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Thursday, 13th May 2004
(10.30 am)

THE CHAIRMAN: Good morning, Mr Green.
MR GREEN: Good morning. Just one very minor housekeeping matter, a slight change of order of witnesses this morning. Mr Cowley will be going first, Mr Riley will be going second, because he is taking a day off work, so he can get away; then Mr Burgess, and then Ms Gornall. My first witness this morning is Mr Alan Cowley.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, thank you.
MR ALAN COWLEY (sworn)
Examination-in-chief by MR GREEN
THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr Cowley. Do take a seat, make yourself at home. Thank you for coming today. There will be some questions coming from over there, but if you could in general direct your answers over here, so that we can understand what you are saying. Thank you very much.

MR GREEN: Mr Cowley, there should be a bundle of documents
in front of you, witness statements volume 1, tab 10. Is that your statement in front of you?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Could you turn, please, to the last page; do you see a signature there?
A. I do.
Q. Is that your signature?
A. It is.
Q. Can you confirm that this statement is true to the best of your knowledge and belief?
A. I do.

MR GREEN: Thank you.
Cross-examination by MR DOCTOR
MR DOCTOR: Good morning, Mr Cowley.
A. Good morning.
Q. Mr Cowley, you have been employed by Littlewoods in the buying department for approximately 12 years, responsible for a range of toys, is that right?
A. That is correct.
Q. You became responsible for pre-school toys in 1991, and from 2000, musical toys.
A. That is true.
Q. Was that in addition to or in replacement of the pre-schools?
A. In addition to.
Q. In addition to, so from 2000 you have got pre-schools and musical toys.
A. Correct.
Q. If you look at your witness statement, paragraph 3, under the heading, "The retail market for toys", you say:
"The retail margins on branded toy products are low. This leads retailers invariably to go out at recommended retail prices."

By "invariably" -- that usually means in English that all the retail prices on all the toys are always simply the RRP. That cannot possibly be correct, can it, Mr Cowley?
A. We are talking here about branded toy products. By branded toy products, I mean high branded products, TV promoted products which are in the eye of the public.
Q. Yes. Those branded products, it cannot possibly be true, certainly before autumn/winter 1999, that all branded toys always go out at the recommended retail price, and there are no exceptions.
A. No, that is not true.
Q. It is not true. Now we have heard for years that Argos have been aggressive price cutters, always pre-empting the market and seeking to be the lowest, and this alone suggests that even if everyone else was charging RRP, at least Argos, when its catalogue came out, was always lower than the RRP.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you say that was right, Mr Cowley?
A. Yes.

MR DOCTOR: Indeed, if we go to the pricing analysis, if we can have a look at that document, it will be given to
you.
THE CHAIRMAN: You have probably not seen this before, Mr Cowley.
A. No, I have not, sir.

MR DOCTOR: This is an analysis of the prices in certain catalogues on the branded toys which are the subject of this matter. If you look, for example, in the bundle in front of you, there is a tab $B$ and then $a 3$.

If you go to the second page in that, let me just tell you what you are looking at. You are looking at a comparison between the Argos and Littlewoods catalogue prices of these named toys down the left-hand side, together with the RRPs in the particular catalogues referred to at the top.

The one I want to look at is autumn/winter 1999.
THE CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, what page are you on, Mr Doctor? MR DOCTOR: It is the second page of B 3. This is the other toys category, not Action Man, not core games, but the --

THE CHAIRMAN: Other boys' toys?
MR DOCTOR: Yes. If you go to autumn/winter 1999, at this stage, as far as we know, the alleged events of this case did not yet apply to these toys; Mr Cowley, you will see that the statement you make in your witness statement is belied in this catalogue alone.

If we start with Monopoly, the recommended retail price is $£ 29.99$, the Argos price is $£ 28.99$, and the Littlewoods price is £29.95.

Bop It, £19.99, £19.99, £19.99; that seems to be the same.

Then we have Baby All Gone, £19.99, £19.50, £19.89.
"Get Set" Chocolate Factory, £19.99, £18.99, £19.50.
"Get Set" Mastering Mosaics, £19.99, £19.45, £19.50.
Then Spirograph, £14.99, £14.99, £14.75.
Super Sticker Factory, £17.99, £17.90 and £18.50. So it looks as if in only one example is any of these two distributors charging the recommended retail price, and they are both charging different prices, so I think to say, as you did in your statement, that on branded toys retailers invariably go out at the recommended price certainly did not apply in 1999 to these toys, did it?
A. It would appear not, from what -- from the evidence you have given me, yes.
Q. We have heard also that Littlewoods wanted to be seen in the market as price cutters; would you agree with that as well?
A. Yes.
Q. Even in your own category of pre-school toys, I think your statement is probably incorrect; have a look in the
witness bundle at tab 9. Do you have a typed version of an interview with you conducted by the OFT on 17th October?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. So this was an interview conducted with you on that date, and you have signed it at the end, I see.
A. Are you asking me? Sorry, I thought it was a statement you were making. Yes, that is correct, I did.
Q. And presumably you were happy that it recorded accurately the contents of what you had said in the interview?
A. Presumably so, yes.
Q. If you look on the front page, it says, near the bottom:
"AC: Hasbro is not one of my bigger accounts, I just do pre-school with Hasbro. Most manufacturers recommend prices. We look at these, and sometimes we go out at that price. The pre-school market is very competitive. Suppliers recommend prices, but we usually take it with a pinch of salt, and think others will go below it, so we often go below it."

So that too is wholly inconsistent, is it not, with the statement in paragraph 3 of your witness statement?
A. Well, it was written six months before the other statement, I believe.

THE CHAIRMAN: The statement in the interview with the OFT
that we have just looked at, about the pre-school market being very competitive, "We often go below RRP", is that right, Mr Cowley?
A. That is correct, sir, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.
MR DOCTOR: Catalogue retailing is largely about prices, is it not?
A. Yes.
Q. Small differences have a very large impact, and the public will notice these differences and react accordingly; would you agree with that?
A. Largely so.
Q. They will go for the lower price in preference to the higher price; it makes sense, does it not?
A. In general, yes.
Q. Do you agree with that?
A. In general, yes.
Q. Now you mention in paragraph 5 of your witness statement the GUS takeover of Argos, and the change in the attitude of Argos. Do you want to have a look at that? You say:
"Following the takeover of Argos by GUS in 1998, Argos made it publicly known that they would in future seek more margin. At Littlewoods, we assumed therefore that Argos' prices would not be as competitive in the
future as they had been in the past. Everybody in the industry knew of this change of policy. I remember reading about it this in the Times or the Telegraph. This change of policy by Argos was bound to affect the retail market as a whole, because Argos' earlier aggressive volume building, but price cutting, tactics were forcing other retailers to trade at little or no profit, or even at a loss in some areas."

Now this sentence next I want you to think about:
"The new Argos policy meant that it was now very likely to go out at recommended retail prices."

It must follow from that statement that if the policy meant that it was going to go out at recommended retail prices, and if you came to know of that policy, and if it is true, as you say, that the public is very sensitive to even small differences in price, and if, as you say, Littlewoods wanted to be seen as a price cutter, then putting all of those together, surely Littlewoods would have taken the opportunity in its autumn/winter 1999 catalogue to undercut the RRP?
A. Is that a question?
Q. Yes.
A. Not necessarily so, we were also looking for margin at the same time.
Q. But you could still get some margin by going close to

RRP but undercutting by a small amount which would give you the advantage of beating Argos, coming out at the lower price, and all the advantages that would follow from that.
A. I did not see it that way at the time, no.
Q. You did not. Well, as a matter of fact, it may not have been your area, but in the autumn/winter 1999 catalogue, on the core games and Action Man toys, the two organisations came out at exactly the same prices on all the items that were common, except for one. Are you aware of that?
A. Not at the time, no. I am aware now, yes.
Q. What I am going to suggest to you is that contrary to what you say here, that the Argos policy meant it was now very likely to go out at recommended retail price, in fact there was no such policy of Argos at the time; there was, as you say, a policy that Argos was going to go out at recommended retail price, or very likely to go out, that there was no such policy.
A. It was hardly a policy.
Q. Well, exactly, and more importantly, let us put it this way, the newspapers you read never said, "Argos now has a policy in which it is very likely to go out at RRP".
A. But the newspapers did say, to the best of my recollection, and it is four or five years ago, that

Argos would be looking for increased margin; that was commonly accepted in the trade.
Q. Yes, but as we have heard in the tribunal over the last few days, there are many, many ways in which an organisation can achieve increased margin which do not include going out at recommended retail price. So why would you have concluded at the time, as you say you did from these Times and Telegraph newspapers, that this meant that Argos was likely or very likely to go out at recommended retail price?
A. It was just common knowledge within my working environment and within the toy industry in general, that Argos prices would be higher that year, in order to gain a greater overall margin.
Q. You see, elsewhere in your statement, you appear very reluctant to accept or believe reports that you received. You say that suppliers often phone you up and say that Argos --

THE CHAIRMAN: Where are we, Mr Doctor?
MR DOCTOR: We are, for example, at the end of paragraph 7. You say that suppliers often phone you -- do you want to have a look at that:
"Suppliers often ring up and say that Argos are going out at such and such a price, and try and persuade you to go out at the same price as well. However,

I have been caught too many times by that device to believe it. If I went out at $£ 14.99$ and $A r g o s$ went out at $£ 12.99$, I would have had a lot of egg on my face."

