also 12 incorporating the same IP, but in all other respects different, because it is Adidas 13 fabrics, Adidas registered designs and Adidas logos, et cetera, and it is supplied by 14 a different undertaking.

The only common thread in that is the IP that is licensed at the end of the day and this case doesn't come close to saying that because there is the same upstream party supplying some of the IP in question, you are entitled to be treated as in substance an existing customer. It doesn't begin to fly.

19 **THE PRESIDENT:** I see. But just to test how far you are going on this -- I entirely 20 understand the point you are making regarding the distinctiveness of Sports Direct 21 and Castore, but even if you remove Castore from the equation, say there was 22 a supply -- let's hypothetically assume by Newcastle United using Adidas 23 manufactured products -- from year to year to year, which in the final year ends, not 24 a breach of contract, there is no obligation to supply, but it just ends in a position of 25 dominance, that, you would say, is also not an abuse of a dominant position? That 26 you can choose as a dominant undertaking to restructure your means of selling.

1 **MR DE LA MARE:** Of course.

2 THE PRESIDENT: I am being slow about this, but the Castore point is an extra point
3 above your --

4 **MR DE LA MARE:** It is an extra point, because the scenario you just described to 5 me, sir, is exactly the scenario is in AAH where effectively the pharmaceutical 6 company was restructuring its operation to remove wholesale supply and effectively it 7 was pairing up with the logistics partner to enable it to supply straight to retail, straight 8 to the chemist, cutting out the intermediary wholesale suppliers. That case was a case 9 where an injunction was refused, and yes it does come down to objective justification, 10 but in those circumstances, wanting to restructure your organisations to generate 11 better efficiencies for you, including better reward on the IP that's being licensed and 12 underpinned on those products, are perfectly obvious objective justifications.

13 **THE PRESIDENT:** Including the exclusion on that basis of a separate undertaking
14 that I had previously been a customer on a wholesale basis.

15 MR DE LA MARE: Absolutely. What one has to reach for --

MR SINGLA: Before we go any further, on AAH there was actually a serious issue to
be tried. Let's be very clear as to what that case stands for. He cites it in his skeleton
on delay. There was a serious issue to be tried.

19 **MR DE LA MARE:** Agreed.

THE PRESIDENT: It is quite clear that Mr Singla is going to be taking us to that case.
To the extent that you get any mileage out of it, you would probably be best to take us
to it as well.

MR DE LA MARE: I accept my learned friend's point because the facts of that case
were that is much more stark because an entire, if you like, level of distribution was
being cut out.

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR DE LA MARE: The points I was going to go on to make is that it is therefore much more closely a kin to the kind of IMS software case where effectively the foreclosure that's complained of is the removal of the possibility of producing a novel or important product or service. Obviously, the wholesalers were providing a service and they were precluded from providing that service generally in relation to those drugs by the new arrangements introduced.

Compare and contrast the present case, there is nothing that's going to interfere with
Sports Direct's ability to carry on its multi-brand operation. The idea that it is a £5.5
billion company foreclosed --

10 **THE PRESIDENT:** No one is saying it is an essential service.

MR DE LA MARE: But that's a fundamental problem with the case. That's the problem. That's the problem. The obtaining of pharmaceutical supplies for AAH was a fundamental point and its business was not viable without it. No one is suggesting that Sports Direct's business is not viable without access to the Newcastle kit, any more than it is not viable without access to the Leicester, Celtic or Leeds kits.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Let me test it this way. Let's stick with patents rather than
17 trademarks because they are a bit easier to --

18 **MR DE LA MARE:** My Lord knows a lot more about those than I do.

19 THE PRESIDENT: Plainly. But let's suppose one has an invention that is in high
20 demand, so the monopoly created by the patent is a commercially very significant one.

21 **MR DE LA MARE:** Yes.

- THE PRESIDENT: Starting with a blank sheet of paper, you have a dominant position,
 but a right to exploit that provided it is not abusive.
- 24 **MR DE LA MARE:** Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: And you are perfectly entitled, as I understand it, to sell it yourself
or to exclusively license it.
1 **MR DE LA MARE:** That's right. That's right.

THE PRESIDENT: And that is writ large in intellectual property law and there is a nice
tension between competition law and intellectual property law, but you can do that.

4 MR DE LA MARE: That, with respect, is exactly the issue we had in the
5 SportRadar/Betgenius litigation and it is endemic when you are dealing with products
6 that are characterised by the IP that is in support.

THE PRESIDENT: So your position is that if one is starting with a newly minted patent
application, you can structure the way you sell it and the way you exploit your product
in a way that you wish.

Now, let's suppose that you have had your invention, the patent, for ten years, and
you have chosen to deal with matters by actually licensing ten undertakings to sell,
and that's how you choose to do it, and for years, that's been rolled over. There is no
right to it being rolled over, it's an annual thing which happens.

Then, from one year to the next, you say "well, I am going to change matters and
I don't care about the investment that has been made by my licensees, they haven't
tied me in, I can choose to change matters and that's what I am going to do".

17 **MR DE LA MARE:** I am going to vertically integrate.

18 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. Would you say that there is an arguable abuse there?

19 **MR DE LA MARE:** No.

20 **THE PRESIDENT:** No.

MR DE LA MARE: Not unless there is evidence of some form of anti-competitive
foreclosure of all effective competition on the related market. And that's the problem,
there is not any evidence of that.

24 **THE PRESIDENT:** Would you say that the case, if you chose to --

25 MR DE LA MARE: It is important to note in that respect, my Lord, that Microsoft -- the
26 case we have cited and the case from which that test cited in our skeleton comes

1 from -- is a termination of supply case as well.

THE PRESIDENT: So you would say it is a fortiori, if you were choosing in your restructuring just to axe, say, four of the ten licences and continue with the six, that would be not arguably an abuse of dominance in those circumstances; is that your position?

6 **MR DE LA MARE:** Yes.

7 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, I am grateful.

8 So that, I think, was your second point. I am very grateful to you for that.

9 The third point is one which I think has been light-pedalled by Sports Direct, which is
10 the question of an arguable Chapter 1 prohibition. The heavy lifting, I think, is being
11 done here on Chapter 2 rather than Chapter 1.

12 **MR DE LA MARE:** You can see why they concentrate on Chapter 2 rather than Chapter 1, given the nature of the provisions they had in place with Rangers and 13 14 Newcastle via Castore because there was exactly the same sort of exclusivity in place. 15 It is pretty striking, isn't it, when you go to read Mr Chisholm's second witness 16 statement to see how he attempts to grapple with the issue. He simply avoids it. The 17 evidence is absolutely plain, there is an email from Castore referring to a distributor in 18 Dubai called Noon, saying effectively this is evidence of the one-month exclusivity in 19 which we can't supply and you can't put the products on display.

There is also evidence -- if you want me to, I can take you to it in the JD Sports letter exhibited to my instructing solicitor's witness statement, Mr Eighteen's witness statement -- where they say they couldn't obtain supplies of Newcastle kit for the first month because of the exclusivity in place in favour of Sports Direct.

What does Mr Nevitt says in response to this? He exhibits the Rangers agreement,
clause 5 of which shows the exclusivity agreement which has been agreed with
Rangers, which is exactly akin, we say, to the kind in place with Newcastle, and then

1 he says there are no other written arrangements in place. That evades the question2 as to whether or not in practice the same operations were carried over.

He evades dealing with the relevant emails from the individuals at Castore or the
JD Sports evidence, and he doesn't say that there was no practice to like effect in
Newcastle. The evidence is absolutely plain that's what they did. That's what makes
this case so utterly unattractive.

THE PRESIDENT: It is fair to say, I think, I don't think I have really pressed Mr Singla
to the Chapter 1 case. We have been focusing on the Chapter 2 case. So what we
will do is see what he says by way of reply. If he makes further points on the chapter
1 case, obviously we will want to hear further from you.

11 **MR DE LA MARE:** I am grateful.

12 **THE PRESIDENT:** But I think we will light touch that.

13 So that's the third of your five points. The fourth point is coming with clean hands.

14 **MR DE LA MARE:** Yes.

15 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. The fact that there is a suggestion that the prior
16 arrangements are in themselves dubious.

17 **MR DE LA MARE:** On the claimant's case.

18 **THE PRESIDENT:** On the claimant's case.

19 **MR DE LA MARE:** On the claimant's case.

THE PRESIDENT: Finally, there is your point that actually even if you are
wrong -- which of course you say you are not -- about the absence of an abuse, even
assuming a direct supply to Sports Direct, you have the interposition of Castore as
a separate undertaking and that is your final point in terms of why --

MR DE LA MARE: Then I recycle all of those points to say if they don't get me over
the hurdle for serious issue to be tried, they are compelling points when you get to
serious (overspeaking).

1 **THE PRESIDENT:** I guite understand. I am not shutting out anybody from telling us 2 more about those when we reach that point. But I am just trying to work 3 out -- Mr Singla, you are on your feet, but understanding that these proceedings are 4 being transcribed, would now be a convenient point for a transcriber break? 5 **MR SINGLA:** Yes, of course. I have a fair bit to say in response. 6 **THE PRESIDENT:** I am sure you do. In which case all the more so a time for a break. 7 We will rise then for ten minutes and resume at 10 past. 8 (11.59 am) 9 (A short break) 10 (12.14 pm) 11 THE PRESIDENT: Mr Singla. 12 **MR SINGLA:** Sir, I have quite a bit to say because we actually think this is clearly 13 a case which meets the serious issue to be tried threshold. I would like to take this in 14 stages, if I may. 15 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 16 **MR SINGLA:** Not necessarily in the same orders of the points. 17 Can I start, actually, by just reminding the tribunal of the legal principles which apply 18 in this context? We set them out at paragraph 14. These are non-competition cases. 19 But they are at paragraph 14 of our skeleton. So you can see the -- we say we are 20 comfortably over the threshold, but we set out at 14 that really the question is --21 **DR BISHOP:** Mr Singla, can I ask you where your skeleton is in these bundles? 22 **MR SINGLA:** That's a very good question, Dr Bishop. I have it loose. I think they are 23 in the bundle 3. 24 **DR BISHOP:** Bundle 3? 25 MR SINGLA: Core volume 3, section G, I am being told. Paragraph 146 of our 26 skeleton sets out the test and it is not an onerous requirement, the authorities make clear. For reasons which I shall come onto, we say actually we are comfortably over
that low bar which applies. Some of the points about well, you need evidence of
anticompetitive effect, so at this early stage we say it is just actually not how these
injunctions work. We say we have done a lot of work actually --

5 **THE PRESIDENT:** I think you can take this quite lightly, Mr Singla, you can take a --6 **MR SINGLA:** I would like to take it lightly, sir, but the problem is if Mr De La Mare 7 wants to say, when we come to the back end of our analysis, that somehow the 8 weakness of our case should count against us on discretion, then it is rather important 9 for me to respond because we say a lot of what he just said is actually just wrong. 10 Wrong in terms of the legal principles and wrong in terms of the evidence with which 11 we are putting our case.

12 **THE PRESIDENT:** As I understand it, you are putting your case this way -- we went 13 through it the first time round and we have heard what Mr De La Mare says about 14 this -- what he says is that even if there is a degree of incumbency, in other words 15 taking Sports Direct's position as a supplier, being supplied by Newcastle United 16 products, and leaving out of account the Castore cut out, as we can call it, it is open 17 to a dominant undertaking to readjust its supply arrangements in the market such that 18 it may cut out one route of supply and substitute it for another or take it in house. That is not an abuse unless you meet rather more stringent requirements than you can in 19 20 this case meet.

As I understand it, you are saying that it is an abuse -- an arguable abuse -- to say
that I have been supplied over the years and you have, without adequate notice, cut
me out.

MR SINGLA: Sir, yes. But the point that's being made is it is such a high level of
extraction. That's the difficulty. I just want to come back to some of the points, if you
will allow me to --

THE PRESIDENT: No, of course. But do you agree with this point -- if you don't, then
I would like to know why -- if we are starting with a blank sheet of paper, in other words
there is no prior supply, is it prima facie open to the dominant undertaking to structure
how they go to market in whatever way they wish?

5 **MR SINGLA:** At that level of abstraction, I accept the proposition.

6 **THE PRESIDENT:** Okay.

MR SINGLA: Sir, that's the difficulty. I am conscious of time because I want to make
submissions on the other points which I say is where the real battle ground is, but I just
want an opportunity to correct some of the things which have been said.

First of all, let me just take this in stages, serious issue to be tried is a low bar. That's been recognised in general terms, that's been recognised by the Court of Appeal in Jobserve paragraph 12 in relation to abuse of dominance cases. It is in Barclays, the judge says -- applies Jobserve, tab 15 of the authorities, and applies that to market definition as well as abuse.

AAH is a case that Mr De La Mare cited. Serious issue to be tried there. Software
Cellular. Serious issue to be tried there. These cases are complex.

17 Chapter 2, if I can turn to the Chapter 2 case --

18 **THE PRESIDENT:** If you are arguing about dominance, don't.

19 **MR SINGLA:** Sorry, sir?

20 THE PRESIDENT: If you are arguing about dominance, don't. We are not pressing
21 you on that.

MR SINGLA: No, but let me come to Chapter 2, because on Chapter 2 and effects
he relies on Microsoft. Can I show you why that submission is wrong as a matter of
law? Because in Purple Parking that's --

THE PRESIDENT: All right. Let's also make that a little bit easier. If we have an
arguable abuse, then I think it is going to be quite hard to say that there are no possible

1 effects to that.

2 **MR SINGLA:** I am grateful.

THE PRESIDENT: Right. We say that the reliance on other arrangements with other clubs doesn't get Mr De La Mare where he needs to get for today's purposes. The clubs in question, we say, are not comparable. One would need to understand the precise facts and circumstances surrounding those arrangements. It is no good, in our respectful submission, to say, well, what's going on here must be okay because Leeds and Leicester are doing the same.

9 We say, well, one would need to understand what those arrangements look like.
10 That's why it is important to come back to the specific facts of this case. So that's
11 Chapter 2. We say prima facie case or serious issue to be tried as regards dominance
12 and abuse on the basis that they are cutting us out after decades of supply.

When we come to Chapter 1, sir, we are not soft-pedalling Chapter 1 because in one sense is, insofar as they are saying the reason we are not supplying you is because we have done an exclusive deal with JD, we say that is an anti-competitive agreement with JD and a full effects analysis will be required in line with the CMA guidance.

17 The submission that is being made is that it is obviously procompetitive because it 18 helps JD as the underdog. We say, with respect, that is a hopeless point and certainly 19 doesn't allow the club to say that there is no real prospect of the chapter 1 case 20 succeeding. Mr Chisholm has provided expert analysis, to the extent he can at this 21 very early stage, of why there is reason to believe that there is going to be 22 anti-competitive effect arising out of an arrangement with JD which means that Sports 23 Direct, the largest sports retailer in the UK, will not be able to provide these shirts to 24 customers.

One is talking -- there is a debate between the experts about market definition, but on
the assumption that the relevant market definition is the market for Newcastle replica

kit, which is the way on which the case is put, in my submission it is a completely
 obvious point that if the Newcastle fans cannot buy replica kit from Sports Direct, then
 that is evidence of anti-competitive harm.

They have no evidence to contradict, at this stage, that we are, in fact, the leading retailer who discounts replica kits. So the tribunal on the material available before the tribunal, the position is going to be that Newcastle kit will be available in JD, but not in Sports Direct. We say, therefore, there is evidence of anti-competitive effect at this early stage.

9 Then one comes to the Castore agreement on which much reliance is placed. 10 Mr Nevitt does deal with this in his second witness statement and he exhibits the 11 relevant agreement which is, in fact, an agreement in relation to Rangers kit. So the 12 case being put -- and all of this will have to be investigated at trial -- is that, in fact, it 13 operated on a de facto basis as an exclusive agreement vis- à-vis the club's replica 14 kit.

Now, that may or may not be right, it is certainly something that can't be determined at this stage. To try and use that sort of arrangement, a contract concerning Rangers kit and one-month period of exclusivity, they are trying to extrapolate from that that it doesn't lie in our mouths -- or that the claim must be unsustainable, or that we don't have clean hands. We respectfully submit that is a submission the tribunal should have no truck with at all. It is just not an analogous arrangement.

Then that takes me to the definitional point, if I can just deal with that, because there is no issue there of substance or in terms of the injunction. If one looks at paragraph 19 of the pleading, it refers to replica kit as including all manner of things, including training wear. Ultimately, it is an obvious point, but the replica kit is the kit over which the club has the trademarks and the IP.

26 We have referred to that in paragraphs 13 and 26 of the pleading. I mean, the replica

kit -- it is utterly obvious what the replica kit is. It is not just the match kit that the
players wear when playing matches. As we defined it in paragraph 19, it includes
training wear as well. It is adult, junior and infant sizes to which a football club's
trademark is applied.

So when we come to the form of order we will see that there is actually no difficulty because Adidas is manufacturing the replica kit, the kit over which the club has the trademarks. The club has ordered the kit -- all of the orders, we will come to this in detail when we look at the delivery schedule -- but all of the kit that Sports Direct has ordered is a subset of what the club itself has ordered from Adidas.

10 **THE PRESIDENT:** Do you accept, though, that paragraph 19 of the claim form is quite
11 narrowly framed given the relief you are seeking in the order?

12 **MR SINGLA:** No, I don't accept that, sir. If it were the case, I would say that that --

13 THE PRESIDENT: I accept it can be changed. I hope I have made it pretty clear
14 I don't regard this as a point that is anything other than peripheral at this stage.

MR SINGLA: I am grateful. But first of all, it was Mr De La Mare's first point on the
substance and also it is relevant because we will have to come back to it.

THE PRESIDENT: We will have to come back to it. We are trying to do this in stages.
I am trying to understand the arguable case you are putting rather than the mechanics
of getting the injunction going. I appreciate we are going to have to come back to this.
Mr De La Mare made that clear and I have made that clear, but at the moment I am
trying to understand what the essence of your stage one argument is.

MR SINGLA: The essence of the case, as regards abuse and Chapter 1 is that Sports
Direct is the leading retailer of sportswear and replica kit in the UK. It has a reputation
and is well known for its discounting practices. It will be excluded entirely from what
we say is the relevant market, which is the sale of Newcastle kit.

26 The justification, so far as they stand before you today, appear to be that they want to

partner with JD because of wider distribution, but that's no answer because Sports
 Direct has over 480 bricks and mortar stores in the UK, so why wouldn't one want -- if
 one is really looking for distribution, it would be entirely irrational not to engage Sports
 Direct.

Then they say there is a reputational issue with Mike Ashley. We say that is hopeless
because in fact the evidence shows that Sports Direct sold out of all Newcastle kit last
year.

8 The third point is, which they don't address, the material shows they don't like the 9 discounting practices.

10 If that is the real motivating factor here, which will be a matter to be investigated at 11 trial, then in our submission that may not be a sufficient objective justification for 12 Chapter 2 purposes, nor when one comes to Chapter 1 will they have a case, because 13 we will say that's clear consumer harm. The anti-competitive effect is that you are 14 excluding entirely from the relevant market the retailer that offers consumers the 15 lowest prices. That's why we say that the case is well over this threshold on both 16 Chapter 1 and Chapter 2. That's also why we say, when we come on to the balance 17 of convenience and so on, the injunction would protect consumers pro tem because 18 what is not going to be available at the moment are Newcastle kits from the retailer 19 that offers the lowest prices. That's an attempt to encapsulate why we say --

THE PRESIDENT: That's very helpful, Mr Singla. What I have tried to do is articulate
what your case is in the abstract. I would be grateful if you could mark my homework
and tell me how far I am off beam.

Is what you are saying this: where a dominant undertaking has historically supplied
a non-substitutable product in a certain way, for example to wholesalers A and B, it is
arguably an abuse of dominance for that dominant undertaking to change the manner
in which it supplies the market in the future if that involves ceasing to supply a single

1 previously supplied undertaking such as A?

2 **MR SINGLA:** Sorry, sir --

3 **THE PRESIDENT:** I will read it again. I threw that at you quite quickly.

MR SINGLA: Yes. At that level of abstraction, we do agree with the proposition because it is well known -- as is recorded in, for example, At The Races -- refusing to supply an existing customer will amount to an abuse of dominant position even if they are contractually entitled to do so, unless the act is objectively justified. So that is the basis, the legal principle we rely upon, yes.

9 THE PRESIDENT: Okay. So I need to add into this a reference to objective
10 justification.

MR SINGLA: Yes. Exactly. That's where all my points today about what we can see
on the evidence so far as regards the motivating factors or the rationale, that's exactly
where that comes in, sir.

14 THE PRESIDENT: All right. Simply changing the arrangements to make more money
15 does not amount to objective justification; is that fair?

16 **MR SINGLA:** That would be one of our points, yes. But that seems to be -- exactly.

But, sir, just to explain, what is particularly relevant in this context is that they have not
said "we want to bring all of this in-house". So the changing of the arrangements, with
respect it is important factually that the changing of arrangements here is bringing
most of it in-house but wanting to continue to engage wholesaler A.

So the onus will be on them -- and as a matter of law, the onus will in fact be on them -- in terms of objective justification. The onus will be on them to explain to the tribunal at trial why it is they wanted to engage JD and not Sports Direct because we are not saying it should be just Sports Direct, they are the ones who have chosen to have the exclusive deal.

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** It is not quite exclusive, as we explained, with Adidas --

MR SINGLA: No, exclusive with JD, sir. In terms of the like-for-like bricks and mortar retail, there is JD and SD and they are going with JD only. That's why, for justification purposes, they will need not only to explain, well, we are changing our arrangements in a loose sense, they will need to explain with precision -- the burden being on them -- why have you chosen JD to the exclusion of SD, and saying, well, JD has a shop in Paris, we say, with respect, they are going need to do a lot better than that at the trial.

8 DR BISHOP: Can I just ask a supplementary question? The President's formulation
9 there did not include a phrase that the existing suppliers is a discounter, or is the
10 lowest price. Is that an essential part of your case or not?

11 **MR SINGLA:** That will come into objective justification.

12 **DR BISHOP:** Objective justification.

13 **MR SINGLA:** Because what the material shows is the real reason, in circumstances 14 where they do recognise the value of wholesale distribution, that slide 20 of Two 15 Circles is so important because they have said we are doing a deal with JD to get the 16 benefit of wider distribution, but we are very concerned about SD, Sports Direct's 17 discounting practices because those will eat into our margin. That's the real vice. 18 That's why we say this is, in fact, a rather striking case because in many of the 19 injunction cases that one sees the serious issue to be tried threshold overcome, one 20 doesn't actually have the benefit of the insight that we have.

Of course, in that context we have the evidence of the discussions with Ms Staveley as well where she said in terms to Sports Direct we are concerned about your discounting practices, and that evidence is not contradicted at this stage. I think, actually, sir, I mentioned that at the beginning of the hearing this morning, you asked why is that relevant. Well, that is why it is relevant because if they are going to justify this decision to refuse to supply an existing customer after decades and to engage

with JD to the exclusion of Sports Direct, then they are going to need to explain what
 was driving that and it is no good to justify that on the footing that they don't like Sports
 Direct's discounting practice. That's the sort of point this tribunal should be very
 concerned about because that is direct consumer harm.

