IN THE COMPETITION COMMISSION APPEALS TRIBUNAL

The Competition Commission
Room 309 New Court
48 Carey Street
London WC2

Monday 3 March 2003

Before:

THE PRESIDENT SIR CHRISTOPHER BELLAMY QC (CHAIRMAN)

THE HONOURABLE ANTONY LEWIS and MS VINDELYN SMITH-HILLMAN

BETWEEN:

HASBRO UK LIMITED

Applicant

- and -

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FAIR TRADING Respondent

MR JONATHAN TATTON (instructed by Messrs Denton Wilde Sapte) appeared on behalf of the Applicant.

MR JON TURNER (instructed by the Director General of Fair Trading) appeared for the Respondent.

JUDGMENT

Transcribed from the shorthand notes of Harry Counsell & Co. Cliffords Inn, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1LD Telephone 020 7269 0370

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THE CHAIRMAN: The applicant in this case, Hasbro UK Ltd (Hasbro), seeks the Tribunal's permission, pursuant to Rule 10 of the Competition Commission Appeal Tribunal Rules 2000 (the Tribunal Rules) to withdraw the appeal lodged by Hasbro on 29 January 2003 against the decision of the Director General of Fair Trading (the Director) dated 28 November 2002 whereby the Director imposed on Hasbro a penalty of £4.95 million in respect of a number of price fixing agreements made by Hasbro in breach of the Chapter 1 Prohibition imposed by section 2 of the Competition Act 1998.

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In its appeal Hasbro has not challenged the finding of infringement, which related to the resale prices by distributors of various well known children's toys and games. Hasbro's appeal is as to penalty only.

The Director does not oppose Hasbro's application to withdraw its appeal but he asks for his costs, first, in respect of an unsuccessful application made by Hasbro on 24 January 2003 for an extension of time for appealing Secondly, the Director asks for a contribution towards his costs of the appeal itself. On the latter, the Director asks for a contribution of one third of his costs. The reason that the Director has not asked for the whole of his costs is that he, the Director, believes that there is a public interest in encouraging appellants to discontinue their appeals. On the other hand, the Director does not feel that it would be appropriate to make no order at all for the costs of the appeal.

The circumstances of this particular case are somewhat special. It appears that the Director was pursuing two investigations involving Hasbro, "the Distributor investigation" and "the Retail investigation".

The Distributor investigation concerned various price fixing agreements between Hasbro and its distributors, who were selling on to smaller retailers. That investigation led the Director to take the decision appealed against of 28 November 2002, the Distributor

Decision.

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The Retail investigation, on the other hand, concerned certain alleged price fixing agreements between Hasbro and two major retailers, Argos and Littlewoods.

When the Distributor Decision was taken on 28 November 2002, the Retail Investigation was still open. Apparently that investigation had been held up, we are told, by threats of judicial review of some aspects of the procedure followed in that case. At all events, the Retail Investigation had still not been concluded by the time Hasbro's time for appealing the Distributor Decision was due to expire on 29 January 2003.

On 23 January 2003 Hasbro applied, under Rule 6(2) of the Tribunal Rules, for an extension of time for lodging their appeal against the Distributor Decision on the ground that "the circumstances were exceptional" within the meaning of that Rule. The grounds for that application were, first, that Hasbro could not put forward its whole case as to the seriousness of the infringement in the Distributor Decision without knowing how the Director proposed to assess the seriousness of the infringement in the forthcoming Retail Decision. particular Hasbro could not know whether there might be an undue overlap between the penalties involved in the two decisions, or whether there would be some question of double jeopardy, or whether particular arguments might emerge from the Retail Decision which might be relevant to the Distributor Decision. In any event, Hasbro submitted that it was in difficulty in taking the commercial decision as to whether or not to appeal the Distributor Decision without knowing the outcome of the Retail investigation and the contents of the Retail Decision.

The Director submitted that the two investigations were quite separate and that it was up to Hasbro to decide what to do.

In a ruling of 24 January 2003 [2003] CAT 1 the President refused Hasbro's request for an extension of

time on the grounds that exceptional circumstances had not been demonstrated within the meaning of Rule 6(2). The President also held that, if it later appeared that Hasbro had new arguments as a result of anything said in the Retail Decision, that could be dealt with by way of amendment to the notice of appeal in the Distributor case under Rule 9(3) of the Tribunal Rules.

Hasbro's appeal against the Distributor Decision was lodged on 29 January 2003.

We understand that at an earlier stage Hasbro had entered into certain leniency agreements with the Director, pursuant to Part 2 of the Director General's Guidance as to the Appropriate Amount of a Penalty, which is OFT 423 March 2000.

In the first of those leniency agreements, which related to the Distribution Agreement, it was agreed with the Director that if Hasbro observed the conditions attached to the agreement, they would receive a reduction of some 45 per cent in the amount of the penalty that they would otherwise have been required to pay, in that they fell within the circumstances envisaged by paragraph 9.4 of the Director's Guidance. We are told, though we have not seen the documents in question, that in relation to the Retail Agreement it was agreed with the Director that Hasbro would receive a reduction of 50 per cent of its penalty, but that that would be increased to 100 per cent if the Director was satisfied that Hasbro had not acted as the instigator or played the leading role in the cartel within the terms of paragraph 9.3.2 of the Director's Guidance at paragraph (c).

At the time, apparently, the Director was maintaining that Hasbro had been the instigator or played the leading role in the Retail cartel and that Hasbro was thus only entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent, and not 100 per cent. Although Hasbro had made various submissions, that, as we understand it, was the position as it prevailed on 29 January 2003 when Hasbro lodged its appeal. That was the last day for lodging the appeal

against the Distributor decision.