So when people actually phone you up and say, "Argos is going out at RRP", you do not believe that, but when you read something in the newspaper which says they want to increase margin, you say that means it is very likely to go out at RRP. What I am suggesting to you is that that statement cannot be true, Mr Cowley, can it?
A. Well, in reply to that $I$ can only state that if a supplier rings me up and tells me that Argos or Toys R Us or anyone are going out at a greater price, I would not believe it, because that is their job, to try and persuade me to do that.

When I talk about it was generally believed that the Argos prices would go up in order to get greater margin, this is because it was stated by the chief executive of the company, Stuart Rose, and his -- the chap who came after him. It was public knowledge from the top of the tree, so to speak.
Q. Yes, that they wanted increased margin, no one is disputing that. The question is how you could have, as you say, say that the policy meant -- that is what you say it meant. What you read in the newspapers, the policy meant that Argos was very likely to go out at

RRP. What I am asking you to do is to concede, unless you want to justify it, that that statement is not correct; it did not mean that at all, to you or --
A. That was my perception at the time.
Q. I am sorry?
A. That was my perception of it at the time and it still is.
Q. I am suggesting it could not have been your perception at the time, because you are a naturally sceptical person, and you are very hesitant to believe reports that you receive that anyone is going to go out at RRP.
A. I am not quite sure what you are asking me.
Q. Well, I am suggesting to you that this was not your perception at the time, you have just written that in your statement, that Argos was very likely to go out at RRP. This was not a perception you obtained from the newspapers and from general reports in the industry?
A. Why was it not?
Q. Well, I am putting it to you that it was not, because even when you do receive a report that they are from a supplier, you do not believe it; why would you have believed it when you simply read in the newspapers that Argos was seeking margin?
A. Because this was a public statement by the managing director of the company.
Q. Yes, that they are seeking margin. Why does that mean that they are very likely to go out at RRP? I am offering you an opportunity to try and explain that --
A. Because that was the obvious way to increase their margin.
Q. Well, there are many ways they can increase their margin, we have been through all of that. They can change the product mix, bring in more non-branded goods, and do all sorts of things, make themselves leaner, sack people. There are many things they can do. Why does it mean -- or try and explain why it means that it is very likely that they are going to go out at RRP on branded toys.
A. Because that is the obvious way of increasing your margin.
Q. Well, it is one of the ways, Mr Cowley.
A. It is one of the ways, but the major way.
Q. But it is the one way, in the case of branded toys .you say the market is extremely competitive; why should Argos therefore have simply wanted to go in at RRP?
A. In order to increase their margin.
Q. All right. I just want to deal briefly with the position of Argos in the marketplace. It was generally understood at the time, was it not, that Argos was the price leader in the market?
A. Correct, yes.
Q. And that was when Argos was the lowest in the market.
A. Lowest what?
Q. It was the price leader at a time when it was the lowest generally in the market.

THE CHAIRMAN: Lowest on price.
A. Oh yes. Indeed, yes.

MR DOCTOR: So you make the point in paragraph 5 that if Argos went up to RRP, then the major High Street retailers would do the same.
A. Sorry, I am not with you. Whereabouts are you?
Q. Well, without looking at your statement, would you agree with that as a general proposition?
A. Would you repeat that, please?
Q. If Argos went up to RRP, then major High Street retailers would do the same.
A. Yes.
Q. You say that that is generally true as a proposition at the time.
A. Generally true, yes.
Q. But have a look at what you have actually written in your statement. Paragraph 5:
"The new Argos policy meant that it was now very likely to go out at recommended retail prices. If Index did the same it was in our view also likely that the
other major High Street retailers such as Woolworths and Toys R Us would take the opportunity to maximise their margins by doing the same thing."

There is a crucial assumption there, is there not, a crucial assumption on which this would follow. The other High Street retailers would follow Argos if Index did the same; is that not correct?
A. Yes
Q. If Index undercut Argos, it would not any longer be the price leader to which all the High Street retailers would follow; that is Argos would not any longer --
A. That Argos would not be.
Q. If Index was going out at a pound below RRP, or below Argos, the High Street retailers would follow Index.
A. That is a difficult one, I am afraid to say, because Argos' situation -- although Argos is a discounter and had the same retail operation as ourselves, as Index, a catalogue retailer, we were unique in that area, there was only two of us in the UK.

However, Argos was huge compared with Littlewoods, compared with Index; Argos had, in the toy trade, something like 19 per cent of the market, and Index had something like 3.5 per cent of the market. So we were alike in that we were both discounters, but we were not as important to the rest of the trade as Argos were.

We looked upon Argos as our major competitor by far; Argos did not look upon Index as a major competitor, their major competitors were Woolworths and Toys R Us, who also had a similar sort of percentage of the market. So people would not necessarily have to follow ourselves, they would have to follow Argos, and they would take into consideration our prices, but would not necessarily follow our prices.
Q. Look at your own witness statement, Mr Cowley, paragraph 6:
"Catalogue retailing, particularly as conducted by Argos and Index, who are regarded as discounters, is largely about price. Most of our customers will tend to have the Index and Argos catalogues at home."

All right? They are making comparisons between these two catalogues. If Argos and the High Street retailers start a policy of going for recommended retail price, and Index is consistently, over a number of catalogues, beating them, because for some reason they are all now going for RRP, and Index beats them over a wide range of well publicised toys, over a number of catalogues, that situation is not going to remain the same, with the High Street retailers having themselves outsold by Index, is it?
A. No, it would not, because we would be out of business.

If we have consistently undercut Argos for a number of years, as you suggest, on prices, then we would be making no money at all, we would make a negative contribution, and Index would simply no longer exist. We would go out of business.
Q. You mean unless everybody charges RRP, you are going to go out of business? Come off it, Mr Cowley.
A. I am not saying that.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think he said, "If we were undercutting Argos for a number of years" then you would be in difficulty.
A. Yes.

MR DOCTOR: Argos is charging RRP; all the other High Street retailers are charging RRP, just concentrate on that. If Index is undercutting them over a number of catalogues, by a small amount, enough to draw the attention of the public to the fact that Index is always cheaper, Index is not going to go out of business, Index's business is going to grow.
A. That is one way of looking at it, but we are talking here of a toy department in which -- if I as a toy buyer consistently undercut Argos over a number of catalogues, which is what has been suggested, I would not be making the margin required in my department which I have to meet -- we have a target to meet, given to us by senior
management, and I would be failing to reach that if I was doing what has been suggested.
Q. But that is only on the suggestion that Argos itself is price cutting. If Argos is charging the highest price in the market, RRP, and you are undercutting them consistently, you are going to do rather well, if you could actually bring about such a situation. But just let us assume theoretically that this can happen: Argos goes out over two or three catalogues at the highest price in the market, and Index comes in at 50p lower, consistently, that is going to have a dramatic effect on Index's business, is it not?
A. In that hypothetical situation, yes, it would.
Q. Yes. Well, that is the only hypothetical situation we are talking about, because I said to you: if Argos goes out at RRP, the other High Street retailers will follow it, but only as long as it is the lowest. If Index is lower, the High Street retailers will follow Index.
A. No, I am sorry, I cannot go along with that.
Q. Look, the whole thing is totally hypothetical, is it not, because it is unlikely to reach a situation in a market in which Argos for some reason or other decides to go out at RRP and consistently chooses RRP when it sees that in every catalogue Index is pricing lower than it on these high-profile goods; that is totally
impossible anyway, is it not, in any proper market.?
MR BREALEY: Sir, from yesterday's criticism of not taking up an unfair question, we have got a hypothetical possibility economic model here which I think is very unfair to the witness.

THE CHAIRMAN: Can we try and break some of these questions down a little bit into more bite-sized chunks, I think, Mr Doctor?

MR DOCTOR: I will, sir.
Mr Cowley, I agree that it is not the real world, but we are starting from your premise that Argos has now announced a policy when it is going to go out at RRP, okay? Let us assume that, that that is what happened, and what you say you understood from the Times and the Telegraph.

You also say that the rest of the market always follows Argos, so the rest of the market, for some bizarre reason, is all going out at RRP, okay? I am not saying this can happen, I am saying on your postulate this is what happens.