5 **DR BISHOP:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: So I hope that encapsulates what we are saying in relation to both
Chapter 1 and Chapter 2. I do just make clear that we are not in any way soft-pedalling
the criticisms of the JD agreement. It is a very similar point, actually, when one steps
back and one looks at the mischief --

10 **THE PRESIDENT:** The two are linked, aren't they?

11 **MR SINGLA:** Exactly.

12 **THE PRESIDENT:** You wouldn't be saying that to practice its dominance that JD could
13 be criticised in any way, shape or form?

MR SINGLA: They are linked, sir, because of the block exemption. You will be well
aware that the market definition and market share question will then come into the
block exemption, exactly. So these points are linked.

Factually they are linked too, because obviously they are two sides of coin. They are
refusing to supply Sports Direct because they have done an exclusive deal with
JD Sports. So we advance the case on both --

THE PRESIDENT: What I am saying is the significance of the refusal to supply and
the significance of the decision to supply JD Sports both derive their force from the
fact that Newcastle United are, for sake of argument, dominant in regard to the supply
of these particular products.

24 **MR SINGLA:** Exactly.

25 THE PRESIDENT: Going back to my point, your Chapter 1 case is essentially
26 parasitic on your Chapter 2 case.

MR SINGLA: Yes. Whether it is quite parasitic or not, but they are very closely linked,
 yes.

3 **THE PRESIDENT:** Okay.

4 **MR SINGLA:** Sir, I hope without taking up too much time --

5 **THE PRESIDENT:** That has been very helpful in terms of articulating what is in issue.
6 Thank you.

7 MR SINGLA: Shall I move on to adequacy of damages? Are we onto the next topic?
8 Sir, on adequacy of damages, again just to take a step back, the principles are such
9 that if damages would be an adequate remedy for a claimant who ultimately succeeds
10 at trial, then no interim injunction should normally be granted.

Whereas, if damages would not provide an adequate remedy for the claimant but they
would adequately compensate a defendant, there is no reason to refuse. That's the
American Cvanamid principle.

14 I would like to show you an authority and which we rely upon specifically in this context15 of adequacy of damages.

Could I ask the tribunal to turn up the Adidas v Draper case, which is authorities 1,
tab 8. It starts at 369 of the bundle.

Sir, this was a competition law challenge arising out of effectively a change of rules in the tennis world. This was a change in terms of what logos could be displayed on players' kit while playing tennis and the size of the logos. Adidas' case in a nutshell was that this was anti-competitive because it limited Adidas' ability to display its very distinct logo. That was the factual background.

There are various parts of the judgment which are not relevant. There was an attempt
to say the claim was defective and so on. What I would like to show you is the
argument as regards adequacy of damages.

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: You will see, if one turns to paragraph 54 of the judgment, you can pick
it up there. This is the only section which concerns -- part of the application concerning
interlocutory injunctions.

4 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

5 **MR SINGLA:** At the bottom of 54, it was clear that the injunction -- so Adidas was 6 seeking to stop the relevant regulators from implementing the rules pending trial -- and 7 it was clear that such an injunction would have an effect in relation to Wimbledon and 8 the US open. In other words, the players would continue to wear the logos for those 9 tournaments.

You then see at 67, just jumping ahead, counsel for Adidas submitted conventional
American Cyanamid. You see 68:

"The first question is whether, if I grant no injunction but Adidas is successful, whether damages would be an adequate remedy. During this period Wimbledon and the US Open will have taken place. If it is assumed that dress code is enforced against Adidas at those tournaments its sponsored players will have to wear clothing which does not bear the three stripes motif or a size in excess of 3 or 4 inches. The cost of alternative clothing is obviously quantifiable, but what of the knock-on effect on the sales of its fall-winter range in the period June to October."

19 "Adidas disputed that that could be adequately estimated." [As read]

20 The key paragraph:

"In my judgment, damages would not be an adequate remedy. Sales of different
clothing in past periods are a very certain guide to the likely sales in the period June
to October. The market is different, the fashions are different, and the attractive force
of any particular distinctive design element on an article of clothing worn by a particular
sponsored player at either of the Grand Slam tournaments is impossible to gauge. It
may, for example, depend on who wins." [As read]

So that's what the judge finds in relation to damages not being adequate for Adidas.
 Then he goes on to consider the position as regards the defendants who said that they
 feared that if an injunction was granted against them, they would lose authority in the
 eyes of the players and the public and so on. He says:

5 "The fears expressed by the relevant defendants are exaggerated, but I do not doubt
6 that in circumstances they would of suffer some loss for which money could not provide
7 adequate compensation." [As read]

adequate compensation. [As lead]

8 Then at 72 you see a reference to the status quo.

9 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, that's something I do want to ask you about.

MR SINGLA: Yes. I am not intending to address you on status quo under the heading
of adequacy of damages, but just whilst the case is open, perhaps I can show you
what was said to save me time later.

13 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

14 **MR SINGLA:** 72, turn to what is conventionally known as the status quo:

15 "The present position is that Adidas has been permitted over the last few years to
16 incorporate into its clothing a distinctive design element. It seeks injunctions now in
17 order that that position may be perpetuated until after the trial." [As read]

18 There was an argument on the facts as to what then was actually the status quo at 74.

19 At 75:

20 "The status quo ante bellum is that prevailing before this dispute arose." [As read]

21 Then there was an argument about delay because the parties had tried to reach22 a settlement.

So we rely upon that actually for the two purposes: adequacy of damages, which is
what I am focusing my submissions on now. It was held there that damages would
not be adequate for Adidas and I will come back to status quo in due course.

26 Can I also show you another authority which is more directly relevant? It is a case

1 involving Sports Direct which was added into the bundle, I believe, at tab 36.

2 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: Now, this was a dispute concerning -- or as between Sports Direct and
Rangers. The underlying facts or the underlying dispute was different. I don't want to
suggest that it was the same sort of case that was being brought, but in relation to -- let
me just show you the introduction to the case, it is at page 1857 of authorities.

7 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: Authorities 3. Sir, you will see at paragraph 1, the hearing in front of
Mr Justice Bryant, interim injunction, the claimant was a division of Sports Direct
against Rangers. You will see at 2 that the dispute arose out of a retail operations
distribution agreement.

- At paragraph 3, what is explained is essentially there was a provision in the contract
 that gave Sports Direct a matching right if a third party distributor approached the club.
 So that was the substance of the dispute. It was to restrain the club from entering into
 agreement with a third party because of a so-called matching right.
- But if one looks at what is said on the American Cyanamid principles, first of all can I direct you to paragraph 13? Damages may be found to be inadequate where they are difficult to assess such as, for example, the loss of good will. We rely upon that. You see reference there to the Prosecco case. I make my submissions on the fact in a moment, but we do rely upon that.

21 Then, if one looks at how Mr Justice Bryant dealt with this, paragraphs 40 to 49.

22 Turning on to the next question, whether damages are an adequate remedy --

23 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: -- you will see what's said at 40, and then 41, if we can pick it up at 41:
"It is submitted that the agreement provides for the possibility of infinite numbers of
renewals. Were the agreement not to be properly performed, a variety of financial

losses are in principle likely to flow from the non-performance and those are identified
 in the witness statement of Mr Cram. Those can be summarised as financial loss from
 the being denied the entitled to match and/or renewing the agreement." [As read]
 Then it said:
 "Such financial loss could include and, depending on the offer rights match, lost profits

from selling replica kit, branded products and additional products by various means
and other financial losses such as lost sales on non-Rangers branded products as
a result, for instance, of lost footfall arising from FDRI no longer selling Rangers replica
kit or branded products.

10 "42. In addition, other more difficult to quantify losses, such as reputational harm
11 and/or loss of good will arising from losing rights contained in the agreement to
12 a competitor." [As read]

13 Then 43, because of the possibility for a indefinite number of renewals, harder still to14 determine what the quantum of loss would be.

44, difficult to make predictions because it all depends on the fortunes of the club incompetition.

17 Then there is a point about an exclusion clause which doesn't concern us.

18 Then at 49 -- let me pick it up at 48:

"The real question is what profits would have been made going forward. What
difficulties arise in relation to the calculation of profits. I consider there to be very
considerable potential difficulty in quantifying the damages said to have been suffered
by the claimant in this matter for the reasons identified by Mr Cram." [As read]
Who's witness statement was referred to at paragraph 41 of the judgment.
"Set against that backdrop, it does seem to me, for the purpose of today's hearing
anyway, in the context of a potential return date, that damages would not appear to be

26 an adequate remedy." [As read]

So when I come on to the facts of this case and the evidence before you here, we
 obviously say that that bears a very close similarity to the argument that's being put
 forward here as to why damages would not be adequate.

So can I turn to that? In principle, absent an injunction, Sports Direct would suffer
three types of loss. There is the immediate harm, in terms of lost sales of replica kit,
then there is indirect loss of sales and loss of reputation. Whilst the first would be
quantifiable --

8 **THE PRESIDENT:** Let me just get these down. So direct losses.

9 **MR SINGLA:** Sorry, sir. Exactly, yes, of replica kit.

- 10 Then there is indirect loss of sales.
- 11 **THE PRESIDENT:** Indirect loss of sales.
- 12 **MR SINGLA:** And thirdly loss of reputation.
- 13 **THE PRESIDENT:** Loss of reputation.

14 MR SINGLA: It is really the second and the third which are related where we say15 damages would not be an adequate remedy.

This is explained in detail by Mr Nevitt in the evidence, paragraphs 49 to 53 of his first
witness statement, which I would invite you to turn up, but I have tried to distil the
crucial points.

- 19 **THE PRESIDENT:** Mr Nevitt's first statement?
- 20 **MR SINGLA:** Yes, sir, paragraphs 49 to 53.

If I may try to capture what Mr Nevitt is saying, and just to perhaps assist the tribunal to understand in the real world how these things work, the starting point is that the whole business model is premised on being the home of football. Mr Nevitt describes football as being the heartbeat of Sports Direct's business and they stock the replica kits of all the major clubs, Arsenal, Manchester United, Chelsea and so on, and they have done that for decades. 1 So what Mr Nevitt explains is if that if Sports Direct is unable to provide the kit of 2 a leading Premier League club such as Newcastle, that will obviously lead to 3 a diminution in footfall and those lost customers will obviously not be replaced by fans 4 of a different club. That is just an obvious common-sense proposition.

But the reason that that means that they will lose much more than the direct sales of
the replica kit is because, as Mr Nevitt describes it, there is a halo effect from selling
replica kit which extends to other products.

8 **THE PRESIDENT:** Right. That's the indirect points.

9 MR SINGLA: Exactly, sir. Customers who buy replica kits also by other football items.
10 THE PRESIDENT: Right. So why can't one quantify that loss by reference to the
11 sales that are made of other non-Newcastle replica kits? In other words, you go
12 through the Sports Direct sales of, say, the last year -- or last two years -- and say,
13 well, the halo effect, so far as City or the other United or whatever is concerned, is
14 this: that is a way of quantifying the halo effect so far as the Newcastle United sales
15 which haven't taken place on this hypothesis are concerned?

MR SINGLA: The critical point, sir, is that what Mr Nevitt explained is the way in which football fans behave. So consumer behaviour means that there is an association that one makes with Sports Direct as the seller of your replica kit. That leads you to going into Sports Direct stores or going online --

20 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: -- and that leads you to buying -- not necessarily on the same
occasion -- but the association means that Sports Direct is where you go to buy your
football products, and then by extension your other sporting products.

What Mr Nevitt explains is these customers, if one loses -- in the eyes of the Newcastle
fans, if one loses the association or the credibility of the offering, if you are not any
longer the place where you can buy your replica kit, then that starts to represent a real

1 hole in the offering.

Because if you sell yourself as the home of football and for decades you have been
selling all the top clubs' kits, then the expectation by customers is that you can go to
a Sports Direct store and be serviced for all of your replica kit but also football, but
other sporting goods.

Mr Nevitt's key point is that customers may never come back. Because of the way
things operate in the real world once you say, well, I can't get my replica kit from Sports
Direct, effectively you switch, and you switch elsewhere for all your products and
perhaps for a very long period of time.

10 THE PRESIDENT: Mr Singla, I do want to be clear what exactly you are saying.
11 There I think one has a bleed across between your indirect loss of sales and your
12 general loss of reputation.

13 **MR SINGLA:** Correct.

14 THE PRESIDENT: I don't think you mean loss of reputation, when you say "loss of
15 reputation".

16 **MR SINGLA:** Loss of goodwill.

17 THE PRESIDENT: Let me try and articulate what I understand you to be saying and
18 you can tell me how far I have it wrong. But I think it is important we get it clear so
19 Mr De La Mare can address exactly the case that you are making.

Let's start with the indirect loss of sales. What I am understanding by that is that I am a Newcastle United fan, I go into Sports Direct on one or more occasions and because I have that desire to go into Sports Direct shops because of the Newcastle United replica kit, I spend more than just on the replica kit, I spend on other items. That is what you call the halo effect.

25 **MR SINGLA:** Yes.

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** So my question on that -- and you can come back when I have

unpacked the loss of good will point -- the point I was making there is that surely you
can ascertain the halo effect using other clubs' replica kits as proxies for what you sell
by reference to Newcastle United replica kit, which on this hypothesis -- because we
are assessing adequacy of damages -- won't be sold because there won't be an
injunction.

That indirect loss of sales is altogether distinct from the loss of reputation or goodwill
point which I understand to be this, which is Sports Direct are selling themselves, as
you just told us, as the home of football. That is something which involves selling
yourself as the place where you can get any replica kit.

What I think you are saying -- but do correct me if I am wrong -- is that the loss of even
one Premier League club, if it is an important one, as Newcastle United is, is damaging
even if you continue to have the other 14.

What you have is you have a reputation that if you want a replica kit of whatever
Premier League club, go to Sports Direct and you won't be disappointed.

15 Have I captured the goodwill or reputational point?

16 MR SINGLA: Yes. Can I just add --

17 **THE PRESIDENT:** Please do.

18 **MR SINGLA:** On the first point, the qualifications is it is subject to the data. You are 19 right in theory that replica kit lost sales can be quantified. Other sales may or may not 20 be able to be quantified. So I don't want to accept, as it were, all that data exists to 21 quantify the indirect sales. But you are also right, sir, the really critical point is what 22 Mr Nevitt says about how Sports Direct is perceived by customers in the market. 23 That's the point that, with respect, Mr Justice Bryan accepted in the Rangers case. 24 In circumstances where Sports Direct is the home of football and stocks 15 out of the 25 20 Premier League clubs, and for the top ten clubs by size has had their replica kits 26 for decades, fans and customers are simply not going to understand why there is now

1 a hole in the offering.

2 You can see that what Mr Nevitt says about that is some of these fans will never come 3 back. They are not going to understand that there is a hole in the offering pending 4 a trial, that means nothing in the real world. It's not something that is easily 5 guantifiable because it is not just let us look at customer X who would also have bought 6 Y on that same occasion. It's a much more unquantifiable loss which is over time, 7 over widening customers that people start to lose faith in the credibility of the offering. 8 That we respectfully submit in line of the Prosecco case cited in Rangers, for example, 9 that is a classic loss --

10 **THE PRESIDENT:** I don't think this is a case where authority helps, I think it is a
11 factual question, Mr Singla.

Again, can I try to articulate what you are saying on the facts? If I am, hypothetically
speaking, a Newcastle United fan, I obviously will want Newcastle United branded
products.

Your point is that I will go to a Sports Direct shop not because I know that it will sell
Newcastle United products, but because I know it will sell replica kits generally.

If I go in, anticipating, therefore, that I will get Newcastle United replica kit, if the injunction is not granted I will for this season be disappointed, and I will therefore source the kit that I want, which will on this hypothesis not be the kit of another football team, but it will be the Newcastle United kit, I will source that from somewhere else.

So I am attracted to the shop not because I know that Newcastle United kit is being
sold from a Sports Direct shop, it is because I know that that's where to get replica kit.
MR SINGLA: That's where to get replica kit. It is wider than that, sir. So the Newcastle
fan goes in to buy replica kit. It may at the same time buy other football products, it
may at the same time buy --

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** That's your halo point, I understand that.

1 **MR SINGLA:** Yes. But the point is it is not simply at the time when you are buying 2 your replica kit where do you go? It is more, that's the shop I bought my replica kit, 3 and have been buying my replica kit for the last few years, so I need a pair of football 4 boots, where am I going to go? I am going to go to the home of football, Sports Direct. 5 If there is suddenly a hole in the offering with a very substantial club -- Newcastle 6 being one of the leading clubs -- if it is no longer offering the full suite of these top 7 clubs, it starts, in the eyes of the consumer, not to be the home of football. So where 8 does that customer then go to buy shin pads, or just wants some running trainers. 9 Suddenly, the association with Sports Direct starts to be undermined, that is what Mr 10 Nevitt's --

11 **THE PRESIDENT:** That much I do understand.

MR SINGLA: Can I take you through Mr Nevitt's evidence? He explains it is the
reality of customer behaviour in this field. I think maybe I should just take you through
49 to 53.

15 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: He talks about 49: reputation meeting the expectation of customers.
Then he refers to the collapse in the reputation of JJB Sports. He talks about, halfway
through 49:

"Sports Direct has built its reputation, customer experience and credibility as the
leading sports retailer as being the retailer that football fans can go to to meet all of
their football needs. It is essential to the business model, biggest sport in the UK. So
it is obvious that if Sports Direct were to be unable to supply the club kit of one of the
biggest and most supported football clubs this would result in reputational damage.
To understand why it is so important, one needs to understand the passion of fans."

26 You will see there he goes on to refer to the halo effect.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr Singla, I understand that. It is predicated on the customer to Sports Direct being disappointed in not getting the replica kit that they are looking for. If you go into the shop, having purchased in the past your Newcastle United replica kit and you go in solely to buy shin pads, because that's where you have always gone, well, that's not going to change simply because Newcastle United is no longer available as a replica kit if you are not buying it. That's a bit of a stretch.

I can see the point that if you are a Newcastle United fan going to the home of football,
because it's the home of football so you say and it provides replica kit essentially
across the Premier League board, and I go in and I get my desire, the branded product
you are talking about, well then, I will just go back for other kit because that's the habit
that I have got into.

But if, therefore, I go into the shop, it being the home of football, and I am disappointed,
if I don't get my Newcastle United branded kit, then of course I will buy that kit and
start my habit elsewhere. But if I --

MR SINGLA: If I am interested in buying a replica kit to begin with, yes, I agree. It all
starts --

17 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, I don't think there is much difference there.

18 **MR SINGLA:** I think we're agreeing.

19 **THE PRESIDENT:** Okay.

20 MR SINGLA: I think we are agreeing. You are absolutely right: what is going to
21 happen, absent the injunction, is that we will not be able to sell next season's
22 Newcastle kit.

23 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: So the most proximate loss, as it were, is the direct sales of that kit.
You are right, it is those customers. But crucially, as Mr Nevitt then says, those
customers will not come in to buy other goods, but also on other occasions they won't

come into Sports Direct to buy other goods to meet their sporting needs. So there is
 even almost a spiral effect --

3 **THE PRESIDENT:** If I have been disappointed once.

4 **MR SINGLA:** It is a spiral effect, exactly, so that is right.

5 **THE PRESIDENT:** If one assumes that a sort of poor Newcastle United supporter 6 who buys replica kit every five years, and they bought their kit last year and they are 7 not going to look for it for the next couple of years, then presumably the habit of buying 8 their shin pads or whatever else it is will persist. My point is it is the disappointment 9 of not getting that which you are looking for which produces the change in habit which 10 produces the loss of the inertia of buying from Sports Direct when previously you would 11 have done. In other words, you need that element of disappointed expectation in order 12 for this point to run.

13 **MR SINGLA:** Exactly.

14 **THE PRESIDENT:** Okay.

MR SINGLA: But (a) I would say in your example it would be a very eccentric customer; but in circumstances where (b), Sports Direct's evidence in Mr Nevitt's second statement is they sold out last season. So we are talking about a substantial volume of sales --

19 **THE PRESIDENT:** No, I'm just trying to understand exactly what your point is.

20 MR SINGLA: Yes --

THE PRESIDENT: Your point is that if I go into a Sports Direct store expecting to get the full range of replica kit, but only wanting one sort -- which is in this case Newcastle United -- and I leave disappointed not having made a purchase, then I am going to switch to a different means of getting that which I want and I will use that means to buy other stuff which is not Newcastle United branded. That is your point.

26 **MR SINGLA:** Exactly. And on other occasions.

1 **THE PRESIDENT:** And on other occasions, I am accepting the inertia point.

MR SINGLA: Crucially, at 52, sir, Mr Nevitt says these customers might never come
back to Sports Direct, or at least might for the foreseeable future shop at Sports Direct
less often than they otherwise would have done.

5 Then he refers to tribalism point in football that causes Sports Direct so much concern
6 about reputation and he gives the Celtic/Rangers example there.

One has to understand -- this is evidence from the chief supply chain officer at Frasers
Group -- this is real evidence of consumer behaviour on the High Street, as it were, or
online.

10 So that's really the nub of why we say damages would not be inadequate. Sir, you 11 say authority is not helpful, but with respect by analogy we say we are in a much 12 stronger position than Adidas were in the Adidas v Draper case, for example, because 13 one can see here how it is so much at the centre of the business model to have the 14 offering of all the clubs.

The club's answer to these points we make about unquantifiable damage, they have really two answers so far as I can understand. One is, well, Sports Direct has a difficult relationship with the club's fans already because they dislike Mr Ashley; but with respect I have made this point a number of times, they sold out last year. So that's a massively overstated point.

Of course we wouldn't be here -- my clients wouldn't be here seeking interim relief -- if
in fact anyone thought that they wouldn't sell this kit in the interim.

So if one looks at the figures in Mr Nevitt's second statement, paragraphs 19 to 20,
they are selling huge volumes of this kit. So to say that a small minority of fans dislike
Mr Ashley, well we would say the vast majority of fans would like cheaper replica kit.
So that point is not a good one, or not a good answer to the unquantifiable damage
argument.

Then the other point is to say there already are some other clubs -- you don't stock the
kits of Celtic, Leicester and Leeds, for example, the Scottish FA. But Mr Nevitt deals
with that in his evidence, saying they are obviously not comparable to Newcastle.
Newcastle is publicly pronouncing that it aspires to be the number one club in the
world.

So we want to be realistic about this, sir, in terms of the scale and the profile of the
club that we are talking about. In relation to this, Mr De La Mare made this point on
his feet and it is in his skeleton, he says, well, Newcastle kits are a very small
proportion of the total turnover of Sports Direct.

With respect, that misses the point. The point I have just been making is that we are
talking about a hole in the offering. Once you start not to have a replica kit of a leading
club, then one can see that things get much worse for Sports Direct going forwards.

Sir, I was going to then turn to why we say conversely the damage that would be
suffered --

15 **THE PRESIDENT:** That is a separate point.

16 **MR SINGLA:** Exactly. So I wonder looking at the time --

17 **THE PRESIDENT:** No, that is helpful.