On 6 February 2003, which is just over a week later, the Director wrote to Hasbro confirming that, contrary to his earlier view, he was prepared to grant Hasbro 100 per cent immunity in the Retail case.

Two weeks later, on 19 February 2003, the Director published his decision in the Retail Investigation. No penalty was imposed on Hasbro in that decision, as foreshadowed by the Director's earlier letter of 6 February. The two other parties to the Retail Decision, Argos and Littlewoods were, however, fined substantial amounts.

In its appeal lodged on 29 January 2003, in ignorance of the outcome of the forthcoming Retail decision and of the Director's final position as to leniency in that case, Hasbro advanced a number of arguments, namely, in particular, that the Distributor infringement had had only a minimal impact, that the penalty of £4.95 million was disproportionately high, and that the Director had failed to take into account a number of mitigating factors.

On 27 February 2003 Hasbro applied to the Tribunal for permission to withdraw its appeal against the Distributor Decision. We are told that now Hasbro is able to see the Retail Decision, it is in a position to assess the matter in the round, which it was not in a position to do before, and that it has now taken the commercial decision not to proceed any further with this appeal.

As far as the issue of costs is concerned, which is the only live issue that the Tribunal has to deal with today, we deal, first, with the application for an extension of time which Hasbro made on 23 January which was decided by the President on 24 January 2003. We accept that that application was not a frivolous application, but it was, as the Director submits, an application that was unfounded and, in our view, an application that was bound to fail in light of the

wording of Rule 6(2).

In our judgment it is therefore right that Hasbro should pay the Director's costs of that application.

That takes us to the question of the costs of the appeal itself.

There are two conflicting interests at stake here. It is, as the Director submits, in the public interest that appellants should be encouraged to withdraw if they feel that their appeal is no longer sufficiently worth pursuing. On the other hand, it is also important that public authorities are not obliged to incur what turn out to be wholly unnecessary expense as a result of appeals being lodged that are subsequently discontinued. So a balance has to be struck.

In the Tribunal's view, on the question of principle, where an appellant unilaterally decides to discontinue under Rule 10, it will often be the case that the withdrawing party should pay at least a proportion of the Respondent's costs. That is the general principle.

However, in this particular case, it does seem to us that the circumstances are somewhat atypical. For whatever reason, in this particular case there were two investigations going on side by side, a Distribution Investigation and a Retail Investigation. For much of the time those investigations were continuing in parallel. It then happened that the Retail Investigation fell behind the Distribution Investigation and the Distributor Decision was taken, as we have said, in November 2002 at a time when the Retail Investigation was still open.

We make absolutely no criticism of the fact that these two investigations became separate in point of time, but it does seem to us that the fact that they did become separate in point of time did place Hasbro in a particular difficulty. They had to bring their appeal against the Distributor Decision by 29 January 2003. Although it is true that it was possible for Hasbro to put forward its arguments against that decision as a

self-contained decision, which indeed they did, it was also possible that the contents of the forthcoming Retail Decision could impact on the arguments that Hasbro was able to put forward in its appeal against the Distributor Decision. Further arguments could have been added at a later stage by way of an amendment under Rule 9(3) of the Tribunal Rules, once the Retail Decision was available. At the time when they were obliged to lodge their decision in the Distribution case, Hasbro was not in a position to see the whole picture, either as to the total amount of the penalty being imposed for the infringements in question, which related to a similar time period in the same market and concerned the same products, or as to possible arguments regarding the effect on competition of the Distribution Agreements seen in the light of the Director's assessment of the Retail Agreements. could Hasbro see the full circumstances of the Director's approach as regards the Retail Agreements and the Distribution Agreements, or know whether various arguments put forward in the two cases would be treated in the same way in the two decisions.

It therefore seems to us that in deciding to appeal, it was reasonable for Hasbro to take the view that it could not finally assess the chances of its Distribution appeal succeeding until the Retail Decision was to hand. Or, to put the matter the other way round, it is difficult to have expected Hasbro on 29 January 2003 to take the decision not to appeal without knowing what further information and/or arguments might come to light shortly afterwards in the Retail Decision.

The Retail Decision having come to hand, in our judgment Hasbro has acted reasonably in withdrawing at this early stage, having now been in a position to make a full assessment of the situation that they are in, in the light of all the available information.

In the particular circumstances of this case therefore, and notwithstanding the general principle that we indicated earlier, it seems to us that the proper

course is that as regards the costs of the appeal both sides should pay their own costs. That is the order that, in our view, meets the justice of the rather unusual circumstances of this particular case.

Those will be the Tribunal's orders. Hashro to pay

Those will be the Tribunal's orders. Hasbro to pay the costs of the unsuccessful application under Rule 6(2). Both sides to pay their own costs as regards the appeal.

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MR TATTON: Hasbro is grateful to the Tribunal.

THE CHAIRMAN: The costs of the appeal include the costs of today. Both sides pay their own costs of today.

MR TURNER: I was going to mention that.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is right, Mr Turner.

As regards the costs of the application, the most convenient course I think is for the Director to serve a statement of costs on Hasbro and if that can be agreed, so much the better. If it cannot be agreed, then the parties should submit it to the Tribunal and the Tribunal will make a summary assessment.

I think for good order's sake, if we say that that statement of costs is to be served within 14 days and it is for the Director to make an application to the Tribunal for his costs if agreement is not reached, shall we say, within 21 days thereafter.

MR TURNER: Sir, I am grateful. That factor will not cause us difficulty. May I add, Sir, that the Director is grateful for the guidance that the Tribunal has given.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr Turner, I hope the Director appreciates that we have accepted your submissions on the principle, but we think this case is a rather special one.

MR TURNER: We are grateful.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you all very much indeed.

(The hearing concluded)