Index does not have to have deep discounting, it just cuts 50 p off the RRP; Index is the cheapest in those circumstances, right?
A. Yes.
Q. We know that it is not going to happen in the next
catalogue, because your competitors are going to respond to that. They are not going to allow a situation to develop whereby Index is always 50p cheaper than everybody else in the marketplace.
A. No.
Q. Very soon, Index is going to have 100 per cent of the business, and the others will all be wiped out, if they stick to this mad policy; correct?
A. Are you saying that is correct?
Q. I am asking you: if everybody agrees to stick to RRP, but Index, with 7 million catalogues out in the market, charges 50p lower than everybody else consistently over a period of time, will not the public rather choose to buy their goods for 50p less, or whatever the difference is, than go to the high cost retailers and Argos?
A. Mm
Q. Does it not follow?
A. Well, it would only happen for one catalogue.
Q. Exactly. Well, Mr Cowley, that is the point. You say that the rest of the High Street retailers were all followers of Argos, but as you say in your statement, if Index followed Argos as well then the High Street retailers would also follow Argos, but if Index undercuts Argos, the High Street retailers are going to follow Index, not Argos.
A. I am sorry, I cannot accept that.
Q. Well, all right, we have taken it as far as possible. Let me put this to you: you are perfectly aware that unless you had an assurance of some kind that Argos would go out at RRP, an assurance in your own mind that it was going to go out at RRP, your natural instinct would be to try and undercut it, if possible.
A. That is a difficult question to answer. Certainly on some lines, yes.
(11.00 am)

THE CHAIRMAN: Why was it difficult, Mr Cowley?
A. I meant really that I would not try to undercut them on every line, I would only go for certain lines, to show that we were cheaper in what I thought would be the most successful products.

MR DOCTOR: In May 2000, you received and you saw the e-mail which Mr Thomson had sent to various personnel at Littlewoods. Do you want to just have that put in front of you? It is the core bundle, page 91.

You will see at the bottom of that list of prices and products is three of your products.
A. Yes, that is true.
Q. Tweenies: All Standard Plush, £14.99, All Story Time Product, £24.99, and Cuddle and Squeeze Doodles, £24.99. Those are the pre-school products on this list?
A. That is true.
Q. So plainly, this e-mail would have been of some interest to you.
A. It involved my products, yes.
Q. Now by the time --

THE CHAIRMAN: Just hang on, Mr Doctor, Mr Cowley is helping himself to a well deserved glass of water.
A. Thank you.

MR DOCTOR: By the time you received this, May 18th 2000, you already knew what Hasbro's RRPs for any of these items were, did you not?
A. I knew what they had been pricing in the current catalogue, yes.
Q. No, I am asking if you knew what Hasbro's RRPs -Hasbro's recommended prices, the list they send you --
A. Yes, I would.
Q. You would have known that. And you already knew by this stage what items you were going to include in the Littlewoods catalogue for autumn/winter 2000.
A. Yes, that is true.
Q. Due to be published in July 2000.
A. Yes.
Q. Here it tells you that Mr Thomson is confirming (a) the list of products which Argos will include in the autumn/winter 2000 catalogue, and (b) the prices that

Argos have committed to; do you agree? That is what it says.
A. Yes.
Q. It makes no mention of the RRPs in relation to these listed items, does it?
A. No, it does not.
Q. Right. In your witness statement at paragraph 14, you refer to the fact -- just leave that open, and look at paragraph 14. You say that the e-mail mentions various price points and opportunities to make more margin, and you say that these are common issues for discussion with suppliers in the trade.
A. Yes.
Q. Well, what is not common, is it, is to be told in an e-mail, or at all, that your biggest competitor has committed to include certain products in its next catalogue, and to price them at a particular price.
A. No, it is not.
Q. That is extremely uncommon; in fact, highly surprising and most unusual.
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And in fact, you say in your discussions with Mr Thomson you would never tell him what prices you are going out at.
A. No, I would not.
Q. That is highly confidential information, is it not?
A. It is.
Q. So if that is correct, you would presumably have been very surprised if any other retailer had divulged that secret information to Hasbro, and more so if Hasbro had passed it on to you.
A. Yes.
Q. So an e-mail which sets that out in fairly public form, at least to the people involved in this e-mail, would be something extremely out of the ordinary.
A. Yes, it would.
Q. Yet you say in paragraph 14 that you did not attach any importance to the e-mail.
A. I do.
Q. Now that suggests that you were not surprised by it.
A. Well, you may suggest that, but my reason was that I did not -- I did not attach much importance to it. It seemed to me to be largely to do with products which were not mine, it was talking about core games and Action Man at the beginning, then it went through a whole list of other products which were not mine, and ended up with three products only of mine.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
A. I got the impression that Mr Thomson was doing that in order to try and persuade ourselves in some sort of
psychological way that these were the general prices and that is what we should be going out at. I saw it as a bit of PR on Thomson's behalf to try and impress us that these were the prices, and I did not believe him. MR DOCTOR: Mr Cowley, I am going to suggest that the reason why you did not express much surprise was because it fitted in essentially with what you were expecting to see, namely that Argos and Littlewoods, through the supplier, are arranging to charge similar prices on these items that are mentioned.
A. I am sorry, what is the question?
Q. I am saying the reason that you did not express or evince surprise at the time was because it fitted in largely with what you really expected was going to happen, maybe not quite as starkly as this, but nevertheless, that is what was going on, that Argos and Littlewoods were exchanging this information through the suppliers that they would both go out at these prices in their next catalogue.
A. That is an absolute rubbish explanation.
Q. Well, I am saying that if it had been as surprising and unexpected as you suggest, and as unusual as you suggest, you would have reacted in a very different way.
A. If what?
Q. If it had been as unusual, as out of the ordinary as you
say that it normally is, I suggest you and indeed -well, let us --

THE CHAIRMAN: Just deal with the witness at the moment.
MR DOCTOR: You would have reacted in a very different way. For example, let me help you: you might have gone to one of your colleagues and said, "What on earth is going on here? Is this chap mad? What is going on? Do you know anything about this?"
A. May I explain here --

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.
A. There are only three products here which are mine. This might sound strange for such a large company as Index, or for any large company, but our buyers are all -- we have our own job to do, we work separately. We work together obviously as a unit, but we have our own targets to reach, and we do tend to get quite parochial. All I am concerned about at that time is doing my job, to look after pre-school and do the best job I could with pre-school products.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
A. I am really not interested in what the other three buyers are doing, and what they were doing, provided it did not interfere with myself. So this e-mail here is just, to me, an e-mail from a supplier saying that these are the prices that Argos are going to go out to, and

I just thought it was rubbish -- well, not rubbish, that is not the right word. I believed -- these were the prices I was going out at anyway, and I really gave it no importance. I did not give the e-mail much importance at all.

MR DOCTOR: Well, you are working there in an open plan office, with people easily accessible to you.
A. Yes.
Q. And you speak to your colleagues easily and often.
A. Reasonably so, yes.
Q. Here is an e-mail which says:
"I am able to confirm the list of products and prices that Argos have committed to. Games and Action Man prices will continue to be adhered to ..."
A. This had nothing to do with me, sir.
Q. It may have had nothing to do with you, but it seemed to include at least three of your products.
A. Mm .
Q. And these were three fairly important products, were they not, at the time?
A. Yes.
Q. And it seems to be suggesting something going on as part of a larger arrangement; if this came to you out of the blue, as something completely surprising, I suggest you would have raised it with somebody else and said, "What
is this, does it have anything to do with me?"
A. I just took them to mean these prices were what Hasbro expected Argos to be going out at.
Q. And no one came to you and said, "What is this about?"
A. No, no one did.

THE CHAIRMAN: Prices that Hasbro expected Argos to be going out at.
A. Yes.

MR DOCTOR: It certainly expresses it in much stronger terms than that, does it not, Mr Cowley? It does not say, "This is what we think Argos is going out at", it says, "This is what Argos have committed to".
A. I can only remember that at the time, $I$ did not give it much serious consideration, because I was only concerned with the three lines at the end, and they were the prices which I already had in mind that we would go out at.
Q. And these prices were the prices you had already chosen.
A. Yes, they were.
Q. And I put it to you that that confirmed that it was safe then to go out at those three prices on your products, because you knew now that the competition, Argos, was going out at the same price.
A. But those were the prices that had already been set in the marketplace.
Q. Yes. Well, let us go to that. You see that about six months earlier you had had an exchange with Mr Thomson about some Tweenies dolls. It is in paragraph 7 of your witness statement.

This is taking us back to autumn 1999. At that stage, as we understand it, the arrangement which we say existed extended only to Action Man and core games, but that was not your area, was it?
A. It was not, no.
Q. Now the Hasbro RRP for Tweenies Plush, back then in the second half of 1999 , is $£ 14.99$, and you say that at some stage in the course of late 1999, Ian Thomson telephones you and says to you that it is safe to go out on that product at $£ 14.99$ because Argos were going out at that price.
A. Yes.
Q. Now, at that stage --

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, Mr Doctor, I have just lost where we are in the witness statement.

