[2003] CAT 12

Case No. 1008/2/1/02

COMPETITION APPEAL TRIBUNAL

Royal Courts of Justice LONDON

Monday, 9th June 2003

PANEL:

The President, Sir Christopher Bellamy, QC (Chairman)

Mr Peter Clayton

Mr Peter Grant-Hutchinson

Claymore Dairies Ltd & Express Dairies Plc

(Applicant)

-v-

The Director General of Fair Trading

(Respondent)

Robert Wiseman Dairies plc

(Intervener)

MR NICHOLAS GREEN, QC (instructed by Messrs Ashurst Morris Crisp) appeared on behalf of the Applicant.

MR GEORGE PERETZ (instructed by the Treasury Solicitor) appeared on behalf of the Respondent.

MR JAMES FLYNN, QC (instructed by Messrs Herbert Smith) appeared on behalf of the Intervener.

(Transcript of the Shorthand Notes of Harry Counsell & Co, Cliffords Inn, Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1LD

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JUDGMENT (Confidentiality) THE PRESIDENT: We have been dealing this afternoon in a case management conference with the issues of confidentiality which arise from an order made by this Tribunal on 27th March 2003 in this case, in which Claymore Dairies Ltd & Express Dairies Ltd seek relief against the Director General of Fair Trading.

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The brief background is that by a letter of 9th August 2002 the Director-General rejected a complaint made by Claymore & Express to the effect that Robert Wiseman Dairies was abusing a dominant position, contrary to the Chapter 2 prohibition of the Competition Act 1998. At an initial stage the Director contested Claymore & Express's contention that he had made a decision that was appealable to this Tribunal under the 1998 Act. On 18th March 2003 the Tribunal ruled that the Director had taken a decision that was appealable to this Tribunal.

In the further order to which I have just referred of 27th March 2003, the Tribunal directed the Director to file a witness statement explaining in more detail the reasons for the decision that he had taken on 9th August 2002. The Tribunal's order required the Director to exhibit to that witness statement such voluntary disclosure from his file as he may be advised to make, explaining the reasons for his decision, notified to the applicants by the letter of 9th August 2002.

In due course, Mr Lawrie, who is a senior official at the Office of Fair Trading filed a witness statement that is dated 16th May 2003. That is a statement of some 30 pages which sets out in some detail the investigation of the Claymore-Express complaint that the OFT had undertaken and the reasons for the OFT arriving at the conclusion that the evidence to prove an infringement of the Chapter 2 prohibition was insufficient.

That witness statement exhibits a large number of exhibits that include various documents supplied to the OFT during the investigation, including documents originating from Wiseman, as well as various compilations by way of graphs, maps and tables of the results that the OFT arrived at in the investigation. That witness

statement in its full form has been supplied to the Tribunal. However, as far as the applicant in this case, Claymore-Express is concerned, what has been supplied to them is a redacted version of the witness statement which excludes various matters, including various pages of the annexes for which commercial confidentiality is claimed, principally by Robert Wiseman.

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The applicants now seek in effect disclosure of the matters that have been redacted from Mr Lawrie's affidavit and its exhibits, and they also seek further documents which they say underlie the conclusions the OFT has reached. They infer the existence of those further documents from the contents of Mr Lawrie's affidavit.

The suggestion that the applicants have made, by a letter of 5th June 2003, is that the matters redacted from Mr Lawrie's affidavit and further documents should be disclosed to the applicants on the basis of a restricted "confidentiality ring". This ring should include named external advisers to Claymore-Express - that is to say, counsel and various members of Ashurst Morris Crisp who act for Claymore-Express - it should further include representatives of Ernst & Young, not from the audit department but from the corporate finance consultancy side of Ernst & Young and should also include Mr John Price who is the company secretary of Claymore-Express and is a barrister.

The various objections to that course of action can be summarised as follows. First of all, Wisemans, the intervener in this case, objects that the application is premature. What should now happen, in effect, is that Claymore-Express should plead its case in more detail now, on the basis of the information that has been disclosed to it, and that once that pleading is available they should then make a further application for disclosure of documents, and the Tribunal should at that stage, in the light of the amended pleading, determine on a document by document basis whether the need has been demonstrated for the business confidentiality of the documents to be overridden. The intervener, Wiseman, further submits that there is no basis for any wider

disclosure at this stage. Objection is also taken to the inclusion of Mr Price in the confidentiality ring proposed.

The OFT, for their part, is not, as we understand it, opposed in principle to the idea of a confidentiality ring, but their position is that they have no objection to disclosure if Wiseman has no objection either. Since Wiseman does object, on the basis that I have just indicated, the position of the OFT is one where at least formally speaking they are not in a position to accede at this stage to the suggestion of the confidentiality ring, at least as we understand it.