Just one further point. Is there any evidence as to how damaging let's say a year's absence from the market on Sports Direct's part would be? In other words, suppose you don't get the injunction but you do get the expedited trial: quite clearly the trial, unless it is very expedited, will come too late for the next coming season, but let's suppose you win at trial and therefore the supply would resume for the season after next, is there any evidence that assists us in just how far the loss of reputation or the inertia point could be recovered.

25 MR SINGLA: Yes, there is. Mr Nevitt, paragraph 52, makes the precise point that
26 even a short period can be enough to put fans off from using a particular store.

- 1 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, thank you.
- 2 MR SINGLA: That's the same paragraph that he talks about the boycott by the fans --
- 3 **THE PRESIDENT:** You have taken me to it.

4 **MR SINGLA:** A very short period is the evidence from Mr Nevitt.

5 **THE PRESIDENT:** Thank you, Mr Singla.

6 What I am going to suggest is we will obviously rise now and resume at 2 o'clock.

7 Mr De La Mare, I think obviously you are going to respond to this and then Mr Singla

8 will reply. I think, just to manage expectations, it will probably be helpful if you started

9 on why the undertaking in damages is not enough to compensate for harm --

10 MR DE LA MARE: If you will forgive me, sir, what I had been proposing to do anyway
11 was to look at the two issues together.

12 THE PRESIDENT: Okay.

MR DE LA MARE: Not least because -- and this is quite easily illustrated by the Sports
Direct case that has been suffered -- in some respects the losses or difficulties of
quantification are the same. So if there is a difficulty for my learned friend, there is
a difficulty for the quantification of ours.

Not least because the Sports Direct case was about running the shop, and we say the
effect of the injunction is we are going to be estopped from effectively running the
shop, so there is a very strong similarity.

That leads to the observation that what really is important are the asymmetries. I will
try to address the three topics my learned friend has addressed and then point out the
asymmetries in terms of the impact.

23 **THE PRESIDENT:** That is helpful.

In which case, Mr Singla, shall we proceed this way: you set out your stall very clearly,
if I may say so, on why damages would not be adequate for SD. If Mr De La Mare
then responds globally on both sides, you can then deal with both sides in reply and

then Mr De La Mare can have a short reply on his undertaking not being sufficient.Does that work?

3 MR SINGLA: If you wish to proceed in that way, then of course that is fine. Could
4 I just perhaps in ten seconds foreshadow what my point will be?

5 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, of course.

MR SINGLA: Because the critical point, if one is looking conversely at their
position -- and I will develop this in more detail -- but they, on the numbers that we
now see from the delivery schedule, will be able to operate their club retail operations
to the tune of 86 per cent of what we have ordered. So we have ordered 14 per cent
of what the club has ordered: they have ordered 360,000 units; we have ordered
51,000.

So the idea that there would be any stifling -- we would actually say even if one was in the world of stifling a nascent operation, the authorities make clear that status quo prevails. But we are actually not even in that world. We are in a world where the injunction would allow them to continue to the tune of 86 per cent but just allow consumers to have the 14 per cent through Sports Direct stores.

So really what we are talking about on their side of the equation is just a loss of volume.
It is just we sold fewer shirts because they were sold by Sports Direct pursuant to the
injunction. So we say that is the position if one is looking at both sides.

THE PRESIDENT: That's very helpful. Mr Singla, to be clear, I don't want to force
a structure on your submissions that you are unhappy with. If you want to deal with
both the adequacy of damages and the undertaking then I am not going to stop you.
It just seemed to me neater if we pivoted to Mr De La Mare to deal with both and then
you sandwiched your response to him --

25 **MR SINGLA:** I do have a preference for continuing. I am in your hands, sir.

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** If that is your preference, we will do that.

- 1 MR SINGLA: I am grateful.
- 2 **THE PRESIDENT:** In that case, Mr De La Mare, you will respond together but in one qo after --

3

4 MR SINGLA: I am very happy if he wants to respond to the club --

5 **THE PRESIDENT:** No, no, I am trying to be helpful here. Your preference is to deal 6 with both. That is fine.

- 7 **MR SINGLA:** Only because Mr De La Mare wishes to respond globally, so in a sense
- 8 I would like to get my point --

9 **THE PRESIDENT:** Sure, get your fire in in advance. That is absolutely fine. We will 10 resume at 2 o'clock on that basis.

- 11 **MR SINGLA:** I am grateful.
- 12 (1.09 pm)
- 13 (The short adjournment)

14 (2.03 pm)

15 THE PRESIDENT: Mr Singla.

MR SINGLA: Sir, having made my submissions on why damages would not be an 16 17 adequate remedy so far as Sports Direct is concerned, I was just going to turn -- and

- 18 I can deal with this relatively briefly -- in relation to the club's position conversely.
- 19 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, the undertaking.

20 **MR SINGLA:** Exactly. We say the club's loss would be a much more straightforward 21 inquiry than Sports Direct's loss. That's because obviously, you have the point, the 22 way in which Sports Direct would suffer, including in relation to other products, 23 long-term reputation and so on, conversely we say that the club will still be able to run 24 its retail operation.

25 A helpful way of just quickly --

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** Mr Singla, doesn't it matter what undertaking you are actually prepared to offer? You have very helpfully indicated that you are authorised to offer
 an undertaking that goes beyond Newcastle United to extend to JD Sports and Adidas.
 MR SINGLA: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Can I just test how far it does actually go? I think that's the starting
point, what it is that you are undertaking or prepared to undertake.

Let me run through, in no particular order, aspects of the undertaking that I think may
matter. First -- not logically first but first -- to hold Newcastle United harmless against
any claims against it arising out of the arrangements it has reached between JD Sports
and Adidas; you see where that is going?

10 MR SINGLA: Can I just check I am in the same place as you in terms of the11 cross-undertaking?

12 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, of course.

MR SINGLA: The cross-undertaking that we have inserted as extended, it is 772.10?
THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I was not reading out your cross-undertaking, I was reading
out the cross-undertaking I was interested in. Let's look at yours. Which volume of
the core?

- 17 **MR SINGLA:** It is volume 3.
- 18 **THE PRESIDENT:** 772, you say?
- 19 **MR SINGLA:** 772.10, behind tab 22B.

20 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

21 **MR SINGLA:** The only reason I hesitated was because the "hold harmless", wording,

- 22 for example, I was not clear, sir, where you were reading --
- 23 **THE PRESIDENT:** I wasn't reading from this.
- 24 **MR SINGLA:** I am sorry, the cross-undertaking was not intended to be limited, for

25 example, to claims made by --

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** No, what I want to understand -- because I think it is important to

be clear about this, because we have had in the past a number of cases where the
cross-undertaking has been limited in a manner that subsequently has been
unfortunate, so however it is worded, I want us to be looking at what I think ought to
be considered --

5 **MR SINGLA:** I see.

6 THE PRESIDENT: -- as falling within it, so you can push back and say "yes, of
7 course", or you can say "no, you must think we are idiots".

8 **MR SINGLA:** Sorry, I misunderstood.

9 **THE PRESIDENT:** That's what I am getting at.

10 **MR SINGLA:** I apologise.

11 **THE PRESIDENT:** No, no. So we have certain arrangements which have been
12 reached between Newcastle United, JD Sports and Adidas, which are in place.

13 **MR SINGLA:** Yes, the Heads of Terms are in place, yes.

14 THE PRESIDENT: So there is the potentiality of a claim by JD Sports and/or Adidas
15 against Newcastle United saying, "what are you doing letting these interlopers, Sports
16 Direct, in, we have an exclusivity?"

17 That might generate a claim against Newcastle United and it seems to me that it would 18 be part of the undertaking -- or we at least ought to be debating whether it is part of 19 the undertaking -- that Sports Direct hold Newcastle United harmless against all losses 20 arising out of that eventuality. That's one thing which it seems to me it is worth putting 21 on the table.

22 MR SINGLA: Absolutely. For what it is worth, we say there is no basis on which
23 Adidas could allege breach, but, yes --

24 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

25 **MR SINGLA:** -- I understand. Just to put that marker down.

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** Okay.

1 **MR SINGLA:** But, yes, that's covered.

2 **THE PRESIDENT:** That's covered.

3 Secondly, I think you are undertaking to hold JD Sports and Adidas themselves
4 harmless against losses suffered by them as a result of the granting of the injunction.

5 **MR SINGLA:** Exactly, caused by the order, yes.

- 6 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.
- 7 Then thirdly, to hold Newcastle United itself harmless against losses that it suffers as
- 8 a result of the injunction being granted?
- 9 MR SINGLA: Yes.
- 10 **THE PRESIDENT:** So I have sort of three different heads which I am unpacking.

11 MR SINGLA: Yes, exactly, they are all intended and covered I think by the courts --

12 **THE PRESIDENT:** I think they are probably covered by the strict wording.

13 **MR SINGLA:** Yes.

14 **THE PRESIDENT:** It may be enough to have them on the transcript.

15 **MR SINGLA:** No, I understand.

16 THE PRESIDENT: I would not want those -- and there may be others -- but the fact
17 is unless we know what undertaking you are offering, the holding of harmless has
18 a certain circuity about it which one needs to discharge because otherwise, if you are
19 not prepared to offer certain undertakings, which of course --

MR SINGLA: I really don't believe there is an issue there. It is standard form wording.
Obviously, it is subject to causation and that can be a matter that becomes litigated.
I totally understand where you are coming from.

23 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: You will understand that I can't really go beyond -- or we can't go
beyond -- at this stage the causation point because obviously the loss has to be
caused by the order itself and that would be subject to proof and so on.

1 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

2 MR SINGLA: But in terms of the principles, sir, there is no issue in terms of the losses
3 we described --

THE PRESIDENT: That's a further problem of undertakings, the fact that they involve
a mini trial in themselves in order to work out whether they have generated the loss
that triggers them, but we will come to that.

7 MR SINGLA: Yes. Although obviously that's pretty standard form wording in terms
8 of the causation, the cross-undertaking.

9 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: We have sought to be pretty pragmatic here by extending it to JD and
Adidas to try to cut through a lot of these debates. So we actually say the long and
the short of it is the cross-undertaking will be sufficient.

But it is quite important to understand that the losses that will be suffered by the club are not actually as involved as the losses that I described before the adjournment. Because what is going to happen, so far as the retail operation is concerned -- and this is really what Mr Silverstone started in his witness statement by saying "the effect of the injunction is going to kill off..." are the words he used in his paragraph 71, "... the retail operation".

19 That's actually completely wrong. One can see that easily from the schedule --

THE PRESIDENT: Can I reframe the way I think it is being put? First of all, Mr De La Mare will tell me how far I have got it wrong, but it seems to me the point is rather similar to your loss of reputation point. What we have is an attempt, which this application is threatening, to restructure the way in which Newcastle United sells its branded produce. They have a particular vision of doing it in a particular way, and what they are saying is that that has long-term benefits for them.

26 What you are doing is, you are maybe not driving a coach and horses, but you are

1 materially changing that which they want to do and that is harmful because they want
2 to structure their business the way they want to.

3 I think what they are saying is that that is something which is just as unguantifiable as 4 your Newcastle United customer emerging disappointed from the Sports Direct store. 5 **MR SINGLA:** I am seeking to persuade you that it is not two sides of the same coin 6 because what we have ordered amounts to 14 per cent, on average, across all of the 7 line items. You have the club's 359,000 of kit or stock that they have ordered, of which 8 Sports Direct has ordered 51,000. There is obviously a difference in terms of particular 9 line items, but on average – and this is common ground -- Sports Direct has ordered 10 14 per cent of what the club has ordered. So, it follows from that that whilst of course 11 there will be some impact in the sense that they can't sell 100 per cent of what they 12 have ordered, in fact, the vast majority of the nascent retail operation can continue.

13 I will come onto status quo in due course, later this afternoon, because the point about 14 the retail operation is that actually we would say as a matter of discretion what you 15 should be doing is holding the ring, preserving the status question, in circumstances 16 where we have had these shirts for decades and they have a nascent retail operation. 17 But parking that point to one side, what they are going to lose is the ability -- in relation 18 to this 14 per cent of the stock -- if you are minded to make the injunction, Sports Direct 19 will be selling some kit and so the impact on their new arrangements is not so profound 20 as to kill them off, it is actually that they will have reduced volume.

Because, I think jumping head ahead to the order we are seeking, sir, maybe just to
explain what we are seeking, what we are seeking is an order which requires them to
supply Sports Direct out of what they have ordered. It is actually very straightforward
in terms of how the injunction is supposed to work.

They have ordered X -- and we will come to the detail of what they have ordered in
due course -- but we are saying what they should do is essentially divert, supply us
out of what they are due to receive from Adidas. What that means is that all they will
be losing out, pending trial, is a small portion of what they themselves have ordered
from Adidas. They will not be able to sell themselves everything, but 86 per cent of
the kit will be completely unaffected.

5 That's why we say, in fact, the reputation -- I will come onto some more detailed points 6 in a moment, but insofar as they say the new arrangements are going to come 7 crashing down and we are going to suffer the same sorts of very serious goodwill 8 reputational points that Mr Nevitt explains, we say it is actually very different because 9 for a limited time between now and trial they will be able to go ahead with their retail 10 operation, but consumers will be able to get shirts and kit from Sports Direct stores. 11 But it is a fraction of what the club itself was intending to sell through its own 12 operations.

So that's the critical point. We say it's a much more straightforward loss of volume claim. Of course, we don't know whether they are also intending to sell those shirts or kits at a higher price than Sports Direct. It may say they are going to lose revenue on that 14 per cent through loss of volume and also potentially having to charge lower prices as a result of the 14 per cent being available --

- 18 **THE PRESIDENT:** That would be quite easy to compute, you would say?
- 19 **MR SINGLA:** Sorry, sir?
- 20 **THE PRESIDENT:** That would be quite easy to compute.

21 MR SINGLA: Precisely. That's the point on the direct loss. We say it is much less
22 complicated than the Nevitt evidence.

- 23 The claims by -- they also say --
- 24 **THE PRESIDENT:** Sorry, do we have a table showing which bits of the Newcastle

25 United purchase you want to have? Yes, where is that?

26 **MR SINGLA:** Yes, it is attached to our schedule. There are different versions of this

table, but for present purposes, to keep it simple, I will just point you to what we
appended to our skeleton which is what we received from the client on Thursday,
which is in core 3, page 800.

Helpfully, this is all common ground. This table comes from the club. What they have 4 5 helpfully done -- just to explain that this is very important when we come back to the 6 form of injunction as well, but let's deal with it now -- what they have done is they have 7 taken the order form which we submitted in December, and you will see the SD order 8 product code, product description, SD quantity, and then club quantity. So from the 9 witness statements all you get is the club ordered 359,000 items including replica kit, 10 but here you see on a side-by-side basis what we have ordered and what they have 11 ordered. Just to be clear, there are all sorts of other things that they have ordered 12 which don't appear on this schedule. So this is an overlap schedule.

If one runs the numbers -- and this is common ground, it is in my learned friend's
skeleton -- it averages out at 14 per cent. There are wrinkles because there are
different tranches and so on, but 51,000 is the total SD order and the total club order
is 359,000.

17 **THE PRESIDENT:** Let's take the first line then. You have the Adidas --

18 MR SINGLA: That's the home shirt. We have ordered 610. They have ordered from
19 Adidas 3678.

20 **THE PRESIDENT:** Right.

21 **MR SINGLA:** Then they are being delivered in two different tranches.

22 **THE PRESIDENT:** Okay, yes, I see. So you are saying take 610 out of the 3678.

23 **MR SINGLA:** Exactly. If you do that for all of the items, including the items where SD

24 has ordered nothing but the club has ordered kit, it averages out at 14 per cent.

25 So that you understand the form --

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** The 610 is based upon the previous years sales?

- MR SINGLA: It is what Sports Direct ordered based on, yes, its past practice, as it
 were.
- 3 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. Were all those shirts sold?

4 MR SINGLA: Everything was sold out. That is in Mr Nevitt's statement. Whether it
5 was exactly 610, I am not sure I can answer on my feet.

- 6 **THE PRESIDENT:** No.
- 7 MR SINGLA: But Sports Direct obviously makes an order every year, not just for
 8 Newcastle, but for other kits as well.

9 **THE PRESIDENT:** I appreciate that.

MR SINGLA: The order form is in the bundle elsewhere. That's what they were
intending to, in an ordinary world, as it were, but for the change of arrangements, this
is what they were ordering from Adidas.

13 **THE PRESIDENT:** I am sure it matters in the points that we will want to be coming to
14 later, but let me put it down here as something to think about.

Clearly the injunction, if it is granted, should only do the minimum necessary to avoid
the harm that is needed. There is no particular reason why we need make an order
that precisely incorporates these figures, is there?

MR SINGLA: I am happy to make submissions about that later. Obviously, you are
right in the sense that there is a spectrum between getting nothing and getting
everything. I understand that point. Quite where one draws the line is obviously
a difficult exercise. I can come back to that later.

But just the principle for present purposes, we say, is I have started down this road because of the adequacy of damages point, but it is very important that you understand actually ultimately what we are asking the tribunal to order. What we are asking, it is not going to hobble the retail operation, because you can see the vast quantities they have ordered. We say it is not going to be difficult to fulfil the order, because they are due to receive the same kits on specified dates from Adidas, and what we are saying is, well, we will pay the wholesale price that we were intending to pay in any event. We will pay that to you, and we will receive a small fraction of your order.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Just pausing there, when you say "wholesale price", shouldn't you
6 be paying, whether it is higher or lower, the price that Newcastle United are paying to
7 Adidas?

- 8 **MR SINGLA:** We don't know that price, sir.
- 9 **THE PRESIDENT:** Well, that may be so.

10 **MR SINGLA:** We are prepared to pay that price, but they have not told us. What they

11 have told us in their evidence -- we are trying to be very --

12 **THE PRESIDENT:** No, I am just trying to understand how this all works.

MR SINGLA: It may be the same wholesale price because maybe the manufacturer
charges the same price. It may not be. We have said we are prepared to pay that
which they are paying.

16 **THE PRESIDENT:** Okay.

MR SINGLA: That their complaint seems to be, so far as we can infer from the evidence, they don't actually seem to say that your wholesale price is different to ours, they say if we were to go down this route, we would forego the margin -- the very hefty margin -- that they would charge if they were to sell these shirts on. They are saying, if we have to supply them to you and we can't supply them to customers, we will then lose that margin. But the answer to that is the cross-undertaking.

On our side, we thought quite carefully about this to try and make -- we are obviously
aware of mandatory injunctions, the need to keep it as simple as possible. What we
think we have come up with is incredibly simple because we have now helpfully this
delivery schedule where they have ordered exactly the same stuff -- in fact more than

1 these line items -- and we are saying, well, just divert a portion.

I will come to this later, sir, but perhaps to reassure the tribunal, in the case called
Software Cellular v T Mobile, it was, the High Court mandated to provide services to
the customer.

5 So, these mandatory injunctions there are precedents where, in the competition 6 context, mandatory injunctions have been ordered which, if I may say so, are more 7 dramatic or have a bigger consequence in practical terms. Mandating T Mobile to offer 8 company services is, we say, much more intrusive, to use Mr De La Mare's word, than 9 simply saying well, if you are with us on everything else, the injunction criteria all being 10 satisfied, it is absolutely plain that it is workable because we are all interested in the 11 same items and we have only ordered a fraction of them.

DR BISHOP: I am puzzled by this. Looking at this table, there are nine lines in red.
Their common characteristic seems to be that these were items that are ordered by
Sports Direct but no quantity ordered by the club.

MR SINGLA: Dr Bishop, you are right to ask me about the red lines, but I can reassure you -- as I said earlier, there are a number of versions of this schedule. When it was first produced, the club said certain rows are in red because we can't identify or we believe they are duplicate. The parties have been corresponding, I think we are now down to two, perhaps, where there is a lack of clarity as to what it is we are ceding.

DR BISHOP: I simply very roughly added them up, but it looked to be between 4,000
and 5,000 items, other than the 51,000 items you mentioned, that looked to be items
that were not being supplied to -- but that's not the case?

MR SINGLA: No, sir, I can assure you I think it is two items. Off the top of my head,
I don't know exactly which ones, but I can come back to you. That's not a significant
problem at all, because actually very helpfully, the parties have been corresponding,
since this first came over to us on Thursday, there has been a lot of correspondence.

- 1 So, the red rows can be dealt with and have been dealt with, with the exception of two.
- 2 **MS BEGENT:** Can I just ask a question about the quantity to be delivered column?
- 3 Is that the quantity to be delivered to Sports Direct?
- 4 **MR SINGLA:** No, that's the quantity to be delivered to the club. Sorry if I didn't make
 5 this clear.
- 6 If one looks at the fourth column, that's club quantity. You will then see in the fifth
 7 column -- I am just on the first row -- tranche 1 and tranche 2.
- 8 **MS BEGENT:** Yes.
- 9 MR SINGLA: And then the 3678 is broken down into two numbers, and you will see
 10 the estimated delivery dates.
- 11 **MS BEGENT:** It is the sixth column I was interested in.
- 12 MR SINGLA: Yes, exactly. So that's the 3678, that's the club quantity --
- 13 THE PRESIDENT: You add them up and you get to club quantity in column 4. All
 14 that happens is that one is delivered on 9/4 and one is delivered on 7/8.
- MR SINGLA: Exactly so. Exactly. So column 4 onwards is all about what the club has ordered and is due to receive from Adidas. Then what they have added in, as it were, the first three columns, to overlay what Sports Direct has ordered. The order that was refused in December and so on.
- MS BEGENT: So the third column, for example, in relation to Adidas NUFC eight
 jersey, gives a number for Sports Direct, a single number.
- 21 **MR SINGLA:** Exactly.
- MS BEGENT: And then you can see in column 5 that there are six tranches that theclub is to receive.
- 24 **MR SINGLA:** Yes.
- 25 **MS BEGENT:** So how does Sports Direct receive a share?
- 26 **MR SINGLA:** I can take you through the draft order.
 - 78

1 **MS BEGENT:** Okay.

2 MR SINGLA: In summary, what we have tried to do is we have tried to group these
3 items. We now know the launch dates.

Broadly speaking, there are 29 line items and broadly speaking they divide into home
kit and associated items, away kit and associated items, and a third kit and associated
items.

We know that the launch dates are different, so there is the earliest launch date at 7 June for the home kits and then there is one in July for the away kit and August for the third kit -- so what we have proposed in the draft order -- obviously you will understand there are different ways in which this could be cut, I think is probably where your question is coming from, madam, but what we have said is because we are ordering a fraction, we effectively should be supplied out of what they are due to receive before the relevant launch dates.

So I am jumping ahead, but, for example, the club has ordered, let us say, 3,000 home
shorts, or 3,678 and the vast majority are due to arrive in April with a balance, I think,
of 626 coming in August.

What we have proposed in our draft order is that by the end of April -- so what we have
proposed is that the club should provide us, by the dates that we have specified in the
draft order which I can come back to, but in other words to ensure that by the relevant
launch date we have our supply.