MR DOCTOR: It is paragraph 7.
THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, thank you very much.
MR DOCTOR: At that stage, the second half of 1999, Tweenies had just been introduced and were a hot new product, were they not?
A. Yes
Q. As far as we know, there is no agreement or anything about that, and the agreement concerns lines you are not involved in; Mr Thomson phones you up and says, "You can go out at our recommended retail price because Argos are also going out at that price", but you say in paragraph 8 that you were intending to go out at £12.99 in spring/summer 2000.
A. Yes
Q. And that was because it was a hot new product which all the kids would want, and you wanted to put it in at a good price; is that not so?
A. Well, not totally true, no, I was already selling this item at $£ 12.99$; my intention was to keep the whole of the price to $£ 12.99$ in the spring/summer catalogue. That was all --
Q. I do not think it had been -- had it been in a previous catalogue, the Tweenies doll?
A. No, but it had been in the Christmas catalogue of autumn/winter 1999.
Q. Well, we are talking about late 1999.
A. Yes.
Q. We are talking about the publication of a catalogue which is going to come out in January 2000.
A. Correct.
Q. And about that time you would like to go out at $£ 12.99$,
because obviously -- the recommended retail price is £14.99?
A. Sorry, my wish was to go out at $£ 12.99$, because I was already selling it at $£ 12.99$ prior to Christmas 1999.
Q. Well, that is not what you say in your witness statement, Mr Cowley. What you say is:
"... I was going out on the Tweenies dolls
[paragraph 7]. At the time Argos and Index were competing quite strongly on price, particularly on TV promoted products. Ian's recommended retail price was £14.99, but I did not believe that Argos would go out at £14.99. I thought that because this was a high-profile item, they might well choose to discount and move to £12.99."

So it is not true --
A. But if you look at paragraph 8 --
Q. It is not true, Mr Cowley, as you are trying to suggest now, that the only reason you were interested in $£ 12.99$ was because of inertia, you had committed yourself to $£ 12.99$ in the Christmas catalogue, and therefore you did not think of changing it. You were going out at £12.99, as you explain in your witness statement, because you thought that Argos would undercut on that highly promoted must-have item, and that is why you decided to go out at £12.99.
A. Well, yes, that is partially true, but I was already selling this item for $£ 12.99$ prior to Christmas.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now you wanted to --
A. Ian Thomson -- sorry, if I may finish?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, carry on.
A. Ian Thomson wished me to price it up to $£ 14.99$ in spring/summer. I felt it should go out at £12.99, because I was already at $£ 12.99$, and Argos no way would go out at £14.99, in my opinion, because they knew I was already selling it at $£ 12.99$, so $I$ thought that they would try to meet me or match my price and go out at £12.99.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see, so as long as you were at $£ 12.99$, they would not go at $£ 14.99 ?$
A. I did not feel they would.

THE CHAIRMAN: You did not feel they would anyway. Now did you want to tell us something about paragraph 8 of the witness statement a minute ago, or have we already --
A. I was just trying to -- yes, thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Take your time.
A. Paragraph 8 says:
"I refused to confirm to Ian that I would go out at £14.99. I intended to stick to my $£ 12.99$ price."

What I mean by that "stick to my £12.99 price" was my price $I$ was already currently standing at.

MR DOCTOR: Yes, all right. Anyway, that price was driven by the fact that you thought Argos would not go to £14.99.
A. Yes.
Q. When Ian Thomson phoned you, and he said, "Argos are going to go out at £14.99, so it is safe for you to go out at £14.99", you were very sceptical, as you say, because suppliers are always telling you this sort of thing, and you do not believe what they say.
A. Yes.
Q. So he told you to look at the Argos and Index catalogues for the Action Man prices, and you would see that they had both been at RRPs in the last catalogue.
A. Sorry, are you asking me a question?
Q. Yes, I am just asking --
A. I thought you were making a statement.
Q. That is what you say he told you.
A. I do, yes indeed.
Q. He said, to try and persuade you of the truth of what he was saying, that Argos were going to go out at £14.99, you had expressed your scepticism, but he said, "Well, have a look in the last catalogue, autumn/winter 1999, and have a look at the Action Man, and you will see there that Index and Argos both went out at RRP"; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you said, "Well, even that is no guarantee; that is Action Man, mine is pre-school toys".
A. Yes.
Q. So he then suggested to you that you should speak to John McMahon, who was your buying director at the time; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Which you did.
A. I did.
Q. And presumably you told McMahon that Thomson had phoned you, and that he said that Argos was going out at £14.99 on the Tweenies doll, but it was therefore safe for Littlewoods to do the same, and that Thomson had asked you for an assurance that Littlewoods would do the same, but you had refused to give him that assurance.
A. Would you like to just say that again? I did not quite follow that, I am sorry.
Q. Presumably, you told Mr McMahon about this conversation, that Thomson had been trying to get an assurance from you that you would go out at $£ 14.99$ just as Argos was going to go out.
A. I do not think I actually told him that Mr Thomson wanted an assurance. Mr Thomson was advising me that Argos' price would be $£ 14.99$ and suggested I should be
at the same price; yes, that is true.
THE CHAIRMAN: Well, Mr Cowley says in his statement that he explained the situation to Mr McMahon.
A. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: So that is what you did, presumably.
A. Yes, sir.

MR DOCTOR: Yes, and he said to you that he and Mike McCulloch had had a discussion about prices, and he recommended that you went along with the suggested price of $£ 14.99$.
A. Yes.
Q. You were still concerned about it, but you agreed to do it.
A. Well, I had no choice. He was my buying director.
Q. You say he did not tell you what he had been discussing with Mr McCulloch; he mentioned that he had been speaking to McCulloch of Littlewoods, but he did not tell you what he had discussed with him.
A. No, he did not.
Q. Notwithstanding your own concern, you then went out at £14.99 in the spring/summer catalogue.
A. Correct, yes.
Q. On that particular item, you must have been waiting quite anxiously to see the outcome.
A. I was.
Q. Because you were concerned about it, and when you saw that it contained the same price in both catalogues as Mr Thomson had said, you must have been relieved.
A. Yes, I was.
Q. So when you saw the e-mail of 18 th May, about six months later, or five months later, the one we looked at which is on your right-hand side, in the other bundle, that must have reminded you of this earlier incident.
A. It did not, no.
Q. Either you thought, "Well, that is very strange, it is happening again" --
A. I think you are putting thoughts into my head, sir.
Q. Well, I am trying to explore --

THE CHAIRMAN: You say exactly what you can remember, Mr Cowley. Do not let anything be put into your head that is not already there.

Go on, Mr Doctor.
MR DOCTOR: Mr Cowley, let me make it clear: I am putting to you various propositions, you must respond to them as you wish. You certainly have not given any indication that you would do otherwise.

I suggest to you that when you saw that e-mail, it must have reminded you of the earlier incident. Here was Thomson coming along again, with your own products, and saying what Argos were going to go out at, and if
you thought it was strange the first time, it would have presumably reminded you of that incident when you saw this again?
A. No, it did not, I am afraid, sorry.
Q. I suggest to you that the reason why you were not surprised by the second e-mail was because by that stage, you and the rest of Littlewoods were involved in a scheme whereby Hasbro was passing on to you Argos' prices in this way, in return for obviously assurances that Littlewoods would price similarly at RRP on these items.
A. That is not true.
Q. There was another incident, was there not, where Thomson had mentioned reductions in an RRP? Late in 2000, later that year, there was an incident over a Tweenies Plush doll, I think it was. First of all, Thomson had phoned you to tell you that the price -- well, first of all, they had set a price on this doll of $£ 16.99$.
A. Oh yes.
Q. You remember that?
A. I do, yes.
Q. Then after that, there was a telephone call which I can date at about the middle of November in which they said, "No, the recommended price is now £14.99".
A. I believe that is right, yes.
Q. When he phoned you on that occasion, he responded angrily to this reduction in the RRP, and indeed you put the phone down on him.
A. So I believe, yes.
Q. He then telephoned you about two weeks later, so it is now a third time, and he tells you on this occasion that they are reducing the RRP on the Tweenies Plush for the spring/summer 2001 catalogue from $£ 14.99$ now down to £12. 99.
A. Yes.
Q. On that occasion, your reaction was explosive, because you believed that you had already set the price in your catalogue at $£ 14.99$, and your catalogue, you thought, had already gone to print.
A. Yes.
Q. Your concern was that your competition, Argos, would be able to make the change in their catalogue, and they would therefore come down and print the new price of £12.99, was it not?
A. Yes.
Q. It turned out in fact -- I think that phone call was on 30th November, you say you thought at that stage it was too late to change, but in that phone call Thomson actually said to you that Argos would have time to change their retail price.
A. Did they? I cannot remember, I am afraid.
Q. I put it to you that is what infuriated you, that you thought you were committed and Argos would be able to make the change. You nod your head.
A. Yes.
Q. What I am suggesting to you is that this passing of information between yourself and Hasbro in relation to the RRPs and the fact that Argos is going to also charge the RRP is something which by that stage you were quite familiar with.
A. We were both at the same price, as was the whole market. That was the accepted market price at that time. Everyone was selling it at that same price.
Q. Yes, but this had come about, certainly on these products, because during the course of 2000, Littlewoods and Hasbro, together with Argos and Hasbro, had entered into a kind of understanding or arrangement that the previous good deal on core games and Action Man would now be extended to this range of goods, everyone would go out at RRP.
A. That is nonsense.
Q. Well, look at your e-mail of 28 th December which is at page 100 in that bundle. You say -- this is from you to Mr Thomson after you had in fact discovered that you could change your catalogue and bring the price down:
"Reference our conversation pre-Christmas regarding Hasbro's late decision to reduce the price of the Tweenies soft toy featured in the Index spring/summer 01 catalogue. Fortunately for both of us, we were in fact able to amend the selling prices at the last minute due to an unexpected delay in catalogue production."