Objection is also taken by the OFT to the disclosure of documents that relate to third parties, that is to say in particular to other suppliers known as Arla and ACC, although in the case of Arla there is now an edited non-confidential version of a particular meeting note that the OFT had with Arla. The OFT objects to the disclosure of any further documents, other than those annexed to Mr Lawrie's exhibit, and also objects to the inclusion of Mr Price in the confidentiality ring.

The OFT draws our attention in general to the delicacy of this issue and the need for the OFT to, as far as possible, encourage the disclosure of information to it and not to give rise to the perception that information disclosed in confidence to the OFT may, at some later stage, become disclosed through the litigation process or otherwise.

To those arguments the applicants, Claymore-Express, reply essentially that it is extremely difficult for them to plead their case in the absence of the material that had been redacted from Mr Lawrie's exhibit and in the absence of other underlying documents.

Broadly speaking, our approach to this matter is as follows. There is, on the one hand, a public interest in the exercise of litigation of this kind taking place with as full disclosure as possible. We have already held that there is a Decision in this case; Claymore-Express as the applicants have the right to challenge that decision under section 47 of the Act and, in order to

give effect to that right, is it necessary for them, Claymore-Express, to understand the reasons for the Director's decision.

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In this case the Director has thought fit to give his reasons in Mr Lawrie's affidavits and to support those reasons with underlying material. Those being the reasons that he gives, in principle it seems to us that Express needs to have access to what the Director says the reasons are to the fullest extent possible in order to exercise their right of appeal. On the other hand, Wiseman too has a legitimate interest in protecting its business confidentiality, so the exercise that the Tribunal is embarked on is an exercise essentially of balancing these two interests. We also have to bear in mind the interests of any third parties who are not represented here today, the interests of the Director in not exposing the administrative procedures to unforeseen risk, and the general interest in not burdening the litigation process with disclosure that is unnecessary or unduly burdensome.

Balancing all those various considerations, in our view, first, no serious objection is taken to the principle of a confidentiality ring as such. That seems to us in this case to be a sensible first step, with a view to enabling Express-Claymore to frame its case on this appeal or, more precisely, to amend the existing case that it has already filed in ignorance of the reasons that are now set out in Mr Lawrie's witness statement.

As far as the composition of the confidentiality ring is concerned, the Tribunal would wish at this stage, as with these matters generally, to take the case forward in stages, one by one. At this stage, and without prejudice to any further ruling that the Tribunal may make, we think the confidentiality ring should be limited to the external legal advisers and accountancy advisers of Claymore-Express. In excluding Mr Price from that ring we make, of course, no personal criticism of him and cast no aspersions whatever. It is simply at this stage a matter of principle that we would wish to limit this

confidentiality ring to those external advisers whom we have identified. We would suggest, and if necessary make an order, that as far as the Ernst & Young component of the ring is concerned that we should have identified to us the named individuals, and those individuals should be quite separate from and have nothing to do with the day to day business of Claymore-Express or the audit of that company. The general object of the exercise is that the information that we are concerned with should be confined to the legal advisers and accountancy advisers and should not be used for any other purpose other than these proceedings and should not be disclosed to any other party, including any business executives of Claymore-Express without the express authority of the Tribunal.

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There may come a point later in this case where we may need to consider further the composition of the confidentiality ring and any specific applications that may be made, but at this stage we think that the confidentiality ring should be as limited as possible.

I will come back in a moment to the order of events, which is perhaps one of the principal issues of the case and deal first with other matters that arise. At this stage, apart from the agreed non-confidential version of the note of the meeting with Arla, we will exclude from disclosure for the time being documents emanating from third parties. The third parties are not here present today, we have not had any submissions from the third parties and it seems to us in principle right to exclude those documents at this stage. If that gives rise to a difficulty later on the part of Claymore-Express or otherwise, then a further application on that particular point should be made to the Tribunal.

Similarly, in our view at this stage, it is premature for Claymore-Express to seek documents underlying the documents that are annexed to Mr Lawrie's witness statement. Many of those documents will raise the question of whether they are "internal" documents and thus protected from disclosure under the Director's rules; in any event, as it seems to us at the moment, this is not an occasion for the applicants to seek to

rework all the workings that the Director has made on the basis of the original raw material supplied to him. primary purpose of this case is to identify whether the Director has made any material error of law, whether he has carried out a proper investigation, whether his reasons are adequate and whether there are material errors in his appreciation. It should not, at least ordinarily, be necessary to go in great depth into the underlying documents in order to establish whether any of those points arise. Of course, we reserve for later consideration any specific application we receive; at this stage we are only dealing with the situation as it is at the moment. As we see it at the moment, the Tribunal should proceed by stages, and the stage has not yet been reached where it has been shown in our judgment necessary for documents other than those annexed to Mr Lawrie's witness statement to be disclosed. reserve our position on that point to await further developments, if any.