21 What the club is doing, if one just looks at that first item.

22 **THE PRESIDENT:** Launch date is which date?

23 MR SINGLA: 7 June for the home and then there is a date in July and a date in August
24 for the away and the third kits.

So on the first items, the club, for the launch purposes, one can see that in April they
are due to receive 3,000-odd and that will give them 3,000-odd in time for the 7 June

- launch. Obviously all of these things are not sold on day one, so they have reserved
 626 to come to them in August.
- 3 MS BEGENT: I suppose my eye was drawn to lower down where the club is due to
 4 receive 18,816 in total.

5 **MR SINGLA:** Yes. But you will see from the dates that they are coming --

6 **MS BEGENT:** Several tranches.

7 **MR SINGLA:** Yes, but most of those tranches are pre the launch date of 7 June.

8 MS BEGENT: Yes, and my question was about the percentage that Sports Direct
9 would receive in that early tranche.

MR SINGLA: I think what we are proposing is that all the Sports Direct's orders -- so
5,840 -- should come before 7 June, as it were. You are absolutely right that the club
will have two tranches coming in in August and September respectively. But that's
tranches 5 and 6.

So, if one thinks about it, the club is going to get 19 -- the club has ordered 19,000-odd,
and it is going to get two tranches in August and September, whereas Sports Direct
has ordered 5,840 and our proposed draft order at the moment has those coming
before the launch date.

Obviously, one could cut this a different way, which is to say a proportion of everything
they are getting on the relevant dates. I totally accept, I think, the premise of that
question.

21 **MS BEGENT:** Yes.

- 22 MR SINGLA: Hopefully that has been a helpful exercise in terms of slightly jumping
 23 ahead because we started on adequacy of damages.
- 24 **THE PRESIDENT:** Indeed, it has been very helpful.
- 25 MR SINGLA: That is the shape of the mandatory order that we are seeking. So I will
 26 be very brief on the other heads of loss --

DR BISHOP: Can I ask one question before you move on? You laid great emphasis
on Sports Direct as the "home of football" and the potential reputational damage. But
it looks as though, at least in the planning for next year, about -- well, your own
figures -- it is only about 14 per cent or something would go through Sports Direct,
86 per cent of this stuff would go through other channels.

Now, in what sense can it be said to be the home of football when five sixths of the
stuff goes through other channels. How could Sports Direct be said to be the obvious
place and special place people go to and five out of six people apparently buy it
elsewhere.

MR SINGLA: Sir, with respect, I would say that highlights the importance of having
some of the replica kit because it is about having the full range across all of the leading
clubs and it is about drawing fans in through the sale of replica kit.

The alternative pending trial is that we have zero and that's really the evidence on -- on
quantifiable damage is just imagine if we didn't have a single piece of replica kit. That's
the issue.

16 It is having all of the leading clubs. That's the critical point about the home of football;17 the offering.

18 **DR BISHOP:** But nobody goes in and buys two. They go to buy Arsenal or Newcastle 19 or something, do they? Having all of them, that matters, I suppose, only if you just 20 decide you want to buy an Arsenal kit and you don't want it to go to Arsenal for some 21 reason. At least I know that at Sports Direct they will all be there, that's the idea, is it? MR SINGLA: If you are a Newcastle fan you will not be able to buy your replica 22 23 kit -- you will see there is a range of different items here as well -- one mustn't think 24 we are just talking about the shirts. There is actually a range of different kit and for 25 decades Sports Direct had been selling Newcastle fans this full range of kit and, we 26 say, at generally cheaper prices.

Now, pending trial -- we say we have an arguable case until trial -- pending trial,
a Newcastle fan will not be able to buy any of these 29 line items. That's the vice, we
say. That is what leads into the -- I am conscious of going over the evidence that
I covered before the adjournment --

MR DE LA MARE: Forgive me for rising, I am just getting a bit concerned about time
and the equity of the allocation of time. My learned friend has had an hour on this now
and I feel like I am going to get nothing like as much time. I have quite a bit to say,
and I just want to put that marker down.

9 MR SINGLA: Sir, that's fair, but I spent a lot of time on the serious issue to be tried
10 because of trying to respond to some of the lengthy submissions. I am trying to be as
11 brief and quick as possible, but I hope this has been helpful and hopefully save time
12 at the back end in terms of the order I am seeking, but I am doing the best I can.

So, we say the starting point on the adequacy of damages, the so-called unquantifiable
damage to the club, we say primarily it is loss of volume. They will not be able to sell
the 14 per cent. To the extent they prayed in aid potential claims by JD and Adidas,
leaving aside any scepticism about those claims, they are covered by the
cross-undertaking.

18 What other points have they put in play? There is a reference in the Silverstone 19 evidence to the financial fair play rules. What is very important to see about that 20 evidence is that it is all very carefully couched, so they don't actually say that the 21 injunction, if granted, will cause them to be in breach of the financial fair play rules, and we respectfully submit that it is a purely in terrorem point and in fact it is fanciful 22 23 to think the injunction, as modest and narrow as it is, is going to make the difference 24 in terms of their financial sustainability. They don't actually say that but also if one 25 steps back --

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** It is not financial sustainability, it is a ceiling that controls the

- 1 amount they can spend on other things.
- 2 MR SINGLA: Yes, but there is no evidence that the injunction will actually cause them
 3 to hit that ceiling, sir, that's my point.

THE PRESIDENT: No, but then it is rather difficult to work out what the effects of the
injunction will be when its terms are wholly unknown.

MR SINGLA: But the terms are not wholly unknown, sir, because we have made clear
what the price is we are prepared to pay them. Therefore, it follows that they will not
be able to earn the retail margin on those --

9 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, the price that you are paying is net flat, isn't it.

10 **MR SINGLA:** Is?

11 **THE PRESIDENT:** Flat. In other words, what they paid --

12 **MR SINGLA:** That's certainly where we are aiming to get to, yes. What they are going 13 to lose, we know, because they have told us what the margin is -- Mr De La Mare says 14 it is a confidential figure -- but there is a percentage figure in the witness statement of 15 Mr Silverstone. So, if one actually takes a step back, we can see roughly what they 16 are going to lose in financial terms if they have to supply 50,000-odd kits to Sports 17 Direct. It is that loss margin. So, one takes the 50,000 and you multiple it by the 18 percentage in Mr Silverstone. It's not a material figure in the context of the tens of 19 millions that are spent by clubs buying and selling players and so on. It is a very 20 modest figure indeed.

21 One also has to remember that they tell us that their financial year end is 30 June and 22 the first launch date of the home kit is 7 June. So, in fact, what we are actually talking 23 about in terms of any consequences for financial fair play would be the lost margin, 24 which is a very low 7 figure sum, I think it works out as, but it is a modest figure. Then 25 that has to be looked at in the context of the three-week period, because the rules 26 work on a financial year basis. That's why we say it is an in terrorem point that is not actually specified or even said in terms, we will breach -- they should know this
because their financial year end is around the corner.

If they are in a position to say, if it were the case, that the order, the injunction that we
are seeking would put them in breach of the financial fair play rules, they would say
that.

6 **THE PRESIDENT:** I think the point is related to the business development point 7 because what they are saying is the reason they are moving away from the old model 8 is to embed more of the revenue and profit in the club than elsewhere, which in the 9 medium run will have an effect on the ceiling in which they can spend money.

10 **MR SINGLA:** Yes.

11 THE PRESIDENT: But it does go to the quantifiability question because you are
12 talking about a model of monetising the club's brand which is -- I think we can all agree
13 this -- antipathetic to the way in which Sports Direct do business, because their model
14 is one that doesn't embrace the presence of Sports Direct.

MR SINGLA: Sir, you have my submission on that which is in the meantime they will be able to get on with this retail operation. To the extent that the Sports Direct order eats in, that will be a very limited effect for a very limited period of time because, as you know, we are asking for an expedited trial. The question is whether the tribunal should attach any weight to this idea that the new arrangements in the long run were intended or they say were created with a view to the financial viability rules.

21 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, I understand.

22 MR SINGLA: The question is for you, on the injunction, what would this limited supply
23 to Sports Direct do, vis-à-vis the financial fair play rules, we say nothing at all.

The other point, I take them quickly, they say if the injunction is order they would suffer
unquantifiable harm because of their inability to engage with fans by making sales
through the retail shop. They say they want data on fans' purchases and so on.

The answer to that again is overstated because the retail operation will be up and running to a very large extent in any event, but also it is very difficult to see what the financial loss is there, because there will be various ways in which they engage with fans anyway. For years they have not had these internal arrangements, internal in-house retail operations, so we say that is again not a very substantial unquantifiable loss.

Then they say there will be some reputational issues of trading with Sports Direct. We
are talking about between now and trial. We say we don't accept there is this wide
reputational issue, you have my point on that. But if they are supplying Sports Direct
pursuant to an injunction from this tribunal, it is very difficult to see how that translates
into any real loss. They also say in certain places they will now have insufficient stock
to meet the needs of customers if they have to supply to Sports Direct.

We say, with respect, that's a complete non-point because if some of the kits are diverted from the club to Sports Direct, the demand is the demand. So the consumers will still -- the club has ordered as many kits as it thinks there is demand for on the market. Those customers will therefore still be able to buy the kits, whether from the club or Sports Direct.

18 If they want more stock, they can always order more stock. We know that they can
19 have more stock, if they placed an order today, they would certainly have more stock
20 in before Christmas -- I think it is November -- subject to any accommodation by the
21 manufacturer.

We say again, these arguments about why they are going to suffer losses which can't be quantified, we say they really don't amount to very much at all. Certainly, in comparison with the points I was making before the adjournment, the harm to Sports Direct, we say at the very least this is one of those cases which we say we certainly meet the criteria of adequacy of damages. If the tribunal thinks that they may suffer

- 1 some unquantifiable damage, then the debate becomes balance of convenience.
- 2 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, because when one is looking at --

3 **MR SINGLA:** Exactly.

4 **THE PRESIDENT:** -- two unquantifiable, as it were, centres, one of the things you do
5 is weigh them up.

6 **MR SINGLA:** Exactly.

7 **THE PRESIDENT:** But you take into account all the other factors.

8 **MR SINGLA:** Exactly.

9 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

10 **MR SINGLA:** I will come onto that later, if I may. That's all I want to submit.

11 **THE PRESIDENT:** Thank you very much.

12 Mr De La Mare.

MR DE LA MARE: Can I deal very quickly with two cases my learned friend kicked
off with. Adidas has nothing to do with the price of fish. It is about as different a case
as you can imagine. The essential complaint was effectively preclusion of advertising.
The players' dresses, kit, et cetera, were a form of advertising hoarding. The clothing
was not even necessarily the clothing that would be available in the shops. Very often
the clothing had to be adapted in order to comply with or get round the rules.

19 There is no loyalty to a particular player. There is no inelastic demand of people 20 following a particular player. Players' fortunes rise and fall, Boris Becker emerges at 21 16, unexpected things happen. It is about as different a market as can be imagined. 22 You can well understand why in those circumstances they said that the impact of 23 a restriction on logo advertising is difficult to model. So that case is a complete 24 irrelevance.

The Sports Direct case is about the situation in which my learned friends were theincumbent shop operator and were effectively complaining about the fact that they

may lose through the non-honouring of a contract to them of the matching rights to run
the shop. They were complaining that their losses as the shop operator would be
difficult to quantify and the party in that analogous position, in my submission, only
a fortiori, is my client, because my client is effectively a new market entrant who wants
to set up and run from scratch a retail operation.

You have seen the evidence, they have no data about past sales, they have no data
about past volumes. They are very much making the best informed guesses and
estimates as to the levels of demand based on the sources of intelligence that they
have. They are at a profound disadvantage. So that case does not assist my learned
friend.

11 I rather suggest that the question of adequacy of damages has to be approached on
12 the facts. There are three categories that my learned friend pointed to: direct loss.
13 There wasn't really any attempt to suggest that direct losses are anything other than
14 childishly simple to evaluate.

15 Indirect loss. Indirect loss is the sale that occurs at the time you walk through the shop 16 to buy your replica kit. You buy a replica kit and, say, a football or a pair of boots or 17 a top. How hard is that going to be to quantify? Sports Direct have decades -- that 18 was my learned friend's word -- decades of relationship in selling Newcastle kit. They 19 have decades of data about the purchasing patterns of Newcastle fans when they buy 20 their replica kit. If that were not enough, they have decades of data in relation to Man 21 United and Arsenal. Man United and Arsenal, given the WSP provisions and given 22 the fact that they have Adidas, given the fact that Adidas will be running the same type 23 of product lines and have the same types of strategy is about as close a comparator 24 as you can make.

The idea that this tribunal cannot as a matter of simplicity assess rapidly andaccurately the indirect sales when faced with what is, by comparison to the usual

circumstances that faces it, a dearth of data, the wealth of data that is plainly extant to
 assess the indirect losses that is fanciful.

So what it really boils down to is this case about reputation. It is a pretty peculiar case
to be making in circumstances where perhaps the only thing that is going to lower
Sports Direct further in the estimation of the Newcastle fans is an attempt to raid the
Newcastle shop for the stock that it would otherwise have to sell and service its own
fans with. But there we have it.

8 The idea is this. Because you are a fan of Sports Direct's price competitive offer, the 9 home of football, all of those mantras, incantations my learned friend mentioned, the 10 idea that you can't go in to buy replica kit means you will never cross the threshold of 11 Sports Direct again and you will end your trading relationship with Sports Direct. That's 12 a proposition advanced in circumstances where my learned friend pointed out very 13 carefully this morning that JD Sports and Sports Direct are the main multibrand 14 competitors, and the competitive offering doesn't overlap except in relation to replica 15 kit and a few other elements.

JD Sports is a fashion oriented sports retailer; Sports Direct is a sports oriented
retailer. You don't go to JD Sports to buy a football, you don't go to JD Sports to buy
a cricket bat, you don't go to JD Sports to buy sporting equipment or general sporting
clothing for those sports.

In my learned friend's thesis -- his client's thesis based upon the assertion of Mr Nevitt,
which is entirely unaccompanied by any form of evidence to substantiate it -- again in
circumstances where you would imagine they would have a wealth of such data, is
that customers who don't or can't shop for one item will not cross the threshold again.
If there is any truth in that proposition, once again it would be easily substantiatable
by references to all the other tripartite arrangements that have been entered into, all
the other clubs that have vertically reintegrated their suppliers, et cetera.

There is not a trace of it. It is a proposition that flies in the face of the reason, the reason being that their attraction is as a sports discounter. If you are interested in them as a sports goods discounter, but you can't get a particular product from them, it doesn't follow that you don't cross the threshold again. Quite the reverse, you shop there when you can.

6 That's really the reputation case --

7 THE PRESIDENT: I take your point about evidence, but it is not just JD Sports, it is
8 Adidas online at least as a rival as well.

9 MR DE LA MARE: Yes, but their offering --

10 **THE PRESIDENT:** Is only Adidas.

11 **MR DE LA MARE:** Is only Adidas.

12 **THE PRESIDENT:** It is the same point, but --

MR DE LA MARE: It is exactly the same problem that they have in trying to explain 13 14 why their customer will migrate to where they do. Of course, the club shop is only 15 going to be club items. You are not going to be getting cricket bats or generic sporting 16 items of the kind that stack the shelves in Sports Direct from the Newcastle club store. 17 So really their case to damages not being an adequate remedy comes down to this 18 reputation point. It is wafer thin, even before you get to the fact that the reputation of 19 Sports Direct with the Newcastle fans is, for want of a better word, toxic. You have 20 seen the evidence of Mr Silverstone's first and second witness statement. The 21 unpopularity of Mr Ashley and Sports Direct with the Newcastle fans was so bad it led 22 to fan boycotts not just of Sports Direct but of Newcastle season tickets. There were 23 protests, all manner of problems.

You have also seen the evidence -- anecdotal, I accept -- about the fan reaction about
this action being brought and it has not gone down well, it is fair to say. In those
circumstances, it is a bold submission to be basing your claim on the impossibility of

1 estimation of loss based upon reputational considerations.

2 Then the last point I would make in this connection is some measure of realism about 3 the sums we are talking about is probably in order. We are talking about sales -- this 4 is Mr Nevitt's second witness statement, footnote 11 -- of 1.2 million-odd in the full last 5 complete season -- sorry, 1.4 million-odd in the last complete season, 1.2 million in 6 the current season to date. That's the level of sales that we are talking about on the 7 basis of which this highly intrusive relief is going to be leveraged on reputational 8 grounds. It is a paltry sum, particularly when you consider that Sports Direct's turnover 9 is £5.5 billion.

10 You would have thought that unless you can present some form of logically coherent 11 basis for arguing differently -- and I will attempt that forensic task -- you would have 12 thought that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. My learned friend 13 advances the argument that notwithstanding the fact that we are competing effectively 14 over the same items for retail operations, he takes the argument to say, because we 15 are the home of football it is reputationally kryptonite for us if we don't have the 16 material, but if you don't have the items or you don't have the full stock, that's no 17 problem for you, you can just sell whatever you have.

18 That doesn't wash. What the relevant difference between the parties is, is really this: 19 Sports Direct is a fully mature operator with a fully mature market developed over 20 decades, as identified and it therefore has a very good idea of who its customers are, 21 how many there are, what their interests are, what data pertains. I would doubt very 22 much that they don't have full intelligence about modes of payment used by customers. 23 they can track customers through credit cards, debit cards, loyalty cards, customer 24 online accounts, et cetera. They will have a wealth of data about their customers, how 25 many visits they have made, when they made them, what they purchased, what 26 triggers for purchases were, what discount offers worked, what promotional material 1 worked, et cetera.

2 My client, by contrast, is a new entrant retailer that has, as you have seen from 3 Mr Silverstone's evidence, very little idea about the shape of the demand for the 4 club-specific products, and wishes to internalise the operations in the club as far as 5 possible precisely in order to get better data, in order to better service, target, market 6 to, et cetera, its fan base. In other words, it wants to improve its commercial operation 7 based on data. That's why the first and foremost objective behind this restructuring is 8 to take back the club shop, to make it the main point of sales and to generate data 9 with it which can then be used, if you like, progressively to improve the commercial 10 offering it pertains.

If you ask in those circumstances who is going to suffer asymmetrically from a denial
of access to these customers, to this footfall, it is plainly the nascent new entrant retail
operation. That's the first asymmetry that exists: it exists between a mature operation,
which can predict losses, et cetera, and has a multi-brand offering to fall back on, and
a new entrant.

16 That's the second point of distinction. Sports Direct calls itself -- labels itself -- the 17 home of football or whatever. The Newcastle United store is the home of Newcastle, 18 so it is the home of Newcastle FC, and yet the impact of the order being sought is to 19 strip Newcastle, the home of Newcastle's branded goods, Newcastle FC, of the levels 20 of stock it requires in order to service its own fan base.

Now, my learned friend's answer to that is to say, well, none of this matters very much.
Even if you don't get everything you have ordered, you will get most of it, so what is
the harm? You will still get all the benefits of your nascent operation.

There was this magical 14 per cent figure trotted out time and time again. The 14 per cent figure is arrived at by dividing 60,000-odd by 360. Of course, the 360,000 items we have included in our order include all manner of items, branded clothing, et cetera, that they have not ordered, so there is no overlap in relation to it, and it also
includes so-called Becks items, which are the items the club requires for its own
purposes, the uniforms and materials it has to hand out to its staff and players on the
current basis.

So that 14 per cent figure, isn't a safe figure. What we suggest is the relevant analysis
is to look at the impact of the order sought upon the flow of products into the Newcastle
shop. That's what we sought to do by these two tables that should have been put on
your desks and they were handed to my learned friends over lunch.

9 Let me explain these. These are an unpacking of the table that Mr Singla took you 10 through, the delivery schedule, so that line by line you can see the delivery date 11 sought, for instance, column G. If your eyesight is as bad as mine, I have gone for the 12 larger print one, the easier one to read. The delivery date is taken from my learned 13 friend's draft order. The item description, you probably heard my whispering that 14 SHRT is short, not shirt. Those two entries, these are the only shorts ordered.

You have the total in the various sizings, and then you have the club order, column H, the percentage of the club order constituted by the amount sought by Sports Direct and you can trace the numbers down that column, and then you have aggregated in this spreadsheet and broken out in the more detailed one the timeline.

In order to be helpful, because in some cases there is no stock available by the 15
May date sought but it arrives later, let's say on the 16th or 17th, in the last column we
have identified the percentages that will arrive seven days before launch.

So that last column tells you what percentage of the products the club will have, and have had delivered to it by launch that are taken away by the Sports Direct requests. Now, let's interrogate this sheet by reference to what matters in it. You have my primary submission that not all items or entries on this order list are created equal. Let's rank them by reference to size which is a pretty sensible place to start. Top of

the list, item 5, Adidas NUFC 8 Jersey SN51. That's the home Jersey and it is senior
Jersey, in other words adult Jersey. That is unsurprisingly the most popular item by
a factor of two.

The club's order, 76,621. Sports Direct want overall 22 per cent of that order, but
when you consider the timing by reference to launch date, they want nearly
37 per cent -- 30 per cent, 27.20 by the time of launch. You will remember the figures
I gave you this morning about a third of all sales occur within the first month of launch.
The next item in terms of popularity, Adidas A Jersey, SN34. That's the away Jersey.
35,000 there. 36,000-odd --

10 **DR BISHOP:** Which number is that?

11 **MR DE LA MARE:** Number 6. 16.5 per cent overall, 22 per cent by launch.

12 Item number 3, unsurprisingly making my thesis that it is the jerseys that matter, it is
13 entry 8. It is the 3 Jersey SN, so the third strip senior Jersey, 26,000 of those. They
14 want 19 per cent overall, 24 per cent a quarter by launch.

Then the next item, staying within the replica kit that is, number 4, item 4, home Jersey
junior. You see of that there were 18,000 ordered by us. They want 31 per cent of
that, but they want a whopping 50.28 per cent of the products available by launch date.
In other words, half of our offering.

19 Item number 5, a little bit tricky --

THE PRESIDENT: Just pausing there. Assuming -- and I am making an assumption because I want to test what the injunction would look like if it was granted -- so assume we grant an injunction, I don't think it would be looking like this. I think it would be looking much more like the minimum necessary to prevent the harm that, on this assumption, we have been persuaded needs remedying.

It seems to me that we would likely approach the matter by saying that a fixedpercentage of whatever the club has ordered, say 10 per cent, is to be delivered to

Sports Direct when they hit the estimated to delivery to intermediary warehousing that one sees on page 800 of the original schedule that Mr Singla took us to. So the way it would work is you would say that there would be, of the -- looking at page 800, the 3,052 items comprising tranche one, let's say 10 per cent of that would be diverted when they go into the intermediate warehousing facility on, in this case, 9 April.

6 That would, I think, immediately eliminate one of the problems which is that you would 7 cut both the tie-in between imposing all together new schedules for delivery on the 8 club, you would instead tie it to the club's own scheduled delivery which would 9 minimise the problem, and you would equally have a rate which would be not of Sports 10 Direct picking on the basis of a business model that was fine last year but clearly no 11 longer --

12 **MR DE LA MARE:** Generated by exclusivity.