Just pausing there, "for both of us", who is both of us?
A. Hasbro and Index.
Q. Hasbro and Index. I can certainly see it was fortunate for Index, but what is the fortune Hasbro gets, that you were able to reduce the selling price in your catalogue? A. Well, we would sell more of the doll concerned, and that was obviously to Hasbro's advantage.
Q. Right. It says:
"This, however, literally meant holding up the presses, entailing an additional cost of $£ 4,000$, which will be debited to your account shortly. I will not elaborate on the consequences if we had been unable to do so, resulting in our being undercut by Argos and other High Street outlets ..."

Just pausing there, what would the consequences have been that you did not want to elaborate on? I mean, apart from the fact that you would not have sold so many goods, were there any other consequences?
A. Well, yes, obviously we would not have sold so many goods.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
A. But the public would be aware that we were $£ 2$ or whatever more expensive than -- not just Argos, but the whole of the High Street, because the whole of the High Street, Argos, Toys R Us, Woolworths, would all be at the lower price. We would seem to be expensive in the eyes of everyone, and therefore psychologically, the consumer would think that we were expensive, and that feeling would not just be because of the Tweenies, but that would sort of grow --

THE CHAIRMAN: And have a knock-on effect on perception?
A. Yes, on other products, not just the toys, but the whole of the Index catalogue. It would be disastrous for us if that had happened.

MR DOCTOR: I am going to suggest to you, Mr Cowley, that that is not the way one would have referred to those sort of economic consequences of selling more or less goods, because look at the rest of the sentence:
"I will not elaborate on the consequences if we had been unable to do so, resulting in our being undercut by Argos and other High Street outlets, especially ..."

So you are not one to elaborate on the consequences, but:
"... when you had earlier been so insistent that we all went out at the same price."
A. Yes, what he means --
Q. Who is "all"? That means you and Argos, does it not?
A. All means the High Street, everyone.
Q. But particularly Argos.
A. All the High Street.
Q. Well, if Argos was lower, the High Street was going to follow Argos?
A. (inaudible) referring in the previous -- Argos and other High Street outlets, and still talking about "all" meaning the whole of the UK toy retail outlets.
Q. Well, certainly "all" would have to include Argos, would it not?
A. Yes.
Q. So, "... when you had been so insistent that we all went out at the same price"; that is a reference to the fact that there was an arrangement whereby everybody goes out at the same price, everybody goes out at the recommended retail price, and here they had done something which would have resulted, if you could not have changed the catalogue, in following that, through no fault of your own; correct?
A. I am not quite sure what the question is, I am sorry.
Q. I am saying that what you are saying here is that there
had been some kind of arrangement whereby all, that is the whole market, went out at the same price; you would not have gone out at that price, you would have gone out at a higher price, because of this very late change, and it is that that you are referring to when you say, "I will not elaborate on the consequences if we had been unable to make the change".
A. No, that is not true, I am sorry.
Q. Well, it is what you say here.
A. I do not say that. I say, "I will not elaborate on the consequences if we had been unable to do so". The consequences were that we would lose sales and we would have a bad image in the public as being expensive.
Q. That stands to reason, if the whole market is going out at $£ 12.99$ and you are printed at $£ 14.99$--
A. Well, that is what would have happened, yes.
Q. The consequences that you were referring to there, I am going to suggest to you, is that Index would have rethought, or certainly you and Index would have rethought their commitment to this plan whereby all go out at the same price.
A. No, that is pie in the sky, sir, I am sorry.
Q. All right. Let me just put one other thing to you: what you are also doing is you are charging Index for the cost of the change.
A. Charging Hasbro?
Q. I beg your pardon, Hasbro; you are seeking to charge Hasbro for the cost of the change.
A. That is correct, yes.
Q. And the e-mail gives the impression that Hasbro is being held responsible for something which they have done, and that they have to recompense you for some loss that you have suffered.
A. No, the charge was a charge that was necessary, raised to change the plates.
Q. Well, they had no contract with you that they would pay those sort of charges, did they?
A. I am sorry?
Q. They had no contract with you or commitment that they would pay those sort of charges?
A. No, but it was their fault that we had to change them.
Q. Yes. What you were looking for, and the whole thrust of this e-mail is that they had done something wrong, and that you were holding them responsible for the loss that you had suffered; you had managed to bring the price down, so you would not suffer that loss, but that had cost you $£ 4,000$ to reprint part of the catalogue, or reset --
A. To change the plates on the catalogue pages, yes.
Q. And that suggests that they had in some way been in
breach of some agreement with Index.
A. No, not at all.
Q. For which they had to pay --
A. I would do this with any supplier in these sort of circumstances.
Q. For which they had to pay some kind of damages or recompense.
A. They had to pay for the charges involved by Littlewoods in replacing the plates.
Q. Yes, but only because there was an agreement between Littlewoods and Hasbro that it would go out at these RRPs, and obviously that meant that Hasbro would give the RRPs to Littlewoods in good time, and stick to them.
A. I am sorry, that is all fiction.
Q. If Hasbro was just a supplier of toys, which is supplying toys to you, and it had offered you a price and subsequently reduced it, I suggest you would have adopted a very different attitude towards them.
A. Well, it depended whether we were able to change the price or not in the catalogue really.
Q. Well, if they were just some supplier who had quoted you a price earlier in the year, and they were now quoting somebody else a different price, what does that have to do with you or with them? You could go to them and say, "You gave them a better price, I am very upset, very
cross", but you would not have had this sort of conversation, and this sort of exchange, would you?

Some supplier in Hong Kong fixes a price with you;
you subsequently discover that they have got some different price for somebody else. What does that have to do with you? Would you write to them and say, "I will not elaborate on the consequences if you ever do this again"?
A. Well, yes, I may well just do that.
Q. Well, I suggest, Mr Cowley, that the assumptions behind this e-mail are that there is some agreement which Hasbro was in breach of by giving you the prices at one stage and then changing them at a stage when it might have been too late for you to effect the change in your catalogue.
A. The charges we made were, as I say in the e-mail, that we had to -- thankfully, we were able, at that late stage -- and looking at the date here, we are talking about 28th December. The catalogue goes out about 10th January. Luckily because the catalogue production was running late, we were able to change the price, but it involved holding up the presses, literally, in order to do that, and that was the costs involved in making that alteration, and I did not see why Index should be held responsible for that cost when it was the fault of

Hasbro.
Q. You say in paragraph 16 of your witness statement that in your discussions with Thomson generally, you would never say what price you would be going out at.
A. I do, yes.
Q. You may not have said it, but obviously he had a very good idea of what price you were going out at.
A. Really?
Q. On at least two occasions, yes. When he is phoning you up to tell you what the price is going to be.
A. I am sorry, I am not --
Q. On the first occasion, you phone him up and he says, "You should go out at £14.99", and you say "No, I am going out at less than that", and eventually it brings the --
A. I do not say that. I did not say I was going out at less than $£ 14.99$.
Q. Well, you would not give him an assurance that you would go out at $£ 14.99$.
A. Correct.
Q. So he must have had some idea of what you were going to go out at, certainly he knew it was lower, and he was trying to bring about a situation where you were going to commit to a price that he would know about, ie the RRP.
A. I am sorry, you have lost me there. I do not really quite --
Q. I think you do follow that, Mr Cowley.

THE CHAIRMAN: Put the question again, Mr Doctor.
MR DOCTOR: Mr Thomson phoned you on, as it happens, three occasions -- in fact, we know now, four occasions. Once in the previous year, where he tells you that the price is going to be £14.99, and three times in 2000, where he tells you the price is going to be respectively £16.99 --
A. What his recommended price is going to be, yes.
Q. On each occasion -- you may not tell him, "Oh, I am definitely going to go out at that", but what is being discussed is the price you are going to go out at.
A. No.
Q. He has got a very good idea, and he brings about a situation on each occasion where you do in fact go out at the price that you are discussing with him.
A. Well, he would guess what my price would be, but I certainly did not tell him what that price was.
Q. Can we just go back to the e-mail of 18th May? I am nearly done. Page 91. And also could you look at your interview with the OFT, the note of that, in tab 9 ?

We have looked at this before; would you go to page 2 of this witness statement?