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We then come on to what has in fact turned out to be the main issue that has been argued this afternoon, namely whether the right course is for Claymore-Express to be in some way amending their application on the material that they have received, and then at a later stage apply for further disclosure, or whether the right course is that they should be given the underlying documents in Mr Lawrie's witness statement now and given that statement in its full version and should plead their case on the basis of that.

Our view is that it would be better for that disclosure to take place at this stage rather than at a later stage in the case. We have looked at this matter from two particular points of view which are: are the matters (the documents) we have been discussing likely to be relevant, and where is the balance in the public interest in their disclosure? As far as relevance is concerned, Mr Lawrie's witness statement is directed towards giving the Director's reasons for his decision; it seems to us difficult to argue that anything Mr Lawrie says is irrelevant to the decision that the Director

reached. Similarly, the documents that are annexed to Mr Lawrie's statement are the documents that the Director voluntarily disclosed in elucidation or elaboration of those reasons, in accordance with the Tribunal Order of 27th March 2003. Prima facie, at least, it is difficult to say that that material is not relevant to the future progress of this case.

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As far as the public interest is concerned, there is a public interest, as I said at the outset, in Claymore-Express being able to pursue its appeal effectively. There is also a public interest as to the protection of confidential business information. In our judgment the latter interest is at this stage protected by the narrow confidentiality ring that we are prepared to accede to. There is no question as we understand it of any of this underlying material being disclosed commercially or to any person who has commercial connections with either party, except with the express authority of the Tribunal. At the moment the material is to be disclosed to legal advisers and accountancy advisers only for the express purpose and the only purpose of prosecuting these proceedings.

As to practicalities, we find it difficult to see that however we proceed the issue of confidentiality can be avoided. If we were to require Claymore-Express at this stage to particularise their case more closely they could no doubt make an effort to do so, but they would still be faced with many blank pages in what the Director has disclosed and we would almost certainly be faced, a few weeks down the line, with a similar application to the one we have been hearing today. Since Claymore-Express does not know at this stage what is in the documents that have been withheld it is inherently difficult for them to particularise, except in general terms, why it may need them.

We think from a practical point of view at the end of the day costs will be saved and the case will proceed more efficiently if disclosure is made on the limited basis that we have suggested at this stage, being limited, as I say, to documents annexed to Mr Lawrie's

affidavit which do not affect third parties.

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Within the documents that fall within that description, it does moreover seem to us that there is still room for further protection for Wiseman if it is absolutely insisted upon. For example, in relation to a number of the exhibits of maps, graphs and tables, most of the information is in aggregated form but there are from time to time tables which include customer names. It might be for consideration whether, if those customer names were excluded, the underlying information would none the less be useful from Express-Claymore's point of view. On the other hand, we bear in mind that quite a lot of the information that we have now relates to 2001 and is therefore at least two years old, if not older, and we somewhat doubt whether this information is really commercially sensitive at this stage, at least if it is disclosed on the extremely limited basis that we have indicated.

So we will leave open for the time being the possibility that within these documents there are individual items that Wiseman, in particular, may wish to draw to our attention but, subject to that point, we think that the documents annexed to Mr Lawrie's affidavit fall to be disclosed to the confidentiality ring at this stage. Exactly how that is done, the mechanics of any order the Tribunal draws up, is a matter of technicality which we will hear further argument on. That is the approach that we propose to adopt to the issue of confidentiality.

MR GREEN: We are grateful for that. Can i just say that so far as excluding customer names is concerned, we would have some concerns about that, not least because part of the analysis that the accountants may wish to undertake is to be able to identify the location and size of a particular customer so that they can decide whether or not Express-Claymore would have been targeting that customer as a potential customer, and they may need to know that in order to be able to carry out meaningful analysis.

THE PRESIDENT: But they may or they may not.

MR GREEN: They may or they may not, yes.

THE PRESIDENT: So how do we leave that? I think we ought to have a draft Order.

- MR GREEN: Can we suggest that between the lawyers we put our heads together and draft it?
- THE PRESIDENT: I suggest you draft an Order for our approval.
- MR GREEN: We will send it to the Registrar. Mr Parr has just asked me to clarify that which I think is clear, that your order for disclosure includes the redacted parts of the witness statement itself.
- THE PRESIDENT: It does, save and in so far as it refers to information from third parties.
- 14 MR GREEN: Yes.