13 THE PRESIDENT: I have that point also. So you would have a percentage and it 14 would be across the board on all of the club's orderings, as per your schedule. Then 15 we just have to talk about the price. But it would be something that would be tied into 16 as minimal invasion of the club's model as would be possible. In other words, you 17 would just divert a specific percentage on the basis of the timelines created by the 18 club, not the timelines imposed by SD.

19 Now, that's on the assumption we are granting the injunction. What I am trying to do
20 is --

21 **MR DE LA MARE:** I understand.

22 **THE PRESIDENT:** -- deal with the mechanical issues.

MR DE LA MARE: That as a mechanic works much better than what Sports Direct is
proposing, I readily accept. There are still the problems about the logistics of and the
payment of delivery, for instance.

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** | agree.

MR DE LA MARE: Why should we have to set up a logistics business or undertake the risk of breach and delivering the -- it could turn up and, you know, present themselves for surrender on the day after, or something like that, rather than us having to set up a logistics operation to ship to them. That is a point they have never answered.

There is obviously the whole issue on what terms we are dealing, because we are not
contracting with them and so this will be a relationship created by the order whose
terms will have to be wholly supplied by whatever order the court makes.

9 The primary position I would say in relation to that is, whilst I understand where the 10 court is coming from, it has a whiff of the judgment -- forgive the pun -- the judgment 11 of Salomon as opposed to the judgment of Solomon, because you are going to leave 12 both parties unhappy in those circumstances and both parties saying that the world 13 that has been created means that I have suffered loss in consequence.

14 My learned friends can say we are going to run out of that 10 per cent in no time and 15 we would say that will still hobble our retail operation and still mean we have 16 imponderables of loss and indeed the losses may be more imponderable in those 17 circumstances.

So my primary submission is you have to grasp the nettle and ask yourself whether or not damages is an adequate remedy for my learned friend. It plainly is. Whether the order he seeks -- and that's what one has to go by, the order he seeks -- would impose unquantifiable losses on us. We say this order would.

If you carry on through the list, you will see -- I was just doing item 7 -- that is about 31 per cent of the relevant jerseys in question. I just wanted to show you some other entries to show you then how, having dealt with those issues -- and if you look at entries 1 and 2 which are the only other bits of kit, those are the shorts -- and you see the point I was making this morning -- how few shorts there are relative to home 1 jerseys.

2 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

3 MR DE LA MARE: 3,678 ordered by us, as against 72,621 tops. There is going to
4 be a lot of people without shorts.

5 Then you have the ladies' Jersey at item 3. You can see how low the numbers of the
6 orders are there: 4,400-odd of which they want 900.

Those are the replica kit items. Then beyond that, you get into items 9, 10, 11 and 12 which are training kit, pants and jerseys, senior and junior. There is no female version of that. These are obviously very popular items at Sports Direct. You can see both from the clients that there is that problem of availability by the time sought. We just simply don't have those items, so how can we be compelled to deliver them? We will never have them in the time-frame envisaged. That's because they are part of a rolling launch.

14 You launch with your home kit, then you launch your away kit, then you launch your 15 third kit and then after that you launch all your related branded products so you have 16 something new over the course of the whole season. So they are asking for something 17 to be delivered that won't be ever available in the time-frame sought. And having 18 something that doesn't amount to replica kit at least as defined by the Rangers 19 decision, although it is within their paragraph 19 definition, and then beyond that, all 20 these hard to identify items, with various exceptions I will point out to you, these are 21 all pre-match T-shirts, unfortunately shortened to PMTs, and they are various tops --

22 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR DE LA MARE: -- that are not replica kit, but are (inaudible) they are just branded
clothing. None of this, and the item numbers are relatively low compared to the core
replica kits, those items are the items that fall outside the scope of the injunction.

26 The one exemption, entries 15 and 18, you see the words "AU" in relation to those,

those are the authentic kits. Authentic kits differ from replica kits in the sense that they are exactly the same kits worn by the players. Replica kits are, in fact, very similar but made from different materials. Maybe they don't have the same wicking properties or figure hugging properties and things of that nature. They are, in consequence, cheaper to manufacture and cheaper to sell. The authentic kits would fall within replica kits as a definition, but everything else after that run through does not.

Now, our submission in relation to why damages is not an adequate remedy for the
club is that the effect of this order is to raid the shelves of the warehouse and the club
shop at the critical moment of launch. Everyone accepts that the first month or so is
absolutely the critical window in the market.

11 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR DE LA MARE: And to leave us short of product in our first season of our nascent
operation, such that inevitably fans who turn up wanting to buy at the club shop will be
turned away disappointed.

We know that because the orders have been pitched at the level we understood that Castore achieved when it was running the club store. So we are trying to replicate the level of stock that they had. That's what they managed to sell in the period of the previous operation.

19 The guestion that then arises: where is the real damage to reputation? The real 20 damage to reputation is someone who is setting up a new operation and cannot meet 21 demand; can't service the extant demand for the product in question. So people who 22 have been in the habit of going to the club store, whether it is run by SD International 23 or Castore, whether it is run by us, will now turn up at the club looking as they have in 24 previous years to buy the kit, and they will be told, no, I am sorry, because of the 25 position with Sports Direct, they have taken some of the orders, we don't have the 26 ability to service your order. We don't have enough of the relevant items. Whether it is the core shirts, whether it is in particular the junior jerseys for which they will take
50 per cent of the product for launch, the fourth most popular item on the list.

That's the problem. That's why there is an obvious asymmetry, because we are the one-brand shop. We are Newcastle United products. Someone who comes to the shop looking for replica kit and not finding replica kit is unlikely to buy anything else at all. It is not like the situation with Sports Direct where it's got offerings of all kinds of products beyond the replica kit that you will attract people into the stores for. This is the only show in town as far as we are concerned.

9 What they are proposing to do is to take the stock that we would otherwise sell, use it 10 themselves, and sell it, in situations where, Mr Nevitt says -- look at his second 11 statement paragraph 8 -- effectively, at least during the launch period, the demand is 12 relatively inelastic. Why is that? Because it is all the loyal fans turning up just as they 13 do at the beginning of every season and buying the replica kit as they do at the 14 beginning of every season.

So that's the first reason why there is an absolute asymmetry in terms of the impacton the club.

17 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

18 MR DE LA MARE: The second reason, of course, is that the effect of the order is to 19 mandate us to breach our contracts. There is no equivalent to that head of loss on 20 their side of the equation. We have the same issues on direct, indirect loss and loss 21 of reputation with a different factual outcome I have explained, but two completely 22 different heads in relation to the club.

The first head is that it will be exposed to claims for breach of contract. Most realistic -- they accept this, most likely from JD Sports -- JD Sports have said look at the letter exhibited to Mr Silverstone's -- Mr Eighteen's witness statement, they have said that any supply will be a breach of contract, as it obviously will be given the

exclusivities given to them. That will expose the club to all manner of claims up to
 effectively the value of the consideration provided under the contract.

3 I am not going to reveal those numbers in open court, but I invite you to go to the 4 JD Sports contract and look at the numbers and see how much are paid effectively by 5 signing-on fees, royalty fees, et cetera, and to ask yourself, therefore, what does that 6 expose us to in terms of potential loss, if they take the breach of contract that's 7 occurred and say, we terminate, as they would be entitled to do at first sight, because 8 they have lost the exclusivity for which they are paying. The whole essence of the 9 agreement is to pay for the exclusivity in order to use that exclusivity to compete more 10 effectively with Sports Direct in the market by having products that Sports Direct 11 doesn't have.

Once the exclusivity has gone, the benefit of the contract they have paid for has gone,
why wouldn't they sue for it? Of course they would. Then the question is what heads
of loss flow from that?

15 It is at that point that the FFP issue comes into play. The next asymmetry. Because 16 the potential problems that arise from this case are not just from the loss of retail 17 income from the store, although that is appreciable, not least because we have the 18 totality of these items and it's affecting our ability to sell those items. It is not just the 19 loss of data that would flow from the loss of sales, although that is important to a club 20 trying to reconstruct its commercial offering or build it afresh, it is the fact that you are 21 then exposed to potential claims which is revenue that you have in the bank, that you 22 think you have in the bank, that you might then have to act on the basis of being at 23 risk.

If there is a substantial seven figure delta, as there is, just flowing from the JD Sports
contract, if there is that kind of delta in play, and if you are a club with the turnover of
Newcastle's of in the order of 200 to £250 million, latest published accounts, that is

highly material to decisions that you make about which players you recruit, what
expenditure you undertake, and how you keep an eye on financial fair play, because
it requires you to stay in control of your revenues at all times. It is not just a three-week
window as my learned friend sought, quite incorrectly, to suggest. The rigour will exist
into the next window, because obviously it will affect the revenue position of the club
in the next window.

7 FFP works by reference to rolling revenue periods. If you think you are at the risk of 8 losing, let's say -- and these are notional numbers for confidentiality reasons -- let's 9 say you are at the risk of losing £10 million on a turnover of 200 or £250 million, that 10 is going to affect the decisions you make as to which players you sign, what fees or 11 salary you are willing to pay, what other expenditure you engage in which will then 12 affect competitive performance, potentially, which will then potentially affect where you 13 lie in the Premier League table, which affects how far you get paid for broadcasting 14 rights. It will affect all manner of matters, qualification for competitions. There has 15 been a mass of cases involving litigation about these very issues arising even from 16 improper player transfers like the Carlos Teves case.

17 So the idea that there isn't a potential for all manner of losses to be caused by the 18 throttling of revenue and the exposure of the clubs to claims in a FFP context or 19 beyond is unreal. There is, in fact, only one party with damages that cannot be 20 assessed or adequately provided for by the undertaking, and that is my client. By 21 contrast, the exercise for my learned friend's client is really for the reasons I have 22 described simplicity itself in comparison. It has three heads of loss, two of which are 23 real and can be readily calculated, and one of which is not.

24 Unless there is anything else I can help you with on that topic, that's what I wanted to25 say.

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** Nothing of substance. Just a couple of points of detail. If we go

- 1 back to your very helpful and very legible spreadsheet.
- 2 MR DE LA MARE: Yes.
- 3 **THE PRESIDENT:** Just taking the first item.

4 **MR DE LA MARE:** Yes, the shorts.

5 **THE PRESIDENT:** The shorts. First of all, if the club found that these items were 6 rolling off the shelves, what's the lead time for ordering more from Adidas? Is there 7 any evidence to that effect?

8 MR DE LA MARE: Yes, the lead time is contained in Mr Silverstone's first witness
9 statement, page 182 of the bundle.

10 **THE PRESIDENT:** I am very grateful.

11 **MR DE LA MARE:** Which is extremely helpful from the back.

12 There you can see the deadlines for August. We are in April now. Now, running up 13 the April order, we will be in the run-up to November 2024, which may or may not 14 arrive in time for black Wednesday or Christmas, whichever next lower bumps along 15 the road in terms of peaks of sale.

16 It is important to appreciate in relation to this there is a dispute on the evidence. These are indubitably the windows available for clubs to make orders. Indeed, if you go to the Newcastle/Adidas Heads of Terms, at page 222, clause 10, you will see that these windows, as communicated to us, have effectively contractual status because they are the windows within which Adidas agrees to supply.

The dispute on the evidence is that Sports Direct says that different windows can be given to it as a retailer, because it's not disorganised. Commercially disorganised are the words Mr Nevitt used in the way that clubs are. They can order, it seems, up to two to three months later.

That evidence from Mr Nevitt is rejected by Adidas itself. That was the effect of
Mr Silverstone's evidence and the exhibit it contains from the general counsel of

1	Adidas saying no, that's not the case. It is pretty surprising as a contention in any
2	event to suggest that someone trying to organise a manufacturing production run in
3	the Far East or something like that

4 **THE PRESIDENT:** I think what you are saying -- and I don't want to be too 5 (inaudible) -- but the figures in your schedule are supply side inelastic --

- 6 **MR DE LA MARE:** Yes.
- 7 **THE PRESIDENT:** -- in that your lead time is more than -- Yes.

8 MR DE LA MARE: Yes, there is some elasticity if you are willing to pay for air freight
9 as opposed to container shipping, but that is about it and obviously that is extremely
10 expensive --

- 11 **THE PRESIDENT:** I understand.
- 12 **MR DE LA MARE:** -- as we know from a cargo cartel.
- 13 **THE PRESIDENT:** I understand, that is helpful.

14 That leads actually onto my second question. Again, sticking with this first example,

15 we see a price per unit of 16.55 for shorts.

16 **MR DE LA MARE:** Yes.

17 **THE PRESIDENT:** Now, what is that price?

MR DE LA MARE: That is what is called in the Newcastle/Adidas contract, the WSP.
And the WSP is the wholesale price. The wholesale price that has been used to
populate this is the wholesale price that is common, as I understand it, to all of the
Adidas clubs. So correctly anticipated by Sports Direct in their December order, the
Man U, Arsenal wholesale prices are the same as the wholesale prices for the
equivalent items from the relevant Newcastle catalogue.

There is, if it is of any interest, an MFN clause in the agreement saying that the
wholesale price for Newcastle shall be no higher than the wholesale price for tier one
clubs, and tier one clubs means Arsenal and Man U.

THE PRESIDENT: I see. That's helpful.

Just in terms of what that price includes, we see -- going back to the other schedule
on page 800 -- that we have all sorts of stages for delivery. I mean, are there costs
from the club additional to the WSP which relate to, for instance, delivery into the
intermediary's warehouse?

- **MR DE LA MARE:** Forgive me for turning my back.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, of course.

8 MR DE LA MARE: We can treble check. I suspect Mr Silverstone -- the WSP is
9 inclusive of cost of delivery to my client.

THE PRESIDENT: I see. But there would be, inevitably, costs of making the
11 injunction work if we were to go down that route, which would be not included.

MR DE LA MARE: Of course. In that respect, if you look at paragraph 3 of the order,
it requires the respondents to supply and deliver the items to them.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR DE LA MARE: And the delivering part is the logistics that we don't have, that we
would almost certainly have to contract out. Then it is going to create policing and
other dangers all of its own.

THE PRESIDENT: Then that would mean there are two sorts of costs one would be
19 thinking about. One would be the simply administrative costs of making this work.

MR DE LA MARE: Yes, we will have to hire staff to go through the orders and pull 21 out --

- **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. Say one went for a 90/10 split, whatever.
- **MR DE LA MARE:** Yes.

24 THE PRESIDENT: You just have to have bodies on the Newcastle United side to25 make that work.

MR DE LA MARE: That's right, yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Whether you delegated it or did it yourselves matters not, it is
a cost. Then, in addition to that, there would be the cost of diverting whatever amount
it was out of your intermediary's warehouse to wherever they are to be delivered.

4 **MR DE LA MARE:** Yes.

5 THE PRESIDENT: That might be borne by Sports Direct. They could come and
6 collect, I suppose, or it would be borne by Newcastle, they would have to endure the
7 costs of doing so.

8 **MR DE LA MARE:** The terms of the order --

9 **THE PRESIDENT:** Not included in the order.

MR DE LA MARE: The terms of the order sought require us to deliver to them
effectively at our expense. The only answer to the cost is, well, you will be able to
recover it through cross-undertaking in damages, which seems rather unsatisfactory,
one would suggest.

14 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Because what you are doing is you are actually shouldering
15 a cost that would be incurred irrespective of the outcome of the trial, in order to enable
16 Sports Direct to carry on business in the ordinary way.

MR DE LA MARE: The reality is we are having to add a logistics or wholesale
component that was never any anticipated part of our business in order to simply
comply with the order.

THE PRESIDENT: Just finally, the last area of general inquiry, in terms of how these
products are sold assuming no injunction, so the Newcastle shop is a physical shop
and it is an internet operation as well; is that how it works?

23 **MR DE LA MARE:** That is correct, yes.

THE PRESIDENT: So, there would be logistical issues in terms of if I were to go online
and buy whatever products there were, there would be a means of ensuring that the
delivery of whatever it was I ordered came to me in the appropriate way.

MR DE LA MARE: If you get a volume of internet demand that you can't service, you
are going to have to stop selling the items. But, yes, there is separate logistics for the
online and bricks and mortar and retail.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. But that's the way. Do you have any idea of the split between
physical sales, as it were, through bricks and mortar and internet sales through the
Newcastle?

- 7 MR DE LA MARE: I will be corrected if I am wrong. I don't think there is any evidence
 8 on that specific to Newcastle. That's because we don't have the historic data.
- 9 **THE PRESIDENT:** You are starting out --

10 MR DE LA MARE: The evidence, such as it is, is that it is a 60/40 split at Sports
11 Direct. That's over a seven-year period.

12 **THE PRESIDENT:** 60/40 physical --

MR DE LA MARE: Bricks and mortar 60 per cent, 40 per cent internet. But that's over the seven years from 2017 to date. One would rather suspect that those numbers are moving ever inexorably towards online sale, particularly for something that is ultimately, if you like, a commodity item from the perspective, they are going to buy the kit, they don't need to try it on, they have the size they had last year, they are in for the kit or they are not in for the kit.

19 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

20 **MR DE LA MARE:** So that rather suits an internet sale.

The evidence in relation to Newcastle is rather interesting. If you go to Mr Nevitt's first
witness statement you will see the revenue split is 7 million to in-store sales in the
Newcastle area, 2.5 million to stores outside Newcastle, and 9 million online.

24 So that means that 9 million out of 18.5 million is online. So online for Newcastle, by 25 contrast to all their other operations, is much nearer 50/50.

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR DE LA MARE: Why that is, is not explained. It may be something to do with the
 relationship legacy with the fans. Maybe they don't want to be seen in the shops, who
 knows what the issue is, but there is something statistically appreciable going on with
 the data there.

5 What the club's position is -- I will just double check -- I am told this is not in evidence,
6 but I am told by Mr Silverstone, who is watching online, that on the best of our limited
7 analytics we are expecting --

8 Silverstone one, 16. 35 per cent online, 65 per cent shop. Page 176 in the bundle.

9 **THE PRESIDENT:** That is a projection?

10 **MR DE LA MARE:** That is a projection.

11 **THE PRESIDENT:** Unless you have anything further, those are our questions.
12 Thank you.

13 MR SINGLA: Sir, I was going to reply very briefly on this question of the club's
14 damage, whether that is really quantifiable or not. I can do so very briefly.

15 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, thank you.

16 **MR SINGLA:** The point is really as follows. Mr De La Mare tries to highlight that this 17 is a paltry sum, he says 1.5 million or the figure in Nevitt 2, footnote 11. With respect, 18 that rather demonstrates why the point is so important to us in terms of going back to 19 the submissions I made about the need to have some of these kits in the stores. It is 20 not about, as it were, just looking at what the value of the kit themselves are, it has 21 much greater significance. That indeed rather demonstrates our point. If one is 22 looking only at direct sales, it may be a small number in the context of the overall 23 business, but there is a much larger issue that Sports Direct is concerned about.

Secondly, he talks about asymmetry. But of course, losing customers there is
asymmetry in that respect because the club is not going to lose fans, as it were,
because those fans will be club fans probably for life. Whereas what we are talking

about is losing a customer that comes in for a Newcastle replica kit and then is unable
to buy other products. So there is asymmetry there in terms of the way in which we
potentially stand to lose customers.

Thirdly, he makes much play of the hobbling of the retail operations. You have the point, having now gone through that material, that what we are seeking is a fraction -- I hear what the tribunal is saying about the irreducible minimum, as it were, but that really is the position. They are trying for the first time to launch the in-house operations and they will still be able to do that to a very large extent.

9 Then he says, this is my fourth point, well, customers will be disappointed if they can't
10 supply every one of the 359,000 items that they have ordered.

11 Of course, insofar as Sports Direct is going to supply some of those customers 12 pursuant to any order from the tribunal, those customers will not be disappointed at 13 all, because the demand for these shirts is out there and that will be met either by the 14 club or by Sports Direct.

Then he says, well, the JD arrangements could be terminated, and so on and so forth.
But, of course, between now and trial is the question that we are really focused on.

17 Now, pending trial there is going to be an open issue as to the validity of those 18 arrangements. So they won't -- in a sense, the real question is whether it is really 19 realistic that JD is going to terminate its arrangements in the face of an interim 20 injunction. If Sports Direct is able to supply pursuant to the injunction, then what will 21 happen is the arrangements will be up for grabs at trial in any event. So it is rather 22 dramatic to say that in the face of an injunction JD are going to terminate and the club 23 will stand to lose millions and millions of payments that they are due to receive under 24 the JD agreement. I mean, it is all completely speculative at this stage.

25 **THE PRESIDENT:** It is clearly a risk, though.

26 **MR SINGLA:** First of all, it is right to say --

1 **THE PRESIDENT:** It might be covered by the undertaking.

MR SINGLA: It is covered by the undertaking. What is the position is that JD have
been notified of these proceedings and all they have said so far as is that they would
regard this as a breach, but they have said nothing about termination.

5 So what one is really being faced with is an argument that potentially, in the period 6 between now and the trial, JD, with all the extensive marketing rights under their 7 agreement, are going to terminate between now and trial. The club will then lose 8 millions of pounds which will then in the long term have financial fair play 9 consequences. We say that is wholly speculative and indeed we are the ones pushing 10 for the expedited trial, so that there can be clarity as regards --

11 **THE PRESIDENT:** Fair enough, Mr Singla. Even if we have an extremely expedited
12 trial, the sales pattern, the template for the next season, will have been determined by
13 this order; do you accept that?

14 **MR SINGLA:** Yes, yes.

15 THE PRESIDENT: So we are taking a whole year out of the relationship between 16 Newcastle United and Adidas and JD Sports. And we are saying, contrary to what 17 you expected, it is going to be done on a different basis, on a materially different basis 18 for a whole season. So it is not going to be trial dependent, it is going to be outcome 19 of this order dependent. The trial, even if it goes completely against you, will not be 20 able to change that which we do as a result of today's interlocutory application.

So it does seem to me that there is a commercial risk here which may not eventuate,
but which is nevertheless -- if it does -- quite potentially significant.

MR SINGLA: Yes. In response to that, I would say first of all there is actually, just to
be clear, there is nothing from JD indicating that they would terminate. That's the first
point. Mr De La Mare, therefore, is speculating in circumstances where JD have
actually provided information to the club.
1 So first of all, the tribunal does not have evidence that the JD will terminate. Secondly, 2 it will be covered by the cross-undertaking. Thirdly, if where the tribunal comes out in 3 this analysis is that there is unquantifiable damage on both sides, we are then in the 4 world of balance of convenience as to which we say manifestly the proper thing to do 5 is to preserve the status quo, which is that if one is looking at this from the perspective 6 of a customer, for decades, as I say, customers have been able to go into SD's shops 7 to buy a Newcastle kit. What the club now wants to do is launch the in-house retail 8 operation and we say the status quo should be preserved.

9 Perhaps if I could just move onto balance of convenience at this point, because these10 points are all linked.

11 **THE PRESIDENT:** They are linked.