THE CHAIRMAN: Page 2 of the witness statement?
MR DOCTOR: I beg your pardon, of this interview note. You were being asked about those three items at the bottom of the e-mail of 18th May, do you recall that?
A. At the bottom of page 2 ?
Q. No, it is in the middle of page 2, but it refers to the three items at the bottom of the e-mail.
A. Yes.
Q. In the middle of the page --
A. Yes, I have it.
Q. "Which are the three lines which you deal with?
"AC: The bottom three.
"SF: The Tweenies products?
"AC: Yes.
"SF: And you say that they went out at the prices indicated on the e-mail?
"AC: To the best of my knowledge, they went out at those prices, yes. The price for the basic product had already been established in the previous spring/summer catalogue."
A. Mm.
Q. Now the price in the previous catalogue had been established at $£ 14.99$ for spring/summer 2000, but what you did not mention in this is that that price had been established after that exchange with Mr McMahon
following his conversation with Mr McCulloch, and otherwise, if that had not taken place, the spring/summer catalogue, you would have gone out at £12.99. The basic product is that first one, is it not, the one that is going out at $£ 14.99$ ?
A. Yes, it is. I am just trying to figure out what you are saying there.
Q. Well, you are explaining to the OFT why the price is at £14.99, and you thought it was important to tell them that that price had already been established in spring/summer.
A. That is correct, yes.
Q. But what you did not say was that that price in spring/summer had been brought about as a result of that conversation between you and Mr McMahon, and prior to that, McMahon and McCulloch, in which he told you, having spoken to McCulloch, "Yes, you should go out at £14.99".
A. Yes, but I --
Q. So that price we know had been established by some sort of contact between Hasbro and Littlewoods.
A. Well, I do not believe that, no.

THE CHAIRMAN: How are you getting on, Mr Doctor? Do you want to just finish?

MR DOCTOR: I have no further questions, thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr Cowley, could I just ask a couple of things, just to help me understand your job and how it works? In your witness statement at paragraph 7, towards the end, where you are describing the phone call in which Mr Thomson rang up and said Argos would be going out at £14.99, you said you commented that you had heard that kind of story before, and then you go on:
"Suppliers often ring up and say that Argos are going out at such and such a price", and tried to persuade you to go out at the same price as well.
A. That is right, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Can you just paint a picture for us: does that often happen, people are ringing up and telling you what they think the Argos price is going to be?
A. It used to be a fairly common occurrence, but as suppliers began to realise that $I$ would not believe them, and took no notice of them, then the rate of it being asked was -- declined, shall we say.

THE CHAIRMAN: You say here, "Suppliers often ring up", I do not know whether you can give us some sort of impression as to how often that happens?
A. Well, not a lot. I say "often"; it would happen two or three times a catalogue, perhaps, so half a dozen times a year.

THE CHAIRMAN: That was one point. I had one other
question: I think when we were looking at the e-mail of 18th May which had these three prices of yours down towards the end, I think you told us that you saw these prices as the prices that Hasbro expected Argos to be going out at.
A. Correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: My question is: why would Hasbro be telling Littlewoods the prices that they expect Argos to be going out at?
A. Because Hasbro were trying to persuade us to go out at that price which they expected to be the High Street price.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right, thank you.
MR GREEN: I have no questions.
THE CHAIRMAN: There do not appear to be any further questions now, Mr Cowley. I think that is therefore the end of your evidence.
A. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for coming.
(The witness withdrew)
THE CHAIRMAN: We will take a short break now until 11.55. (11.50 am)

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                                    (A short break)
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(11.58 am)

MR GREEN: My next witness is Mr Riley.

Examination-in-chief by MR GREEN
THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr Riley, do sit down.
MR GREEN: Mr Riley, do you have a copy of your statement in front of you?
A. I do.
Q. This is at tab 55 of the witness statements, volume 2. Now would you turn to the last but one page, where you should see your signature?
A. I do.
Q. Is that your signature?
A. It is.
Q. Can you please confirm that this statement is true to the best of your knowledge and belief?
A. It is.

MR GREEN: Thank you.
Cross-examination by MR DOCTOR
MR DOCTOR: Good morning, Mr Riley.
A. Good morning.
Q. Mr Riley, you say in paragraph -- well, let us first of all start: you were the buyer designate for various goods such as boxed games, junior sports, outdoor and character bikes.
A. I was, yes.
Q. From September 2000, and then from September 2001,
a year later, you became the buyer.
A. Correct.
Q. So the one we want to think about is boxed games; you became involved in that, or were dealing as the designate buyer in September 2000, and then a year later, you were the actual buyer.
A. I was.
Q. As the designate buyer, would you be doing the same sort of tasks as you would be doing as the actual buyer, or assisting somebody else?
A. The buyer designate position was basically a 12-month period where you were given a range to deal with, you were not a full buyer, $I$ was still kind of -- the full responsibility of the range was not with me, but for all extents and purposes, yes, I was the buyer on the range.
Q. So you are the buyer, but it is a kind of probationary period or something, they want to see how you do the job?
A. Absolutely.
Q. You say in paragraph 4 of your statement that you are very conscious of competition on the heavily branded lines.
A. Sorry, at what point is that? Yes, sorry, indeed.
Q. Paragraph 4:
"I am very conscious of competition on the heavily
branded lines and am never really in a position to recommend putting the price up on, for instance, boxed games because of the strength of competition."

So that would influence you in the way that you would go about setting prices, would it not?
A. What would, sorry?
Q. Well, this knowledge that you have that there is competition on the heavily branded lines, and it is very difficult to put your prices up.
A. Yes, when there is a price established in the marketplace -- well, it is anathema to put your prices up, is it not, for the reasons that have already been given this morning.
Q. You have been sitting in court this morning?
A. I have.
Q. Have you been here before today?
A. I have not.
Q. Also paragraph 19, I think, just go to that, the second sentence:
"If you are undercut in the catalogue, you feel it reflects on yourself."

So what you mean by that is in your area of responsibility for boxed games, you would feel that it would reflect on yourself if the catalogue comes out and you are undercut by the competitor.

2 Q. And we mean, of course, Argos.

5 A. Yes, but not just Argos.
6 Q. Certainly when the catalogues come out at the same time
7 as Argos', that would be an important point of
A. Yes.
A. No, we mean all competitors in the High Street.
Q. Well, including Argos, obviously. comparison.
A. In the same way as it would be important when TRU launched their new range, or when Woolworths launched their new range, it would all reflect on me.
Q. You also described how you would sit down at meetings with Lesley Paisley and you would discuss setting the prices for a catalogue.
A. Yes.
Q. And you would make recommendations to her.
A. I would.
Q. In respect of the items which fall within your responsibility, is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Right. You say that you --
A. Sorry, where am I?
Q. Paragraph 5:
"Catalogue retailing is rather special in that it is known that many customers keep both Argos and Index
catalogues at home and will compare prices very easily. Catalogues are now also on the Internet, but the paper catalogue is still the main instrument of sale of Index.
"Changes occurred in the marketplace following the takeover of Argos by GUS. Following the takeover, buyers became aware that Argos was less aggressive on pricing. This was generally known throughout the retail world. Argos are no longer trying to be the cheapest on all lines. They generally follow RRPs with the major branded accounts."

That was the impression you got on the takeover of Argos by GUS.
A. That was the impression $I$ was given through the people I spoke to within the toy trade, in that -- sorry, let me just elucidate, in terms of $I$ was not probably around when that takeover took place, nor indeed would it have meant that much to me, but yes, after the event, it was commonly talked about that that was something that was happening in the marketplace.
Q. So it was expected that Argos and others would follow the RRPs with these major branded accounts.
A. It was not expected, it was a fact.
Q. It was a fact, right.
A. In terms of -- when I had the range, it was a fact they followed the RRPs.
Q. So it was almost a certainty that that was what was --
A. It was not a certainty, there is no such thing as a certainty, is there?
Q. Well, it was a fact, let us put it that way.
A. Yes, it was a fact.
Q. That is your word. You say in paragraph 8 that when you are making recommendations in prices, your only guide is the RRP and your own intuition, okay?
A. Sorry, where does it say that?
Q. The last sentence:
"I will take into account the RRP for branded products, as the RRP and my own intuition are the only guides $I$ have got as to our competitors' likely pricing for new products."
A. Correct.
Q. Now let us see, you join in September 2000 and you take over responsibility, but at that stage $I$ presume that the spring/summer 2001 catalogue was already quite advanced?
A. No, that is not correct. Sorry, just put that question to me again? When $I$ started in -- you have got to appreciate that for two years before $I$ became a designate buyer, $I$ was still a trainee buyer.
Q. So you were a trainee buyer?
A. Yes, for two years, and then you become a designate
buyer in the third year of your training plan.
Q. All right. Let us go back then to -- well, let us start from this period at the end of 1999, okay? That is a year before you become the designate buyer, but you are already a buyer at that stage, a trainee buyer at that stage.