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- 15 | THE PRESIDENT: Someone would have to check that.
 - MR GREEN: Someone would have to check that. There is one other thing I would like to mention and it is really just to make sure that it is not a problem. Whenever one gets a ring like this, one always ends up asking one's client for the factual information which one needs in order to be able to understand the documents. As we understand it, there can be no objection to that provided that either expressly or by inference none of the information in the witness statement or the exhibits are disclosed to the client. It is simply a matter then of taking general instructions about factual matters.
 - THE PRESIDENT: Yes. As we see it, in this sort of case the documents in question remain in the custody of those in the ring, they do not leave the offices of the relevant lawyers or chambers. No copies are communicated to anyone else, there may well be numbered copies made available and there may be arrangements for returning documents uncopied that turn out not to be material in any issue in the case, and so forth.
 - MR GREEN: Those are the usual mechanics.
 - THE PRESIDENT: The usual mechanics can be left to the drafting of the Order, I trust. Very well.
 - Should we discuss in outline a timetable for that and form a view as to what the next stage is?
 - MR GREEN: I think it would be helpful to do that, Mr

Peretz mentioned a few moments ago that as far as they were concerned they had no objection to us having six weeks, but they would like six weeks to produce a defence. I am neutral as to that, I do not have any objection, but I think we will need some time, obviously, to digest the material and take instructions from the accountants.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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- MR GREEN: So certainly we would need six weeks.
- 10 THE PRESIDENT: So the first stage is the disclosure to the 11 ring of what it has got not at the moment.
 - MR GREEN: Stage 1 is to agree the ring; Stage 2 is to ensure disclosure. Notice of Application six weeks from date of disclosure, and there should not be too many problems with regard to that now, although they may have third party issues to check so I will leave it to Mr Peretz to sort that out, but that should not be too difficult.
 - THE PRESIDENT: How long do we need to agree the ring and consider whether there are still any internal redactions and serve the stuff you have not got at the moment. Do you need seven days, fourteen days?
 - MR GREEN: Shall we err on the side of caution just in case the Office have difficulties with third parties.
 - THE PRESIDENT: we will say fourteen days for agreeing the ring and disclosing. Then six weeks after that for an amended Notice of Application, and I think probably that is as far as we ought to go at this stage.
 - MR GREEN: We are in the Tribunal's hands as to what the next steps are.
- 31 THE PRESIDENT: We could make an order about the defence, but 32 I think we would rather see the application and see where 33 we are and then carry on from there
- 34 MR PERETZ: We need to agree the terms of the Order within that timetable.
- 36 | THE PRESIDENT: Within that first fourteen days, yes.
- 37 MR GREEN: If we could simply include a liberty to apply within the Order.
- 39 THE PRESIDENT: With all the Tribunal's orders there is a general liberty to apply.

MR PERETZ: What I was envisaging is we would produce a draft Order for the Tribunal and then disclosure would follow immediately after that Order was made.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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MR PERETZ: As far as a defence is concerned, our only concern is that on this timetable we are likely to hit August which is not an easy month.

THE PRESIDENT: Let us leave it like it is because we will be sympathetic to further applications for time to take account of the vacation period and so forth.

We do not particularly envisage at this stage, Mr Green, a very wide-ranging trawl into the underlying data which one would not normally have if one had a decision, ie one would take the decision as it was. But let us see how we get on and it is obviously up to you to make whatever applications you think fit.

MR GREEN: I do not think I really ought to comment.

18 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR FLYNN: Not a matter for the Order, but just a point perhaps for my learned friend to consider is that the point of the confidentiality ring is that the information is to be retained within the ring and not disclosed to those running Express's business or advising them generally on their business.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR FLYNN: Obviously, that information must not be disclosed in any application as amended, so somehow or other that is an issue that is going to have to be dealt with. I raise it as a point, there is no point in having a confidentiality ring and then the matter being published in the application.

THE PRESIDENT: That is a bridge we will have to cross when we get to it.

MR GREEN: It is either dealt with in that way or it is produced in a redacted form for the client to see, but obviously they cannot see anything which is confidential simply because it is in a pleading, which would defeat the purpose of the ring.

THE PRESIDENT: At some point, and it may affect both parties or all three parties, those representing the various

 parties have got to somehow take instructions on what case it is they are to make, and a way of doing that has to be devised somehow or other. Let us see how we get on and, obviously, the more we can deal with it without having to get into the details the better.

Is that sufficient for today, or are there other points that people would like to raise?

MR GREEN: That is fine.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much.