MR SINGLA: They are. In relation to balance of convenience, can I just show
you -- and I know the tribunal will be familiar with this, but if one actually goes back to
American Cyanamid, which is tab 1 of the authorities bundle, using the pagination of
the bundle, page 13, one sees at F:

16 "If there is doubt about the adequacy of the respective remedies and damages
17 available to either party or to both, the question of balance of convenience arises." [As
18 read]

19 Then:

20 "Where other factors appear to be evenly balanced, it is a counsel of prudence to take 21 such measures as are calculated to preserve the status quo. If the defendant is 22 enjoined temporarily from doing something that he has not done before, the only effect 23 of the interlocutory injunction in the event of his succeeding at this trial is to postpone 24 a date on which he is able to embark upon a course of action which he has not 25 previously found it necessary to undertake. Whereas to instruct him in the conduct of 26 an established enterprise would cause much greater inconvenience to him since he 1 would have to start again to establish it in the event of him succeeding at the trial." [As
2 read]

3 So we say, with respect, that it would be a counsel of prudence here to preserve the4 status quo pending trial.

5 **THE PRESIDENT:** Is that right in this case? If this was an application being made by 6 case management then I can see the force in that. But aren't we in a situation where 7 actually the situation is different for both sides, and that even if you get the injunction 8 that you seek, you are actually getting product that comes from Adidas not Castore, 9 you are getting a product which is defined by reference to another person's 10 specifications? The status quo doesn't really exist, does it?

MR SINGLA: With respect, no. With respect, the Castore point is a false one that Mr De La Mare made. You have to understand that ultimately the club will still be a supplier, albeit it outsources the supply to Castore but one has to think about the status quo in the real world. The status quo is that from Sports Direct's perspective it has traditionally been able to supply customers with Newcastle kits and from the customer's perspective, they have been able to access those kits from Sports Direct.

17 **THE PRESIDENT:** That much I see. But the supply chain, and I think the product, is
18 different. That much is right.

MR SINGLA: It is manufactured by a different manufacturer. But again, one has to introduce -- the reality of the situation is we are talking about the Newcastle replica kit. THE PRESIDENT: Yes, to that extent, if one was defining the status quo ante as the existence of some form of Newcastle replica kit broadly defined, but indifferent as to who manufacturers it and who supplies it, then yes, it is the case of the status quo.

MR SINGLA: Yes. If one just thinks about this, assuming for present purposes we
are over the serious issue to be tried threshold, we have an arguable case that there
are anti-competitive effects caused by these new arrangements, specifically we say

higher prices to consumers as a result of Sports Direct not being able to sell these
replica kits.

So we say the status quo is to hold the ring, as it were, to preserve the position as if
this was not the case. So it is the holding of the position, as if consumers can still get
kits.

Yes, the reason I am pressing you on this, Mr Singla, is not because I am
unsympathetic to the point about status quo, but because it operates, it seems to me,
in a somewhat more nuanced way.

9 **MR SINGLA:** Yes.

10 **THE PRESIDENT:** I mean, for example, there are additional suppliers in the new
11 regime than there were under the other one --

12 **MR SINGLA:** That's right, that is the nuance --

13 THE PRESIDENT: -- So one can't just say, well, you had this level of sales last year
14 when it was through Castore because Castore is not providing it at all and you have
15 other people who are selling.

16 If what you are saying is viewing the status quo as having some form of product in

17 some amount in SD stores is a preservation of the status quo, then I am with you.

18 **MR SINGLA:** Yes, that's the point.

19 **THE PRESIDENT:** But I think going any further than that could be problematic.

20 **MR SINGLA:** No, I completely accept there is a nuance, but my answer is the nuance

21 is form over substance. That's the point. I think we are on the same page, as it were.

22 The other point that we pray in aid, so in relation to balance of convenience, status

23 quo is the first point, but we do also pray in aid consumer harm.

24 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: We are talking about the periods -- I keep coming back to how modest
the order is, because we are talking about the period between now and trial and what

we are saying is that on the evidence before the tribunal, Sports Direct is the discounter. That's the very point that the club was concerned by. It therefore follows that there is a -- to put it in this way -- a very real risk of harm being caused to consumers insofar as they are now having to buy their replica kit elsewhere. We have seen the club's desire to earn its high margins and so on, and that is a relevant factor that weighs in the balance.

If I could perhaps -- I am not sure one actually needs any real authority on this point,
but we have included in the bundle an extract from Mr Gee on injunctions, which just
makes good the point that in this context consumer harm is a relevant factor because
there is a public interest element.

11 If the tribunal has the authorities bundle 3, tab 38, if one could turn to 1884 of the12 bundle, please.

13 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

14 MR SINGLA: You will see the heading involved "Public policy in competition
15 infringement cases".

16 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

17 **MR SINGLA:** Over the page, 1885, first paragraph:

"There is a public policy involved in pleading of competition and the public ...(Reading to the words)... to benefit would be competitors and the public generally who through competition may have lower prices and better products. The interests of third parties are relevant to the exercise of discretion on whether to grant an injunction. The public interest is relevant to whether to grant an injunction prior to final determination of the merits. Compensation and damages paid to a claimant does not compensate the public." [As read]

So we say this is a relevant factor given the material before the tribunal at this stage,
there is a very real risk that customers will have to pay more for replica kits than they

would otherwise. The only answers that the club can put forward to this point, Mr De
La Mare's skeleton paragraph 47, first of all he says, well, the case on the merits is
thin -- as you know we don't accept that -- and if we are over the serious issue to be
tried threshold, then at the very least it is arguable that there will be consumer harm
and anti-competitive effects.

Secondly, he says, well, don't worry about this because consumers can bring a class
action. We say that's not a serious submission that should be made before this
tribunal, because the tribunal should take steps to ensure that this sort of outcome
doesn't materialise in the first place. Leaving consumers to put together a class action
for the period between now and trial would be, in my submission, a completely
inappropriate way to proceed.

So those are the submissions on balance of convenience, which I think actually arethe only two issues left, as it were, are delay and the form of order.

But just perhaps in light of some of the exchanges with Mr De La Mare, just to make the point that he says it is a judgment of Solomon he was describing, he was saying you would leave neither party happy, as it were. That's obviously not our position because if the tribunal is not with us on the 50,000, of course, given the evidence about the need to have some of these kits in the stores between now and trial, of course we would accept a lesser proportion. We can address you on the precise extent and so on.

Really the difficulties that they are saying exist in terms of the order that we are seeking they are more theoretical than real and we have sought at every turn to make this as workable and straightforward and workable as possible and their answers to all these issues. Logistics, for example, it would be very easy for the club just to direct Adidas to deliver us directly or Sports Direct to go and collect them. They are answers to all of these points. They are, as I say, unrealistic in the real world.

I will come back to this perhaps later, but the Software Cellular case, where the
 High Court is forcing T Mobile to purchase services from a customer, that's
 significantly more intrusive than what we are dealing with here.

4 Of course we are willing to accept points on the detail or the mechanics --

5 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, as I understand it, you wouldn't be opposed to an adjustment
6 to the wholesale price to reflect the costs of administering a mandatory injunction in
7 the club.

8 **MR SINGLA:** If there are costs incurred then of course --

9 **THE PRESIDENT:** There clearly are.

MR SINGLA: There don't necessarily need to be is really my point, because in
practice it is actually very straightforward, as I understand it from those behind me, for
Adidas simply to send whatever proportion the tribunal orders to Sports Direct.

13 So we don't actually accept that it is necessary.

14 THE PRESIDENT: No, because it would have to be the club communicating with
15 Adidas, and themselves dealing with matters because Adidas are not here before the
16 tribunal.

- 17 **MR SINGLA:** Of course not, of course.
- 18 **THE PRESIDENT:** So it may not be very much.

19 **MR SINGLA:** No.

20 **THE PRESIDENT:** But there is clearly a cost.

MR SINGLA: Of course, we are prepared to meet those sorts of costs. I hope that
the general tenor of my submissions conveys that we are looking to ensure continuity
of supply, pretty much at all costs. We have extended a cross-undertaking, we are
willing to accommodate mechanics on the order. The principle is what matters here.
THE PRESIDENT: Indeed. Mr Singla, you are showing all the characteristics of an

26 applicant who wants an injunction and therefore is willing to give such undertakings

and accommodation as you are advised in order to make it work. The mood music
usually changes after the injunction has been granted and then suddenly the
cross-undertaking limits become more important than scope. But I am grateful for your
assistance on that.

5 **MR SINGLA:** I am grateful, sir.

6 I did want to address you on the delay allegation.

7 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

8 **MR DE LA MARE:** That is a separate topic.

9 THE PRESIDENT: It is a separate topic. I think we will try to sweep them up together
10 if we can.

11 I have under balance of convenience and other things a series of points, most of which
12 you have addressed me on. I will go through them and then you can deal with the
13 rest.

So status quo and holding the ring, you have addressed me on. Benefit to the consumer, you have addressed me on. The terms of the relative unquantifiability of harm of the injunction, that's something which we take into account, but you have addressed us on that. But it is a factor, if one is harder to quantify than the other or if the consequences are worse, that is something to go into the account but that's really only addressed as a matter of principle.

To what extent, when you are considering convenience, do we need to consider the actual scope of the order that we are minded to grant and the actual scope of any undertaking that we are minded to extract as the price of the injunction? Just to be clear, it seems to me that these are factors which are relevant to the discretion generally and the balance of convenience in particular. Because how we shape the undertaking, and what order we are minded to make, obviously go to the extent to which the injunction is inconvenient. To that extent, provided you are happy that we 1 have that on our list of things, I think you have addressed us sufficiently on mechanics
2 so far.

3 MR SINGLA: Yes.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Difficulties of a mandatory injunction, the policing of it again we 5 have covered, but that is something which we regard as relevant at this sort of stage. 6 The only two points which I don't think you have addressed us on, one you have 7 already mentioned is delay and the other is the guestion of whether the fact that it is 8 not a trial but this hearing that is going to be determinative of the position for the 9 2024/2025 season, whether that fact means we ought to be applying a different test 10 to the American Cyanamid test or whether that is simply a factor that goes into our 11 general consideration. That's what I had on my list.

12 **MR SINGLA:** I am very grateful. Can I mention one other point? Let me just deal 13 with the trial point. Both parties are proceeding on the basis of American Cyanamid 14 because this will be dispositive, as it were, of the next season, but clearly the 15 arrangements are intended to continue for some time into the future, the new proposed 16 arrangements. So we respectfully suggest that there is no need, as it were, to 17 investigate the merits more closely. This is not an NWL v Woods type scenario where 18 there will not be a trial. This is actually a pretty vanilla situation where one is talking about holding the ring for a modest period of time. That's that point. 19

Delay I will come back to in a moment because that will take some unpacking. Could
I just mention on the list the fact that, at the moment anyway, the club is resisting
expedition?

23 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR SINGLA: In my submission, that is a relevant point. I am not addressing you on
expedition now, but we submit in essence they can't have it both ways. They can't
say, let's kick this into the long grass and you can't have any remedy in the short term.

We submit the question of when a trial will take place is also part of the overall
 picture --

3 **THE PRESIDENT:** It is, you are absolutely right, Mr Singla, I agree. But I wonder if it 4 is not operating this way: if we grant the injunction, then you aren't particularly worried 5 about expedition, the club may be. But I can't actually see, provided that the 6 undertakings are appropriately protective, that we need bust a gut to do a trial 7 superfast.

8 This is where the determinative nature of 2024/2025 comes in. The fact is we do need
9 to get this resolved quickly but for the season after that rather than the next season.

On the other hand, if we don't grant the injunction then I am not sure that even if we move with phenomenal speed we can get this matter resolved in time to rescue the 2024 season so that you would have a supply assuming you won. In other words, doesn't the same apply and that actually again expedition, whilst desirable, isn't in fact essential? What we are looking at -- unless we can have a trial in June or July, and I don't think anyone is suggesting that is possible -- is there any point in having a trial in September or October?

MR SINGLA: I think the difficulty is the lead times that are being quoted against us mean that in order for the 2025/6 season, in order for everything to be resolved before orders are placed with the manufacturer in time for that season, then the judgment from the tribunal would need to be out in sufficient time. So I think we have suggested September for a trial because of the need to place orders in this year -- I don't want to get into the debate about windows and so on, but that's what is driving the proposal.

23 **THE PRESIDENT:** Right.

MR SINGLA: We can perhaps come back to expedition, but I didn't want to lose sight.
THE PRESIDENT: No, it is on my list of things to cover. Let's bear that in mind. It
does seem to me that expedition in that sense, in order to ensure that there is certainty

- 1 for the season after next, is a different point. It may be we need to just think about the
- 2 extent to which lead times can be shaved back --
- 3 **MR SINGLA:** Well, indeed.
- 4 THE PRESIDENT: -- to give more room to manoeuvre, because September is in itself
 5 quite tight --

6 **MR SINGLA:** Yes.

7 THE PRESIDENT: -- depending on just how much pressure we put the parties on to
8 produce the evidence that is required.

9 MR SINGLA: If I can put it like this, we want to ensure continuity in supply. We are
10 doing everything to make sure that happens, that's really where we are coming from,

11 but of course there are different ways in which one could arrive at that outcome.

- 12 **THE PRESIDENT:** That's helpful, thank you.
- 13 **MR SINGLA:** Sir, I am conscious we need to take an afternoon break.

14 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I don't want anyone to be cut off, but we will run until 5 o'clock
15 at the latest. We will take our break now.

16 I think, Mr Singla, on the question of delay -- I know you want to unpack it, but 17 can I suggest that you do so quite quickly. To the extent that Mr De La Mare makes 18 inroads into the point, we will obviously ensure that you have the chance to reply. But 19 it seems to us that the question of delay is quite closely related to what we were 20 debating this morning in terms of the serious issues to be tried, in that it shapes the 21 question of expectation.

There is a degree of messiness in terms of the history. It is no one's fault. The fact is it may well be that the intentions of the club were clear to themselves, but they became clear to Sports Direct over time; it may be that there is a debate about when that should or was clear. But these are areas of fact to which we will be quite reluctant to stray because this is an interlocutory matter and the points are contentious, and therefore

- 1 I think you are entitled to a considerable following wind in terms of how we see the
- 2 facts.
- 3 So --
- 4 **MR SINGLA:** I am very grateful.
- 5 **THE PRESIDENT:** If you could address us on that basis.
- 6 **MR SINGLA:** I am very grateful.
- **THE PRESIDENT:** If Mr De La Mare lands some major points which we really do have
 to take into account in considering the overall factual picture, then of course we will let
 you know.
- 10 **MR SINGLA:** I am grateful. I don't know whether during the break the tribunal would
- 11 like to look at one item of correspondence which might speed things up?
- 12 **THE PRESIDENT:** By all means. Give us the reference.
- MR SINGLA: Core bundle 2, page 500, which is a letter from the club on 25 January
 2024. So January of this year. If I could perhaps ask you to just look at that and also
 the letter at 508, which will be the key points.
- I will just say something about the Pfizer case as well, but I hear what you say and
 I will be short on the point. But it is important just to explain what the club was saying
 as late as January and February to us. I would ask you just to look at those letters.
- 19 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. We will read those two letters and resume in ten minutes,
 20 thank you very much.
- 21 (3.55 pm)
- 22 (A short break)
- 23 (4.22 pm)
- 24 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, Mr Singla.
- 25 **MR SINGLA:** Sir, I promised to take delay quickly.
- 26 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.
- 119

1 **MR SINGLA:** And I will do so.

Really, this boils down to the following points. It is relied upon heavily by the club.
They say in places we have acted unconscionably late and so on and so forth. We
say essentially this is a complete mischaracterisation of the chronology. We say we
didn't delay, either in making the order in December or in issuing the proceedings.

Perhaps just by way of context, obviously the starting point from Sports Direct was
that they wanted to obtain these shirts. So insofar as therefore they didn't place the
order until December, I think one can infer that that's as a result of the confusion
caused by the sudden change of arrangements rather than Sports Direct sitting on
their hands, as it were.

Another contextual point is, of course, it is quite difficult to see what difference any of this would have made, because even if we had asked to be supplied in September/October they would have said no, we have our new arrangement. So it is actually quite hard to see where the delay point, as regards the placing of the order, takes matters.

16 But perhaps fundamentally, we say it doesn't really lie in the club's mouth to accuse 17 us of delay in circumstances where Ms Staveley, a director of the club, was saying in 18 December that a final decision had not been taken. Then even worse, the letters 19 I asked you to look at during the break, on 25 January they said in terms, in response 20 to our letter before action, so our letter before action was on 19 February, you will see 21 from that letter that what really prompted it was the Fenwick arrangement. I mean, 22 that actually goes to show that matters were so unclear at that stage. But in response 23 on 25 January, page 500 of the bundle, they say, final paragraph:

"Due to the timing of the receipt of the order in Christmas week, subsequent cyber
crime issues, the club's operational policies [and so on] the club was still in the process
of considering FG's order request when your letter was received. This of course now

sadly appears to have been superseded by your letter threatening legal action,
 therefore the club's consideration of FG's order request has been placed on hold whilst
 the club considers the issues raised therein." [As read]

I mean, frankly, we submit that is actually a disingenuous thing to have written now
that we now know that in October they had signed the exclusivity Heads of Terms with
JD.

7 Then, on 12 February, page 508 of the bundle -- it is a longer letter --

8 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

9 MR SINGLA: -- but you will see at paragraph 5 reference to the fact that they have
10 been reviewing their licensing arrangements and so on. Then they say for the first
11 time they are determined to appoint Adidas and to work with JD Sports.

At 8, even if it is possible from a manufacturing perspective it is unlikely the club will
be able to meet the JD order request due to contractual obligations.

Then, at the end of the letter, paragraph 18, they accuse us of not having sufficiently
explained why the matter was urgent, because we had threatened to seek injunctive
relief.

What we say about all of that is it turns out that we were absolutely right to be pressing for clarity, and we placed the order in December because Sports Direct has a general buying window with Adidas in October to December. At that point there was still not clarity. The Fenwick arrangement was the thing that actually prompted the letter before action of 19 January and what really the club was doing was stringing us along saying we are still considering your order as of 25 January when they had no intention whatsoever to perform.

Then they switched to a different mode which is "well, now it's too late". So we say actually the delay point is one which, frankly, should not have been raised at all and we have acted promptly throughout, consistent with our desire, as you have heard me

1 say, the desire to get hold of the product.

Just finally on delay -- I will deal with everything else in reply -- the Pfizer case is cited by Mr De La Mare. Again, a very selective quotation from that authority, because they include in their skeleton paragraph 25, which is the conclusory paragraph, but they say nothing whatsoever about the facts of that case. I won't take you to it. If I need to in reply I will, but it was a very different case of delay on the facts. There had been public announcements in that case of the new arrangements.

In April 2005, Pfizer had announced its intention to exclude wholesalers. In September
2006, they had announced their new arrangements with Unichem in particular. But
then what the claimants did was they waited until the very last minute, I think the
working day before the new arrangements were going to come in to place, they went
to court on Friday, 2 March saying:

13 "We are going to be cut off with effect from Monday 5 March 2007". [As read]

14 One can see in those circumstances why the judge held there had been undue delay15 in that case. Very different here.

16 Sir, that's all at this stage I am going to say on delay.

17 **THE PRESIDENT:** Thank you very much.

18 Mr De La Mare.

19 **MR DE LA MARE:** Sir, balance of convenience. We think the leading case on this 20 front is probably now Olint. I do ask you to turn up Lord Hoffmann's famous speech 21 in Olint. It is authorities tab 11, starting at page 403, the passage he cites starts at 16, 22 page 407. This is the famous cases that says formulaic boxes as between mandatory 23 and prohibitory are not helpful. What is helpful is to understand what the purpose of 24 the injunction is about and what has happened in substance. In particular, at 16, 25 effectively Lord Hoffmann, in his characteristically brilliant reductive fashion, says that 26 the interlocutory stage what the court is really assessing is whether the granting or withholding of an injunction is more likely to produce a just result. All of the limbs that
we have been going through are really tools assisting that inquiry. If you can
adequately be compensated in damages or by a cross-undertaking in general, that is
then going to be the just result, the grant of the injunctive relief, et cetera.

Then, he approaches the considerations that arise in relation to mandatory injunctions,
in particular at 18 and 19. Because once you get into balance of convenience, the
real relevance of a mandatory injunction lies in the fact that it has a much wider
capacity to cause harm or irremediable prejudice.

9 What Lord Hoffmann explains at 18 and 19 is that the thinking that underpins the 10 distinction between mandatory and prohibitory is a generalisation to the effect that 11 mandatory relief is more likely, if awarded incorrectly, to give rise to irremediable 12 prejudice.

You see that in particular at the foot of 19. It is in that context that the test that had
previously been trotted out somewhat axiomatically of a high degree of assurance in
a mandatory injunction case, which was the test, in fact, applied in the AAH case itself,
is thus explained.

17 It remains the test. You need to show a high degree of assurance, once there is a risk
18 of irredeemable prejudice shown. That was Mr Justice Mann's reading of Olint in the
19 Barclays Bank case at tab 16 of this bundle that you were referred to earlier.

That's the test. Over the page you can see rigid classifications is barren. What matters is the practical consequences of the actual injunction and it seems to me that James J in the Court of Appeal proceeded first by box classification and then inflexibly applying the high degree of assurance test, which is not the correct approach.

We say that is the proper approach. It follows from that also that you must apply the same sort of approach in relation to the status quo issue which has always been at very best something of a tiebreaker. If all else is equal then you have a look at the status quo as the path of least resistance. Of course, arguments about what is the
status quo are kind of chicken and egg arguments, as some of the submissions we
heard earlier today demonstrate. So that is, we think, the proper approach.

4 Insofar as status quo is relevant, the test is Garden Cottage as set out at page 399 of 5 Adidas, the passage my learned friend referred you to. It is the position immediately 6 before the application for relief. Of course in this case, the position immediately before 7 the application for relief is that the Castore agreement has come to an end. Castore 8 has been replaced by Adidas as the relevant manufacturer. The periods of one month 9 exclusivity that went with the Castore agreement have fallen away, the kit has changed 10 and effectively, ever since October 2023 -- and I will show you that when we get to the 11 topic of delay -- Sports Direct has known it is receiving no supply at all. There has 12 been no doubt in its mind that it is not receiving supply since October 2023. That, you 13 will see when we get to the topic of delay, is the relevant period, the period between 14 October and December and the placing of the order. That's the pivotal period.

15 Now, insofar as one is looking at status quo, it's not without significance given the 16 overall justice test to pay some attention to the fact that the Castore agreements in 17 place were put in place effectively by the common ownership of the club, Sports Direct, 18 Mr Ashley, et cetera, in 2021 and following, and there is evidence from Mr Silverstone 19 as to just how unusual and unfavourable those Castore arrangements are. That's 20 paragraph 12 of his first witness statement, page 175. It is a remarkably one-sided 21 agreement even before one gets to the exclusivities seemingly unpaid for that Sports 22 Direct enjoyed under the arrangements.

- 23 **DR BISHOP:** Can you direct me to that?
- 24 **MR DE LA MARE:** Yes, of course. Page 175 of the bundle.
- 25 **DR BISHOP:** Sorry, this is the first volume?
- 26 **MR DE LA MARE:** Yes, first volume.