The spring/summer catalogue is in preparation.
A. Which spring/summer catalogue, sorry?
Q. 2000 .
A. 2000 .
Q. Yes.
A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. And you are under the impression at that stage, and so is everyone else, you say, that Argos has a policy of charging RRPs, and it is a fact.
A. I can speak for myself, I cannot speak for everybody else obviously.
Q. That is a very, very fair comment.
A. Well, in the autumn/winter 1999 catalogue, RRPs were adhered to, so by the time of spring/summer 2000, that was a fact, yes.
Q. So you knew that in autumn/winter 1999, RRPs had been adhered to.
A. Well, it was a fact, because the catalogue was printed and the RRPs were there.
Q. Indeed, it is a fact that Argos are going to be going out at RRPs in 2000 spring/summer, is it not?
A. That is not a fact at all.
Q. Well, it is a very racing certainty, is it not?
A. I do not know what that means, sorry.
Q. What word would you like to use?
A. To me, it is a likelihood that they would continue with the same price they had in autumn/winter.
Q. Because you say they had a policy.
A. I do not know if they had a policy or not. That was not my --
Q. Well, you are the one who mentioned some policy change:
"Changes occurred following the takeover ..."
A. I do not mention a policy change, unless I am --
Q. Well, whatever it is in paragraph 6, would you like to just use whatever word you like?
A. Changes occurred in the marketplace. I became aware from conversations with people within the toy trade that Argos were going to be relaxing their pricing in order to take more margin on lines.
Q. And they generally follow RRPs --
A. Well, they had generally --
Q. -- on the branded goods.
A. On the branded goods, yes.
Q. And on these branded goods, in autumn/winter 1999, you
had seen that they had in fact priced at that.
A. Yes.
Q. So your expectation was that it was very likely, highly likely that they would also price at RRP in --
A. It was fairly likely, I would say, because every season had to be dealt with differently. You could not presume they would continue at the same price, season upon season. They had a tendency that one season they might be very competitive on a certain area of the catalogue, like boxed games, and then the next season, they might go on girls' toys.

THE CHAIRMAN: Switch their fire somewhere else.
A. Or even away from toys into the electrical area, so no, you could never presume anything would remain the status quo for any period of time. Every pricing meeting I had, you would have to start afresh.

MR DOCTOR: Yes. So are you saying that in fact, you were not -- each time you started afresh; it was as if Argos might have charged anything.
A. On a new line, indeed.
Q. On a new line; and on existing lines?
A. Well, where I had an existing price in the marketplace, that gave me some indication that they may continue at that price, but I could never be certain that they would, no.
Q. Why would you make mention, specific mention in your statement, in the context of changes that had taken place, that generally the retailers would follow RRP, if what you are now saying is that each catalogue was completely fresh, the only indication was that they had charged RRP in the past, and that was no indication at all as to what they would do in the future.
A. Generally, they followed RRPs, historically speaking.
Q. Yes.
A. Well, from what $I$ could see. Going forward into a new season, yes, there was a chance they would follow the RRP. It was not a certainty or a racing certainty or whatever you want to call it. I would have to look at each line on an individual basis and decide what I thought they would do on that particular line.
Q. So they may just as easily -- was there any probability that they would charge RRP in the next catalogue?
A. Yes, of course there was.
Q. Would you say it was more than likely or less than likely, or just a matter of entire surprise to you when it happened?
A. Sorry, could you just repeat that?
Q. Yes, I am just trying to find out what your thought processes were in winter 1999, when you are thinking about the prices that are going to be set in the
catalogue for spring/summer 2000.
A. Okay, I think I said before it was fairly likely they may continue with their RRPs.
Q. Fairly likely; so more likely than not?
A. No, fairly likely. Not more likely than not, just fairly likely.
Q. If you thought it was fairly likely, why did you not recommend to Mrs Paisley, "We should go in at 25p below RRP, because it is fairly likely that Argos is going to come out at RRP, and I recommend we go in at 25 p below".
A. Okay, you are aware of how low the margins are on the Hasbro products, to the point where we probably did not make any money on them anyway, that they were so low, by the time you have taken into account distribution to stores, paying for the stores, paying for the overheads of the stores. To continually undercut those prices, you just get to the point where your costs are getting so close -- you know, the business is going to go down.

These branded products, for the reasons I give earlier on in my statement, I did not have the freedom to keep undercutting these products, because of the margin restrictions.
Q. Mr Riley, these branded products are the products which are highly advertised on television.
A. They are.
Q. They are the ones where there are traditionally low margins, but nevertheless, they bring the customers into the store.
A. Correct.
Q. You feel that if you are not the lowest in the market, this reflects on yourself.
A. Indeed I do.
Q. Well, I am suggesting to you that here was a marvellous opportunity, if you felt that the prices that Argos were going to charge in the next catalogue were fairly likely to be RRP, for you to go in in the Index catalogue at a price just below the RRP, thereby showing that Index was the lowest on these items in the market.
A. But $I$ could show that we were the lowest in the market without going below their price, could I not, because I would still be the lowest? Okay, I think there is a big difference between lower than everybody else and being the lowest in the market. You can be the lowest in the market, you do not need to be lower than everybody else.

The problem I had is with being higher than everybody else, that is where the problems started, if that makes sense; that is where my professional credentials would come into question, if I was more expensive than everybody else. By being lower than
them, what was the benefit? We would take less money on the lines?
Q. No, we have been told that consumers are very price-sensitive, they respond to even the smallest price differences in the catalogues in dramatic fashion. Being lower, even by a small amount, would bring Index all sorts of additional benefits, including increased turnover, better reputation, wider acceptability by the public for always being the cheapest, and so on; those are all the advantages that would come to it.
A. I cannot comment on those. I have no idea if that is true or not.
Q. Well, come, Mr --
A. What I am telling you is if that I went lower than those prices, we would be precariously close to making -- in fact, we made no money on these lines, I am almost certain of that; we came precariously close to being stupid in what we were doing. I cannot make that any clearer. Now to suggest that by going lower we would somehow have all these other tangible benefits, you know, if we do not make any money, these other benefits are no good to us.
Q. But I am also interested to hear that you suggest that there is a definite benefit to Index in being at the same level as everyone else. Is that how you perceived
it at the time --
A. No, there was a benefit to being the lowest in the market with everyone else.
Q. Provided everyone else was the same?
A. Well, no, provided I was low -- not everybody else -the lowest price in the marketplace, as long as I matched that price, that was where we wanted to be.
Q. I do not understand this. If you wanted to be the lowest in the marketplace, you could not be the lowest in the marketplace if Argos had a lower price; is that right?
A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. So when I said to you, if you knew that Argos was going to go out at RRP --
A. Yes.
Q. -- you know that nobody in the marketplace is going to be much higher than RRP, are they?
A. No.
Q. So everybody -- if Argos goes out at RRP -- is likely to be at RRP, correct?
A. Yes, correct.
Q. So if Index prints its catalogue which is slightly below, you will be the lowest, will you not?
A. Indeed, but I would still be the lowest if I went out at the same price as Argos.
Q. If you went out at the same price as Argos, with everyone else going out at RRP, you would certainly be the lowest, that would bring advantages; the advantages that nobody would be able to undercut the other, because you were all at the same price.
A. Sorry, that does not follow.
Q. Yes, it does. If Argos is at RRP, everyone else is at RRP, and you go out at the same price as Argos, you are all at the same price.
A. Yes.
Q. Well, that is the advantage, is it not? No one is undercutting the other.
A. Well, the advantage is $I$ am the lowest in the High Street.
Q. How can you be the lowest? You are as low as everybody else.
A. I am still the lowest, am I not?

THE CHAIRMAN: You are among the lowest, as it were, if everybody is at the same point.
A. I am amongst the lowest, sorry.

MR DOCTOR: And if everybody is at that price, you are all the lowest.

THE CHAIRMAN: What you are worried about is being higher than everybody else.
A. Not lower than -- we do not make enough money to be
lower than everybody else. I cannot make this point clear enough to you. You make it out as if we can just keep cutting prices and cutting prices, to the point where -- we cannot. On the branded products, our margins are so slight that we cannot continue to do that.

MR DOCTOR: One of the disadvantages, of course, of going out at a lower price than Argos is that Argos might respond to that in the following catalogue, might they not?
A. Indeed, they would. They would probably respond before the following catalogue.
Q. They would not like it if they found that they were charging RRP and they found their competitor, Index, charging lower prices.
A. I would suspect they would not.
(12.15 pm)
Q. And that would set off a chain of price cuts, would it not?
A. Presumably so, yes.
Q. In paragraph 18 of your witness statement, if you just look at that, you describe some conduct of yours whereby you say that:
"If Ian Thomson or anybody else indicated that Argos ... was likely to go out at RRP, and it transpired that
they did not do that, but rather undercut those prices, I might be angry with them for giving me false information, or perhaps for trying to encourage me to follow RRPs when I was under threat of being undercut. Any time I was undercut, which happened from time to time, I employed a tactic designed to obtain more discount. I would ring the supplier in question to ask him to explain why this had happened, and I would suggest that the obvious reason was that he had given a lower cost price to the competitor. If that had happened, it might be possible for me to get the same lower cost price for Littlewoods. I might threaten to discontinue the line in future seasons. If the supplier did not lower the cost price in response to my pressure, I might still get some special offer ... If I get something out of such an 'angry' phone call two times out of ten, it is worth doing. Obviously, if the supplier has tried to encourage me to adopt that particular RRP, I am entitled to be put out."