1 You see the particularly unfavourable terms. There is no right for the club to receive 2 any sales royalty or overage. No right for the club to receive sales data. The complete 3 outsourcing of all the club's licensing activities beyond Castore's area of sports apparel 4 capability, including, for instance, bed linen, Christmas jumpers, a rights assignment 5 that really a third party had no expertise to deal with. A significant penalty break fee 6 and no requirement for Castore to pay interest on late payments. All of that led to, 7 effectively, paragraph 14, Castore's founders accepting in a meeting that the 8 agreement was very one-sided. That's even before one gets to the exclusivity which 9 has become apparent since.

So it is pretty unattractive for Sports Direct to be setting up those arrangements of the
club, implemented by, effectively, Sports Direct, Mr Ashley, when in situ, as part and
parcel of the status quo.

That's the first point. The second point is of course that everything that I said in relation
to the topic of compensatability comes back into the balance of convenience.

15 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR DE LA MARE: So that topic of debate we had, for instance, about whether or not there is a potential for loss flowing from JD's termination of the agreement and what might flow from it, that comes back into the equation at this stage and you have to look at the magnitude of potential losses were there to be a termination.

It is hard to see why at the end of the day JD would not at least seek to terminate or threaten to terminate in order to renegotiate to cover the loss of exclusivity in question. Any such termination from our perspective brings with it not just the problem of liability to JD Sports, but the operation of the minimum commitment to Adidas in terms of the units we have to shift and the WSP under that. Because if JD Sports is not doing it, then we have to do it. We might then have to arrange with someone else and renegotiate with JD Sports to do so, et cetera. You can see immediately that all that snowballs into potentially very significant sums, all of which feed into the FFP item
 I identified.

3 One of the difficulties of balance of convenience, if you get there, is then you have to 4 make some kind of assessment of the relative risk posed to each side of 5 uncompensatable loss and its magnitude. It is quite apparent that the losses for the 6 club have a much longer tail and a much larger kick to them.

7 So that's that topic.

Of course, also, as I flagged this morning, you then have to factor in the serious issue
to be tried issues, because this is a case where we say, applying the test approved by
Lord Hoffmann, because of the real risk of irremediable prejudice to the defendant, as
I have just described, you have to have a high degree of assurance.

In that respect, there is not really much difference between applying the high degree of assurance test, which you must, and NWL Ltd v Woods looks at the merits in circumstances where the effect of the junction is most of what you are looking for at trial. That line of Castore is obviously classically deployed in restrictive covenants when you may have three or six months on your covenants by the time you can get to an expedited trial, the benefit has been had already and the parties at the interlocutory stage never get at trial.

19 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

MR DE LA MARE: I totally accept my learned friend's point that there is a difference
between that sort of scenario and a scenario where this litigation is going to affect two
out of five years of the Adidas/JD type arrangements.

But nevertheless, the point remains what you still have to apply is the high degree of
assurance test which does set a high bar for a claimant seeking mandatory relief, and
particularly the more intrusive it becomes, the higher that hurdle is.

26 The relief is intrusive. My learned friend did a very good job of trying to explain away

all the inconveniences and all the problems caused. I invite you to read paragraph 68
and 69 of Mr Silverstone's statement, page 188 of the same bundle we have just been
looking at.

4 You will see that there is not just the problem of the non-existent wholesale operation 5 which has to be catered for by the logistics implications, there is the problem that the 6 retail business is in itself in its infancy. It doesn't have -- didn't have -- employees at 7 this time last year. It has since recruited various people. It doesn't yet have the final 8 processes as to how the stock will be organised once it gets to the warehouse. So it 9 is still in the process of organising its retail business. If it has to organise a wholesale 10 business or a supply on top of that, you can see the potential for that to disrupt the 11 nascent logistics of the retail business. So that is a problem.

With respect, that's a problem that is created, whether it is the percentages Mr Singla seeks on behalf of his clients or the sorts of percentages the tribunal was mooting with me earlier, the sort of 10 per cent. They will still produce the same effects on the retail operation and the wholesale operation and the same sort of disruption.

So that has to be fed into the analysis of status quo along with the risks from the agreements and the risks in relation to FFP. We say when you look at that in the round, when you look at the change in product and the change in arrangements, this is manifestly a case where the balance of convenience doesn't favour the imposition of any form of interlocutory relief, even before you get to the discrete topics that the tribunal has identified, and they are clean hands, delay and workability.

Let me just address workability. There are profound problems with workability of the order and it is an order which, if imposed, is obviously going to impose a very high consequential policing or supervisory burden on the tribunal, because every time there is a shortage of stock that may arrive, there will have to be relief sought unless one goes down the rubric of saying it is 10 per cent of stock that you get when you get it 1 made available within a certain period of time.

Even that is going to have a mechanic for handover: Does it require delivery, does it require the materials to be made available? It is going to raise questions about pricing. It is going to raise questions about payment. When is payment going to be required? What additional sums can be sought on top? For instance, if we have been financing the relevant stock, why should we have effectively paid the financing costs for stock that we then hand over? There are a myriad of questions like that even before one gets to the absence of terms and conditions.

9 So this is an order, even in the sort of final form we are heading towards in terms of
10 the applicant's ambitions that brings with it a great supervisory burden, and for that
11 reason the balance of convenience is set strongly against it.

12 Then we have the clean hands issue. My learned friend really has not addressed this 13 issue at all. They almost want to pretend the Castore exclusivity doesn't exist, and it 14 plainly does. There has been no attempt to suggest that other than that it was the 15 practice to give one month's exclusivity to Sports Direct.

16 There is a number of consequences from that. It affects the order numbers, the 17 volumes being sought, because they are based on historical numbers. That may be 18 addressed by the tribunal's proposal to produce that threshold.

It raises the question as to when Sports Direct should ever be free to sell. Why, for
instance, would equity -- or status quo which they are fond of -- why would that
authorise them to sell before, let's say, 7 July, which is a month after the launch date.
Very difficult to see why they should have an improved position relative to the status
quo.

So it comes in in that fact. One feature of the order that, if it is made, will need to be addressed is that there is nothing at the moment to prevent them getting stock and jumping the launch date. So they are asking for delivery of stock before it is officially

launched. There is nothing in situ to stop them, in fact, themselves launching the kit,
 let's say, in May, the day after they receive it, in advance of the 7 June or later launch
 dates for the away and third kits. I am sure that's not their intention to do so, I am sure
 Mr Singla will confirm on his client's behalf that there will be no such gun jumping.

5 It was said that the T Mobile and Soft Cell case was an instance of the court having 6 made yet more intrusive orders and them being workable. I really struggle to 7 understand that submission. When you read the case, what it is about, it is about the 8 provision of a mobile call termination service of a fairly standard nature which T Mobile 9 had refused to supply to a VOIP service. There was not any great complexity in the 10 charge. I think I am right in saying that the charges in question would have been 11 regulated in the event, and four out of the then five, I think it was, MNOs were already 12 providing this service to the relevant operator. So the parameters of the service in 13 question were very clear and there was no problem of feasibility. It is a long way from 14 the facts of this case which entail, as you like, us having to give them to an extent the 15 keys to our warehouse and letting them fill their vehicles with our stock.

16 So no answer to clean hands. Soft Cell overstated and real problems of workability.

Then you have the consumer harm arguments. These arguments are, with respect,
entirely circular in a case such as the present. They are entirely circular unless the
court gets a long way down a decision on the merits, and as we say therefore they
only can have favoured us.

Because we are not dealing with a cartel, or an alleged cartel, we are dealing with arrangements that might in fact be -- I think everyone has accepted that that is germane to the debate -- very competitive, because they are vertical agreement, they reinforce or trigger or engender more effective competition from JD Sports, the number 2, against the big number one, Sports Direct.

26 There may be entirely pro-competitive benefits of the agreement, so to seek to

leverage a view of the merits of the case based entirely on these excerpts from the
 Two Circles reports and the alleged conversations taken out of context is, in our
 submission, an extremely unsafe path.

Consumer benefit is, in fact, in a case like this, a two-way street and it is a pretty
uncertain and unsafe basis on which to approach the least irremediable justice
ring-holding exercise.

7 That then leaves the topic of delay. Our case in relation to delay is that the problems 8 in relation to delay stem from the inactivity of Sports Direct between October and 9 December. The full chronology is this: they attended a meeting in October with Adidas 10 at which it was made entirely plain to them that they would not be receiving supply 11 from Adidas. In consequence of that, a letter was immediately -- an email was 12 immediately sent. It is worth having a look at this. It is page 132 of the bundle.

13 In is the email from Mr Dickinson to his bosses including Mr Nevitt.

14 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

15 MR DE LA MARE: "Just wanted to make you aware that Adidas currently plan for
16 Newcastle to be a club shop only for 24/25." [As read]

So, it was plain at that stage that they knew that they, Sports Direct, a previous customer, would not be getting any supply. It is true that the existence of the JD arrangements is not evident, but that's not, on my learned friend's case, in fact relevant to his case because his case turns upon the fact, as you exposed from your careful questioning this morning, sir, his case turns on the fact that they are an existing customer and rearrangement of your arrangements in those circumstances is potentially an abuse.

24 Then please note this. Immediately, just after the meeting, Mr Dickinson is able to25 say:

26 "Rolling 52-week cost of sales from Newcastle as a franchise is 1.7 million with poor

- 1 supply and availability from Castore." [As read]
- 2 Which rather confirms a lot of what Mr Silverstone has said about the quality of them3 as a manufacturer.

"So, this presents a massive loss of business for the group. Adidas have ambitious
growth targets in football in 2024, so denying us access to this product doesn't make
sense at all. Catherine Swarbrick is taking us away to try and change on the Adidas
side, but I think you should you put some pressure on from our end as well." [As read]
THE PRESIDENT: Just remind me of the date on which the Castore arrangements
came to an end.

10 MR DE LA MARE: It is running to the end of this season, but I think it had terminated
11 already by this date. In any event, it is before the date of this email.

12 **THE PRESIDENT:** I am grateful.

13 MR DE LA MARE: So how was this addressed in Mr Nevitt's initial statement? The
14 relevant treatment is at page 120 and following, paragraph 31.

The email is contextualised and it is explained that apparently it was just
a conversation at the bar and he wasn't sufficiently serious to have any substantive
conversation around the supply of club kit.

18 That's a little difficult to reconcile with the pretty pointed content of the email, but then19 Mr Nevitt says:

"This did not cause us much concern at the time as Adidas is a major relationship for
Sports Direct so we thought it would be able to obtain supply. That said, given that
SD have always been a supplier of the club's replica kit, this indication was surprising.
Therefore, together with my colleagues, I engaged in commercial discussions with
representatives of the club between October and December in order to try to
understand and resolve these positions." [As read]

26 Then that narrative culminates in the much cited by my learned friend alleged

conversation or conversational content with Ms Staveley at paragraph 32. She then,
 at the end of that, suggests there should be a further conversation with Mr Silverstone.
 There is no meeting arranged so they then place the order on 18th December.

What then happens is that Mr Silverstone replies and points out in the material you
have already seen that the delivery windows are set out by Adidas -- that was the
paragraph 39, page 182 -- and he, as a former employee of Arsenal, says that in his
experience:

8 "The same or very similar lead times are given by Adidas for the kit of all Premier 9 League clubs, and I assume that SD must have been aware of such windows in 10 general given its business model and aware of the deadlines operated by Adidas in 11 particular because it deals with them for instance in relation to Arsenal and Man U."

12 [As read]

13 And you get the kit launch date the order was placed.

What then happens is that effectively Mr Nevitt recants and say, well, yes, in fact there were no conversations between us and the club between October and December, but he suggests in his second witness statement instead that the October deadlines apply effectively only to clubs because they are commercially disorganised, but that there is nothing out of the ordinary in placing an order at the end of December for a substantial retail customer like Sports Direct, and that's perfectly ordinary, albeit later in the window.

We say, well, that's just not true. That narrative that the orders could be placed until December is not true. It is belied by all of the evidence. The evidence is not just the windows and Mr Silverstone applies to the club and logic which suggests why would you ever apply windows for large orders and a differential like that you if you are trying to plan your manufacturing run.

26 It is also belied by the fact that, in fact, we now know from correspondence -- I think it

is page 659 of the second bundle, paragraph 8 of Travers' letter. It is a Friday letter,
 4 April 2024, page 659.

3 "We note that the Manchester unit and Arsenal kit orders were placed on 24 October
4 and 27 October." [As read]

That's entirely consistent with the windows, given a couple of days slippage, that we
say are applied to the clubs and retailers alike. Why on earth did Adidas add another
two months for Newcastle?

Of course, it was the Arsenal and Man U orders that were used to supply the wholesale prices with which the order on 18 December was populated. So although Mr Nevitt doesn't explain this, the process must be he looked back at the orders he'd made for Manchester United and Arsenal about two months earlier, took the prices from those and carried them across to the order that they are making those two months later. So that is the first point on the idea that the club could order later and that this was a regular order is untrue.

15 The second clearest possible pointer is the evidence supplied under cover of 16 Mr Silverstone's second witness statement, bundle 2. The witness statement is at 17 tab 23 and starts at 772.19. The relevant passage of the evidence is at .20, 18 paragraphs 8 to 12.

19 **THE PRESIDENT:** 772?

20 **MR DE LA MARE:** 772.20. Under the heading:

21 "Adidas order cut-off dates and delivery (inaudible)." [As read]

He sets out the relevant propositions from Mr Nevitt's witness statement which had
landed, I think, Wednesday evening last week, that being addressed.

24 And exhibits, answers from Mr Pinder, who as you can see is General Counsel, Global

25 Sales Digital Market EU and EM. And that's at 772.26.

26 The answers provided by Mr Pinder, at 772.61, first of all it wouldn't be normal or

feasible for replica kit ordered in December to be delivered in May, although air freight,
 as I mentioned earlier, could be used, but this comes with a premium cost ordinarily
 borne by the customer.

4 Over the page:

5 "Do larger retailers have separate buying windows for club replica kit in general?" [As6 read]

7 That's the thrust of Mr Nevitt's second statement. For each club, the answer is:

8 "There is a timetable for order cut-offs and associated delivery windows for respective

9 replica kit. This is applied equally to all retailers regardless of size." [As read]

10

3:

"Please confirm whether you are aware of larger retailers placing the orders of club
replica kit in December. We are not aware of any retailers being able to place regular
orders for replica kit in December and with the associated delivery window being
shortened back to the May window." [As read]

15 For completeness, there are no spare stocks which would have been one of the other16 issues floating around.

17 So what this establishes, this totality of evidence, is that Sports Direct knew full well, 18 as of October, it was not going to get supply. It also knew full well that unless an order 19 was placed in October, the relevant additional stock would not be available for supply 20 for launch. What follows inexorably from that is it is inevitable that in consequence of 21 the decision not to place or force an order at that time, that any attempt to secure stock 22 would effectively have been sought from the existing stock, in this case from any client, 23 ordered by one party for their own purposes. In other words, there was no potential, 24 as Mr Singla referred to at various stages this morning, for ordering additional stock or 25 matters of that kind.

26 That, in my submission, is a wholly material consideration when one comes to balance

of convenience. Because it explains why my learned friend is necessarily in the place
 of effectively haggling about how much of our inventory should be allocated to him for
 his client to use.

It is the delay between October and December that has locked in this issue. He makes much of the correspondence in January of this year when in response to an in-house legal letter effectively making some fairly serious allegations of competition law breach out of the blue, the club effectively says it is considering all of its options. I mean, it doesn't have to, at that stage, explain all the particular agreements in place particularly if it is taking legal advice about the enforceability of those agreements as may be threatened by the allegations being advanced.

But by the time that the second letter is being written, the die is already cast because the window for the delivery of the stock has already been missed. It was missed long before the correspondence even started. It was missed even before the purported order was placed on 18 December. That's the critical period of delay. Not the argy-bargy between lawyers and parties thereafter.

So that's why we say delay is relevant. Once you combine that with the problems of
clean hands, enforceability of orders, irremediable prejudice and the lack of anything
that will give you a high degree of assurance that they are going to prevail in this case,

19 the balance of convenience plainly favours the refusal of an injunction in this case.

20 Let me turn my back momentarily.

21 Nothing further from me, sir.

22 **THE PRESIDENT:** Very grateful, Mr De La Mare, thank you very much.

23 Mr Singla.

24 **MR SINGLA:** Sir, I am conscious of time. May I just respond briefly?

First of all, in relation to the merits, what is actually quite striking about the way in which the club has dealt with this injunction application is that we have not seen a substantive answer to the points we make about discounting being the motivating
 factor. That's been at the forefront of our case and we have the Two Circles reference
 to wanting wider distribution through JD, but not with SD because of the way they
 discount and eat into our margin.

5 We have Amanda Staveley, a director of the club --- Mr De La Mare might want to refer 6 to those as "alleged conversations", but that submission is not open to him in 7 circumstances where the club has not put in any evidence from her or anyone else 8 refuting what our evidence says about those calls. So on the face of it, on the material 9 before the tribunal, the sole reason that Sports Direct will not have these kits is 10 because they discount in favour of customers.

Now, they have not addressed either of those points, slide 20 of Two Circles or
Amanda Staveley's statements in December, in either Mr Silverstone's witness
statement, in the skeleton argument, or in any of the very lengthy submissions from
Mr De La Mare today.

15 Therefore, in my submission, all we have heard, as against that clear explanation, the 16 rationale that's in the documents and in the evidence, as against that, all the tribunal 17 is being asked to accept is that they are pro-competitive arrangements because they 18 allow JD to -- as the underdog.

Now, the underdog with 400 stores is a bizarre way to describe JD in any event, but what the tribunal has met with is the material suggesting the concern is the discounting versus the idea that these are pro-competitive arrangements. We say, in fact, this is overwhelmingly a case with which the tribunal can be satisfied has a serious issue to be tried or high degree of assurance because the club simply has not put forward any sensible justification for these proposed new arrangements.

Now, so far as clean hands is concerned, that is a hotly contested issue. So the
tribunal can see for itself the reference is core 1/469. The Castore written agreement

only concerns Rangers, the 30-day exclusivity. That is all explained by Mr Nevitt. If it
was treated by Castore as 30 days of exclusivity in practice, that's a matter that needs
to be investigated at trial. But in my submission, where there is a hotly contested
issue, the tribunal cannot proceed on the basis today that there was an exclusive
arrangement and therefore we don't have clean hands. That's just something the
tribunal cannot possibly resolve.

7 Then, thirdly, in relation to delay, that's all been explained by Mr Nevitt as to why the
8 order was placed in December. They have that general buying window --

9 THE PRESIDENT: But as a matter of fact, looking only at the Newcastle United replica
10 kit that was provided by Castore to Sports Direct, did Sports Direct have a period in
11 which they were the exclusive supplier of kit?

12 **MR SINGLA:** That is the issue of fact that's in dispute.

13 **THE PRESIDENT:** Right.

MR SINGLA: There is certainly no legal written agreement between Sports Direct and
Castore that they should have a 30-day period of exclusivity.

16 THE PRESIDENT: I am not asking about what the agreement said, I am asking about
17 whether there is -- and presumably Sports Direct must know who else is selling replica
18 kit in the market.

MR SINGLA: I don't have the answer to that on my feet. But what we cannot be
expected to have an answer to is communications that are being exhibited to
Mr Silverstone statement between third parties.

22 **THE PRESIDENT:** That's was not my question.

MR SINGLA: I know, but that's the submission that is being advanced on the only
material before you. So, sir, there may or may not be anything in that point. It can't
be said that we don't have clean hands on the material before you, they are seeking
to place --

MR DE LA MARE: My learned friend has mischaracterised the position. It is not
 communications between third parties, it is a communication from Castore saying that
 such exclusivity existed. It is the party to the arrangements.

4 MR SINGLA: Sir, my Lord, I am conscious of time. Castore is a third party so that's
5 a false point. Sports Direct did not have a legally enforceable right to 30 days of
6 exclusivity. There may be an issue as to how Castore proceeded in practice.

7 **THE PRESIDENT:** Do we have an agreement between Sports Direct and Castore?

8 MR SINGLA: I will need to take instructions on that. In relation to the club's kit, I don't
9 believe we do. I can just double-check.

10 THE PRESIDENT: On what basis was Sports Direct --

MR SINGLA: Sir, if I can perhaps show you. The agreement that -- the only written agreement between Sports Direct and Castore, according to the evidence, is at 469. What there is, in relation to other clubs, at 471 -- the background to this agreement is discussed by Mr Nevitt, but you will see from the recitals that the issue arose because of matching rights in respect of the Castore offer to Rangers. That's on 469.

The 30-day exclusivity provision is at paragraph 5, clause 5, which you will see
concerns Rangers kit.

18 **THE PRESIDENT:** Right. SDI is what entity?

MR SINGLA: That's not -- that's not the same entity as the claimant in these
proceedings, but it is obviously part of the group.

21 **THE PRESIDENT:** What is it?

22 **MR SINGLA:** It was a joint venture partner with Rangers, as I understand it.

23 **THE PRESIDENT:** It's not related in any way, shape or form to Sports Direct now.

24 **MR SINGLA:** It is part of the same group, yes.

25 **THE PRESIDENT:** Right, okay.

26 **MR SINGLA:** I think Frasers Group is the ultimate parent company.

- 1 **THE PRESIDENT:** Right.
- 2 MR SINGLA: I apologise, if I have --

3 **THE PRESIDENT:** No, no.

4 **MR SINGLA:** They are definitely related companies, but they do different things.

5 **THE PRESIDENT:** You are saying that there was no --

- 6 **MR SINGLA:** Can I show you paragraph 9 on 471?
- 7 **THE PRESIDENT:** Of course.
- 8 **MR SINGLA:** "Castore is keen to develop its retail relationship with the Frasers Group

9 as Castore's preferred football retail partner, Castore shall, without limitation, consult

- 10 and discuss with SDIR opportunities to develop retail arrangements in respect of other
- 11 arrangements Castore agrees with any other UK football club which Castore have the
- 12 right to sell product to third parties." [As read]
- 13 What Mr Nevitt explained in his --
- 14 **THE PRESIDENT:** What is the date of this letter? It must be around 2019 or 2020,

15 mustn't it?

- 16 **MR SINGLA:** Can I take instructions, sir?
- 17 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

18 MR SINGLA: I am not sure I have an immediate answer. Could I perhaps show you --

19 **THE PRESIDENT:** No. It has to be around 2019 or 2020 because they are discussing

20 the football season's 2021, 21/22 and 2022/23.

- 21 **MR SINGLA:** My instructions are it is 2020.
- 22 **THE PRESIDENT:** 2020, right.
- 23 **MR SINGLA:** Sir, just to help you, in Mr Nevitt's second statement, footnote 32, he
- 24 notes a copy of the agreement has been signed only by himself on behalf of SD:

25 "It has not at this stage been possible to identify a copy signed also by Castore. No

reason to believe that any final copy executed by Castore would have had different

1 terms." [As read]

But what he says is -- and this must be right on the face of the agreement -- in terms
of other clubs, the agreement with Castore provides that SD is a preferred retail
partner. This is Nevitt 2, paragraph 34, and that's the relevance to Newcastle.

The preferred retail partner does not guarantee Sports Direct has the same 30-day
sole retail rights with the club, but which endeavours to ensure that Sports Direct gets
the product that it is ordering and in the timelines Sports Direct requires it." [As read]
And then -- so I do understand that Mr Silverstone exhibits correspondence in which
Castore seems to have said to the retailer in Dubai that we can't --

10 **THE PRESIDENT:** I take your point about your being unable to speak to Castore's 11 communications with third parties that are not part of the Sports Direct or Frasers 12 Group. That's fine. I understand that. What I am asking is a much more prosaic 13 question, which is you are telling me that over the years post-dating 2020, there was 14 no formal agreement that you can produce -- you being Sports Direct, the 15 group -- regarding the provision of replica kit widely defined in regards to Newcastle 16 United Football Club to Sports Direct. It is just within the air?

17 **MR SINGLA:** Can I just take instructions?

18 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, of course.

19 **MR SINGLA:** My instructions are there is not.

20 **THE PRESIDENT:** Okay.

21 MR SINGLA: Sir, on clean hands, first of all we say there is obviously a hotly
22 contested factual issue around this, which you could not possibly determine at this
23 stage.

Secondly, and in any event, at most it would be a 30-day period of exclusivity. So the
submission that essentially we are complaining now about that which we had with
Castore doesn't work in any event, because they are not like-for-like arrangements.

So if they are intending to say by way of defence to these proceedings, well, you had
 exactly the same arrangement with Castore, that doesn't work. It's not apples with
 apples, with respect.

THE PRESIDENT: The trouble is you don't actually know what the arrangement was, which is why I asked a few moments ago whether there was anything that could be said about in practice Sports Direct having the ability to sell Newcastle United kit exclusively in prior seasons. Not as a matter of contractual right, but whether it knew simply because it was selling kit at a faster rate than otherwise might be the case?

9 MR SINGLA: That is a completely reasonable question, sir, but I just don't
10 have -- obviously the evidence has all been prepared on --

11 THE PRESIDENT: No, no, could you remind me where the sales figures for Sports
12 Direct Newcastle United kit are? I think we have seen it.

13 MR SINGLA: You may have in mind the reference in Nevitt 2, paragraph 20, footnote
14 11.

Please tell me if that is not the reference you had in mind. It is page 441 of the bundle. **THE PRESIDENT:** I think that is what triggered my recollection. There is nothing
more granular than that, is there?

MR DE LA MARE: My Lord, forgive me for rising. My learned friend said this is
a problem which only cropped up at the end. We asked for details on this on 12
February 2024. The letter starts at page 508. The relevant requests in relation to
Castore occupy a good part of that letter.

So the idea that this is something that hasn't been live from pretty much the outset of
contested discussions between us is hopeless. Their response, until Mr Nevitt's
second witness statement, throughout has been that this is irrelevant.

MR SINGLA: And that remains my primary position. Because, as I say, at best it is
a 30-day period of exclusivity. So what they have always said consistently is how can

you complain on -- before we get to clean hands, they have always said by way of
defence, as it were, to the main competition allegations, well you had this arrangement
with Castore, and in that context it is actually irrelevant in my submission because it
doesn't amount to the same type of foreclosure that we are concerned with now.

5 THE PRESIDENT: The danger with labels is that they are tendentious. I will be very
6 clear that I am not particularly attracted by the clean hands label.

7 What I am pushing back a little is the point about irrelevance because the way you are 8 putting your case on abuse is that there is an importance in the preservation of 9 incumbency. I understand that. But if that is the way the case is being run, the basis 10 for that incumbency that is being lost is quite important. It does seem to me to be 11 significant that you can't actually tell me what the basis was. Because there is no 12 agreement to show. The most you can say is well, at best, it is a 30-day period of 13 exclusivity, which may or may not be right, but -- I don't want to put you in an awkward 14 position, Mr Singla, if that is as far as you can go, then so be it. But it just does seem 15 to me, given the importance of the supply to SD that it isn't documented.

16 **MR SINGLA:** Well, sir, it is not documented, those are my instructions.

17 **THE PRESIDENT:** I completely accept that.

18 MR SINGLA: You will understand it follows from that, that in order to explain the
19 arrangements, that would require a level of granularity and an amount of evidence.

20 **THE PRESIDENT:** That you don't have.

21 **MR SINGLA:** -- that we do not have on the serious issue to be tried threshold.

22 **THE PRESIDENT:** Actually that you can't produce period.

MR SINGLA: Well, there will obviously need to be a trial. If this point is won against
us, the Castore arrangements are prayed in aid by the club, then of course we will
have to look into that in terms of witness evidence for the --

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** My point is a little bit more fundamental than that, which is

whatever they say -- and accepting exactly what you say about this being an
interlocutory process -- we do need to reach some sort of landing point as to what the
arrangements were in order to understand what it is that you are being deprived of.
Suppose the Castore arrangements were that they could provide you what they
fancied, without any obligation to provide you anything at all? I know that's what you
say isn't the case.

MR SINGLA: No, sir, I think the crucial point, we respectfully submit, is that there is
no doubt that JD were getting these Newcastle kits under the previous arrangements.
So what we are complaining about is being excluded -- the new arrangements will
have the effect that Sports Direct does not have access to any Newcastle kits at any
time at all.

The Castore arrangement, whilst I accept there is no written agreement, the only
agreement there is the Rangers one which has the preferred retail partner point.

14 **THE PRESIDENT:** You are not relying on that.

MR SINGLA: No, sir, but the reason we say this is actually a red herring so far as the
current case is concerned is because JD and Sports Direct were both ultimately
receiving Newcastle kits.

18 **THE JUDGE:** Under the old regime?

19 **MR SINGLA:** Exactly.

THE PRESIDENT: But you can't say anything about the relative times at which they
received it.

22 **MR SINGLA:** That's the point. At best, it is a timing issue.

THE PRESIDENT: No, but are you saying that it is a timing issue or it isn't a timing or
you don't know?

25 MR SINGLA: I don't know, unless --

26 **THE PRESIDENT:** Mr De La Mare, is it doing the best we can do on this?

1 **MR DE LA MARE:** No, it isn't with respect. We know that paragraph 5 of the Rangers agreement contains an express 30-day exclusivity period. 2 Page 418 of the 3 non-confidential bundle. 30 days is locked in. Exactly the type of arrangements we allege is locked into the Rangers agreement, and then we know from the 4 5 evidence -- we know from the internal email from Castore at 263 that supply to Noon. 6 a Dubai retailer, was refused on the basis of exclusivity. We know from page 348 of 7 the non-confidential bundle from the JD Sports' letter, paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2, that in 8 the last season JD Sports could not obtain supply in the months following the launch 9 of the then last Castore kit because it fell within the exclusivity period. There is a welter 10 of evidence showing the existence of this agreement and all that Sports Direct can do 11 is say, whatever the practice in question, it wasn't reduced to a formal written 12 agreement.

That doesn't answer the point, because competition law is concerned with practices,
what was in fact the practice between you and Castore and did they, in practice, give
you that exclusivity. The evidence is unanswered, and very, very clear.

16 **MR SINGLA:** Sir, there are some answers from JD which have been conveyed
17 through a witness statement from Northridge.

18 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, that is Mr Eighteen's statement.

MR SINGLA: Exactly. There is a limit to how far we can assist on this. We do submit that the arrangement -- whatever the arrangement was and that would be a matter which will need to be explained, I accept, in greater detail at trial -- is not equivalent to what we are currently dealing with. Because a Newcastle fan could have bought a shirt from JD or Sports Direct and that will not be the case.

- 24 THE PRESIDENT: Well --
- 25 **MR SINGLA:** Subject to the timing point.
- 26 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

1 **MR SINGLA:** Sir, with respect, there is a material --

THE PRESIDENT: Subject to the timing point on which you are not taking -- and this
is not a criticism -- you are not taking a position, the answer is you don't know what
the position was?

5 MR SINGLA: Yes, I am not in a position to give you a categorical answer as regards
6 the timing point. With respect, when we are talking about a season's worth of kit, let's
7 assume for present purposes there was a 30-day exclusivity period.

8 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

9 MR SINGLA: Even assuming that, my submission is what one is looking at here is an
10 arrangement whereby SD will be excluded for the whole season.

11 THE PRESIDENT: Are you saying, though, that the way in which the incumbency 12 works is it should be replicated point for point, or that it should be replicated in 13 a broader brush way? This is really going to the point that you majored on, the status 14 quo ante.

We will come to this a little later, I fully accept, but the reason I am pressing you on this is because when one is asserting that the status quo ante matters, one normally has that fairly clear idea about what the status quo ante was. It seems as if that is something which is uncertain until we get to trial --

MR SINGLA: On any view. I understand the point, sir, but on any view the status quo
was not that Sports Direct or JD was excluded entirely for the whole season.

THE PRESIDENT: No, but the status quo may have been that Sports Direct had
a month's head start which I think, it is common ground, is an important month when
one has fans who are keen to get the latest kit.

MR SINGLA: The other point being made is that on any view the Castore relationship
was only two years. I think, according to JD, it started in 2021/2022. So when one is
looking at the status quo, we do say one needs to look -- because, as I say, what has

happened over decades is that Sports Direct has supplied Newcastle kit and what is
going to happen is they will not have a single kit.

3 Sir, in my submission, it could not possibly be the case that the status guo was Sports 4 Direct excluded entirely, that is really where we were coming from. Simply to say we 5 have changed arrangements, as it were, so the status guo now has to take into 6 account the new arrangements because Castore has been terminated with effect from 7 next month and as Adidas is now on the scene, that in my submission is totally circular. 8 That is not, to adopt the phrase from the authorities, it is not the status quo ante bellum. 9 The status quo ante bellum is that JD and Sports Direct both had access to these kits. 10 **THE PRESIDENT:** Sure, but I am not sure that one can, when one is looking at the 11 status quo ante bellum, go back decades. It does seem to me that the appropriate 12 starting point will be the arrangement from 2022/2023, which is the Castore period. It 13 is that which is, for reasons I understand, unclear.

14 I think the most you can say is that there was a duality present in the market in that it
15 was JD Sports and Sports Direct, but that it may well be the case -- you certainly can't
16 push against it -- that Sports Direct had a head start as against JD Sports during that
17 period.

18 **MR SINGLA:** Could you just give me a moment to take instructions?

19 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, of course.

20 **MR SINGLA:** Sir, I am grateful for that opportunity.

MR SINGLA: The position is -- I am on instructions -- we have not fully investigated when other retailers were receiving Newcastle kit. I am not able to assist in terms of what the position was. Obviously, Sports Direct knows when it was receiving Newcastle kit but, with respect, there is obviously a contested issue around the way in which the agreements were working, but on any view I do keep coming back to the point that the status quo cannot possibly be no supply at all.

1 **THE PRESIDENT:** No, I understand your point there, but I don't think you are in 2 a position to push back at all on the evidence that Mr De La Mare and Newcastle 3 United have produced about the advantage to Sports Direct under this two or 4 three-year period because we have some evidence from Newcastle United and we 5 have an absence from you. You are not saying it's not true, you are saying you don't 6 know. That's the position, isn't it? 7 **MR SINGLA:** That is the position. Save that I would add that there is no legal 8 provision entitled --9 **THE PRESIDENT:** No written agreement. 10 MR SINGLA: No. I am just repeating --11 **THE PRESIDENT:** No, no, that is very helpful. I am sorry to put you on the spot. 12 **MR SINGLA:** You will see why I say it is just not analogous for a couple of reasons. 13 One, it is 30 days, and, two, there doesn't appear to have been a written agreement 14 in any event.

15 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes.

16 **MR SINGLA:** So we do maintain it is simply not right to frame this as a clean hands
17 argument.

18 THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't think we will be using the term "clean hands", but I do 19 think we may be using the term "status quo ante" and we will, therefore, have to be 20 working out what the status quo ante was, and that seems to me something that both 21 sides are requiring us to look at, accepting, of course, that this is an interlocutory and 22 not a trial.

MR SINGLA: Yes. Also in the balance, sir, you have raised the idea of perhaps
a percentage, for example, to make sure we get the irreducible minimum and so on.
Of course, that would all need to be looked at in the round. If one was thinking about
an interim order, I understand the point you are making about what exactly the status

quo looked like, but conversely, if you are already considering whittling down the order
 on a percentage sense, then on any view we would not be put in exactly a like-for-like
 position anyway.

So if one is looking at all of these points in the round, because they are all linked and
ultimately they go to what any interim order would look like, if you are minded to whittle
down the Sports Direct order on a percentage basis then that, to some extent, cuts in
a different direction to the 30-day exclusivity.

8 I was going to respond on delay simply because we do submit that this is really not
9 a delay case. What is quite striking is that the correspondence on 20 January, when
10 they tell us they are still considering the order, how could they possibly have said that,
11 on 25 January, in circumstances where they have signed an exclusive deal on
12 19 October?

Mr De La Mare says there is inactivity between October and December, but the one thing that I think is clear is Sports Direct wanted to get this kit. It placed its orders with the other clubs, Arsenal and Manchester United in October. Therefore, it is absolutely obvious that the only reason they didn't place the order is because of the confusion. They only actually told us about the agreement with JD in February.

So to say that we have somehow delayed, we say, is completely inappropriate, because why weren't they more forthcoming in October to say, look, we know you have stocked Newcastle kits for decades, by the way we have signed an exclusive agreement with JD.

Also, ultimately, as I said earlier, what difference would any of this have made, because are they saying they would have ordered extra stock or somehow agreed to supply us in October last year if we had acted on what they say would have been a more prompt basis? So we say really the delay points goes nowhere. We have acted tenaciously, if I can use that word, to try to get to the bottom of what was going on. It is quite striking that the January letter before action refers to the Fenwick
arrangements. That actually shows the level of confusion when a director of the club
is saying in mid-December that no decision has been taken, let's set up a meeting with
Mr Silverstone and so on.

5 Then, finally, if I can just say in relation to the in terrorem submissions that are being 6 made about the mechanics and mandatory nature of injunctions and so on, we do 7 respectfully submit that the sorts of points that are being taken are ones that are 8 theoretical problems rather than real world problems. There is no suggestion that we 9 are going to jump the launch date, for example.

What one is really seeing, when they complain about logistical issues, this is on their evidence an organisation that is gearing up to sell 359,000 replica kits. The idea that they couldn't, from an administrative perspective, divert a small fraction of those orders to service Sports Direct between now and trial, we say really that is all fanciful and is designed to put up as many roadblocks as possible when actually the order that we have put forward cuts through many of those difficulties.

16 Unless I can assist any further.

17 **THE PRESIDENT:** No. Thank you very much, Mr Singla, I am very grateful to you.

MR DE LA MARE: There are a couple of questions on logistics. I am not going to try
to address you on anything else on the order. I suspect you have heard everything
you want to at the moment. If we need to come back to discuss the terms of the
order -- it being 5.30 not 4.30 --

22 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes, I am afraid that clock --

MR DE LA MARE: It is an hour out. I suspect we are going to have to come back
and talk about the terms of the order for which there is not time now, if that is what you
decide to do.

26 The immediate pressing issue is that our defence is due on Monday. You will not be

surprised to hear that we want a generous extension of time, because all of our
 resource has been directed at dealing with this matter over the holiday, and many
 holidays have already been disrupted, weekends worked through, et cetera. There
 just has not been time.

Ms Berridge, my junior, is on a plane to America at the moment, off to the ABA, lucky
her. You probably have some idea about the constraints of the competition bar more
generally. So we need more time to file a defence, whether the four weeks we have
asked for or not --

9 THE PRESIDENT: Mr Singla, what is opposed? I mean, you are not going to oppose
10 an extension?

11 **MR SINGLA:** Not any extension, but one needs to look at the timetable in the round.
12 That's the difficulty.

MR DE LA MARE: I think probably all we need to do is say that Mr Singla will not
jump up and down if it doesn't arrive on Monday, because we are going to need to
have a conversation about expedition and timing in any event.

16 **THE PRESIDENT:** Yes. Look, unless, Mr Singla, you are going to violently object,
17 I am going to give you a two-week extension now.

18 **MR DE LA MARE:** I am grateful, my Lord.

19 **THE PRESIDENT:** On the basis -- is that a problem, Mr Singla?

20 MR SINGLA: No, sir. But can I put down a marker about any further extension?
21 Obviously we have acted very quickly to produce all these documents as well.

- THE PRESIDENT: I understand that. But there is always an advantage in an injunction case in the party that moves first because you, as it were, front-load the pain. Having done the front-loading, you can then watch the other side try to catch up. So two weeks.
- 26 You can take it, Mr De La Mare, that I am very conscious of the importance that 150

expedition may play and I am certainly not saying it is a final order, I don't think it is,
but it is one that is made very conscious of the fact that we may have to move very
quickly indeed.

4 MR DE LA MARE: I totally understand. We will crack on. If we need to come back
5 for time, we will come back early and come back with a reasonable request, but we
6 are dealing with the art of the possible.

7 The only other thing I wanted to mention is a marker on the sort of expedition that is 8 sought. My learned friend is seeking a trial in September in the vacation in this case. 9 We think that is completely impossible in this case given the complexities it will raise. 10 We are almost certainly going to go into a lot of issues of disclosure, very complicated 11 expert issues -- much more complicated than Mr Stannard anticipated in his witness 12 statement starting all this off. There are some thorny economic issues in there as you 13 have touched upon and there are going to be some real issues about either third party 14 disclosure or who the parties to the litigation are, not least because much of the 15 relevant documentation is held by Castore and JD Sports.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Mr De La Mare, those points are all well understood. I think it is
17 no secret that there is a concern on this side of the room about the amount of volume
18 of work that cases such as this generate.

19 **MR DE LA MARE:** Yes.

20 **THE PRESIDENT:** It may be that you are both going to be the unfortunate guinea
21 pigs of something that tries to slim these things down.

Suffice it to say that for the moment I would like the parties to think very hard about
just what is needed, rather than what is desirable, to have a fair trial in this matter and
to consider the timetable to trial with that in mind, because that is what we will have in
mind when ordering a trial. It is going to move quickly, whatever.

26 **MR DE LA MARE:** Understood. But, nevertheless, I think we are all agreed

a full-blown effects analysis is required, and that is a substantial exercise. If you are
 going to do that, there doesn't seem to be any sense at all in separating liability from
 damages, because it is exactly the same question.

THE PRESIDENT: I am grateful you raised that. Because one of the points I did
have, before I get on to my final point which is on the interlocutory application before
us now, is that we will take some persuading to split the trial.

I think Mr De La Mare is right. I have a general disinclination to split off quantum from
liability. It almost always ends in tears, usually mine, and we, I don't think, want to go
down that route unless it is compellingly presented. I would rather have a one shot.
But that does not change the sense that we all have that this is something that needs
to be dealt with rather quickly. I am not going to say anything more than that. I just
want that to inform --

13 **MR DE LA MARE:** Understood.

MR SINGLA: May I make two brief observations? The first is we were not at all wedded to September, as I hope I made clear earlier. It is driven by the concern about the season that follows and the lead times. Actually, to a certain extent, that is a matter that the club could help us with, because they could tell us what is the absolute backstop by which the orders would need to be placed for the following season.

19 THE PRESIDENT: Let me give you this assurance. I don't think this tribunal has 20 a reputation for moving slowly. We will look very hard, when we are considering our 21 ruling, at what sort of timetable to trial we think is doable and then we will suggest it, 22 perhaps a little bit more than tentatively, to the parties and just see how unhappy it 23 both makes you and we will move on from that.

MR SINGLA: I am grateful. My second point was simply on the split trial. Obviously
one understands the concerns that arise in other cases. I think here one point to
perhaps emphasise is that insofar as damages are concerned this is a somewhat

moving feast. Obviously it is a live case, as it were, so the thought that in addition to
the fact that a split trial bring things on faster, which I do maintain is the case, the other
advantage or key advantage of a split trial is that any assessment of damages would
be much more meaningful and perhaps easier for the tribunal if one is looking at
an historic set of data.

This damage that we say is going to accrue is obviously going to accrue between now
and trial. Therefore for experts to prepare evidence on quantum as the sales are
happening, we see actually that being fraught with danger. So that's actually quite
a key reason driving the split trial proposal.

10 **THE PRESIDENT:** The problem with splitting it that way -- quantum in the second
11 trial -- is that you just don't get to grips with what drives both the abuse and the manner
12 of quantification.

So it may be that you draw a line in the sand and say: please assess quantum up to a certain point in time. Then one can leave, as it were, mechanistic phase 2, where you assess the rest but in accordance with the principles and the practice for the quantum loss up to the line in the sand. That's something I am less opposed to than a liability/quantum split.

But all we are doing here is articulating matters for further consideration. We are notdoing any more than that.

MR SINGLA: Yes, I am grateful. I was going to say could I perhaps have an
opportunity to come back to you, because it may depend on what you decide on the
injunction and so on. I am very conscious of how late it is, but I would just like --

THE PRESIDENT: That is understood. You have simply given me food for thought
and indications. I would not want it to be read in any other way.

Moving on then to the final order of business, which is resolution of this application.
I am clearly going to have to take away some thoughts as to how one deals with urgent

interlocutory matters in a context where they are unusually heavy in this tribunal. They
 are also rarer than in Chancery. But even in this case, I would, but for the fact we are
 sitting in a panel of three, be wanting to have this indicated as a resolution today.

That's not going to be possible. But we will take away the general process for these
things to see whether one can resolve matters more swiftly, but we will endeavour to
get a ruling to you as soon as possible. I would hope, although I am not promising,
this week rather than next.

8 We are very conscious that if an interlocutory injunction is ordered, there will be a great 9 deal to discuss about the terms. It is simpler of course if one is not ordered, but we 10 will have to factor in on the basis of the most work. So we need something fast so that 11 one can debate the underlying shape of the order.

MR DE LA MARE: I wonder in that connection, sir, whether it would be sensible for
the clerks to liaise and to liaise with the tribunal to look to get a date in the tribunal next
week. One way or the other there is going to be business to wash up, as it were.

15 THE PRESIDENT: I think that will be sensible. It is not going to be completely
16 straightforward. I am sitting in the Applications Court in Chancery next week. But that
17 may mean that one can get a couple of hours either --

18 **MR DE LA MARE:** I know the Doug Taylor window has opened up, if nothing else.

19 **THE PRESIDENT:** I'm sorry?

20 MR DE LA MARE: The Doug Taylor window has opened up. I think there is a hearing
21 that has been vacated.

THE PRESIDENT: In that case I had not even heard about the hearing, let alone its
vacation.

24 **MR DE LA MARE:** Maybe it had not been allocated to you.

25 THE PRESIDENT: That will be helpful. But I agree, I think we should try and find a
26 date --

1	MR DE LA MARE: Brick Court and Blackstone et cetera will liaise with Monckton.
2	THE PRESIDENT: I am grateful.
3	It remains then for me to thank you both and your teams for the assistance you have
4	given us. We are very grateful. We will reserve our judgment for the shortest time
5	possible, but thank you very much.
6	(5.44 pm)
7	(The hearing concluded. Judgment reserved)
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