So what happens is that if you go out at a certain price and you are undercut, you phone them up and you accuse them of giving you false information?
A. No, what I accuse them of is having RRPs that were inconsistent with what actually happened in the marketplace.
Q. Well, as I understand it, you are saying that they say, "Well, $X$ is likely to go out at RRP", and if you find that has not taken place, you phone them up and say, "You gave me false information".
A. I might not use those words, but along those lines, yes.
Q. In fact, you put on an act of being very angry.
A. Well, it is not an act, I am actually quite angry.
Q. Yes, all right; because they gave you false information.
A. Yes
Q. But as I understand it, unless they said to you that Argos, or whoever the competitor is, is going to go out at that price, why is it false?
A. Sorry, would you say that again?

Unless they say to you, "Argos is going to go out at that price, we can guarantee that", why is the information that they give you false, if it turns out that they did not go out at that price? If all they said to you was, "I think Argos will go out at that price; I cannot be sure but I think so", why is it false?
A. Because I want to get some recompense from them.
Q. You follow this entirely, do you not?
A. I do, but I am not quite sure what you --
Q. You are phoning them up and saying --
A. If you just let me finish, what they say to me is, "This
is the RRP for the product". Now if I go out at that RRP and then find out the marketplace is much lower than that, I will make a call to the supplier and give them a hard time about it, because they suggested to me this is where they thought the product would sell. I use that RRP as part of my mix of my whole pricing. I have used it as part of my pricing, therefore my price is reflected.

Now if that turns out to be useless, in terms of the RRP is no use to me, I would go back to the supplier in order to try and get a better cost price, so that $I$ can match the High Street. That is all it was, no more, no less. Now whether I was right in doing that, and whether there was any logic to me doing that is something else, but yes, if two times out of ten I got a better cost price or I got some money to do something with, then it would have been a worthwhile call.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.
MR DOCTOR: Mr Riley, the only way in which you can describe that information as false information is if they had given you an assurance of some kind that Argos would go out at that price.
A. Why?
Q. Because if they simply said to you, "I do not know, that is our RRP, Argos might or might not go out at that",
how could you phone them up and say, "You told me Argos might or might not go out at RRP, that was false"?
A. Look, I am trying to get some money out of these guys, I am trying to get a better cost price from them. I am trying to use every tool I can in order to do that. Now if I use the terminology "false information", it is to try and ram home a point, and to try and get something from them. No other reason than that; it does not mean that there was an agreement, it does not mean anything else was said.
Q. But the chap you phone up is likely to say, "What are you talking about, Riley? I said to you, 'This is our RRP, I hope that everyone else goes out at it'". You phone up and you say, "No, you did not, you promised me they would go out at it" --
A. I do not ring up and say, "You promised me that they would go out at it".
Q. Well, if you phoned up and simply said, "You told me that this was your RRP, and you hoped that others would go out at it" --
A. Or it looked like --
Q. You would not say to him that was false, because that was true.
A. Indeed, but -- if I have worked my whole life around that premise -- you know, I am trying to get something
back from them, in order to get our price to where it needs to be. In other words, as part of a negotiation tool, I would say, "You told me something, that turned out not to be the case, I want some money from you to help me out".

THE CHAIRMAN: But in this case, what you are talking about here is what he has told you is the price he expects your competitors to go out at, is that right?
A. Yes, that is correct. Now that turned out to be false, that did not happen.

MR DOCTOR: The only way it is false is if he conveyed to you it would happen. It is not false if all he said was, "I hope they go out"; it is a hope, the hope is not false.

The only reason you would accuse him of being false is if he had given you the impression that he could bring it about, that he could be sure that it would be RRP.
A. Okay, a supplier could never assure me what price a retailer was going out at, nor would I believe them if they told me. That would not stop me going back to them and telling them that $I$ felt their information had been given to me falsely. What you have got to understand is the bigger picture, and what I am trying to achieve by this phone call, which is to get some recompense in
order to price our product where it needs to be.
Now the semantics of it might be in question, that is correct, but the principle remains the same, that I would make the phone call and accuse them of giving me false information, as part of my negotiation tactic in order to get some kind of recompense.
Q. Well, I think we have taken that as far as we can. However, all this conduct of yours of phoning up and accusing someone of going out at a false price could not apply to Mr Thomson, because in your field, and on these goods, Argos did go out at the RRP.
A. Yes. I begin, "If Ian Thomson or anybody else", I do not say he did, so the whole thing is theoretical.
Q. Now the e-mail of 18th May, which is in the core bundle at page 91. You received this e-mail?
A. I did.
Q. And you say that you do not -- in your statement, you said that you did not remember receiving it, but do you now remember receiving it?
A. No, I do not.
Q. You do not?
A. No.
Q. You say in your statement:
"I do not remember receiving any e-mail of this kind in relation to my own lines. It does not concern any of
my own lines, so I would have deleted it in any event, having seen the list of products."
A. Correct.
Q. But you were certainly involved in games.
A. I was.
Q. Well, if you look at the e-mail and read the third line, it says:
"Games and Action Man prices will continue to be adhered to, and the retails are on your range sheets provided by me."

So it certainly concerns your lines, does it not?
A. Okay, what I meant was the list of products below does not include any of my products at the time, it does not include any boxed games.
Q. Yes, but it has got some vital information about games. If one reads the whole thing, it says:
"I am able to confirm a list of products and prices that Argos have committed to. Games and Action Man prices will continue to be adhered to, and the retails are on your range sheets provided by me."

So this e-mail does most certainly concern your responsibility for games, does it not?
A. It does for games.
Q. Well then, I suggest to you that you would not have received this e-mail and deleted it for the reason that
you give in your witness statement, ie it simply does not concern you.
A. I would have placed no importance on the e-mail, for the reasons I have already given you, that what it is suggesting is that Argos would continue at their RRPs. Now I have already stated that I would not believe that statement, nor would I think that Hasbro could in any way influence Argos to go out at any price.
Q. Well, you say you do not remember receiving this, so I suppose it is not worth asking you whether you went and discussed it with anyone else.
A. I did not, no. I do not remember receiving it. It is likely I deleted it, as one of many e-mails I would have received that day, from one of the many suppliers $I$ have that we deal with, plus another 100 that we do not deal with that send me e-mails. It would have been deleted.
Q. I am going to suggest to you, Mr Riley, that the fact that you regarded this e-mail as not in the least bit surprising, or as not having particularly stood out as out of the ordinary, or anything like that, is because it simply confirmed what you already understood.
A. No, you are incorrect.
Q. Argos was conveying its prices through Hasbro to you.
A. No, it was not. What it was saying was Hasbro -- they were trying to tell me that Argos would continue at
their RRPs. I did not believe any of that; in fact, I would not have believed it if anyone else had told me that.
Q. Why would you not believe that?
A. How would Hasbro know what price Argos were going to go out at?
Q. Because they had been told that, and because --
A. If you believe Argos would tell Hasbro what prices they were going to retail at, I would not believe you.
Q. But if it is that surprising that you could never believe that Argos would ever tell Hasbro their prices, the e-mail would have come to you as an amazing shock. Here is Mr Thomson saying:
"Games and Action Man will continue to be adhered to ..."

Then he sets out a list of other products where Argos have committed to certain prices.
A. It was not an amazing shock, no.
Q. It must have been a fantastic surprise, that a supplier would tell you not only what games are going to be in the next catalogue, but would actually set out their prices?
A. They do not tell me what games are going to be in the next catalogue, do they?
Q. I am sorry, what toys are going to be in their next
catalogue, and to set out the actual prices.
A. Sorry, could you just repeat that last statement?
Q. Yes. If, as you say, you would never have believed it possible for a retailer to give Hasbro his prices in his next catalogue, then the fact that this catalogue contains just that, and says that Argos has committed to these prices, must have struck you as being extremely strange -- or it would have struck you --
A. It would have struck me as strange and irrelevant, to be honest.
Q. Strange and irrelevant, but then that would have drawn your attention to it, and you would have noticed that it was also suggesting that there was some sort of commitment in relation to your area.
A. It does not suggest a commitment. What it says is games prices will continue to be adhered to, and retails are on the range sheets. This comes from Hasbro, not from Argos.
Q. Mr Riley, the plain thrust of the e-mail is that it is passing on information from Argos.
A. That is what is suggested.
Q. And it is passing it on in the form of saying that Argos have committed to these prices.
A. It is.
(12.30 pm)
Q. And if, as you say, that was so unusual and uncommon, if you had regarded that as unusual and uncommon, you would not simply have forgotten about this, you would remember that you had received this very strange e-mail.
A. You underestimate just how many e-mails, how many phone calls and how many meetings we have on a daily basis. We have an awful lot of them. This could possibly have taken up 5 seconds of my time, and I do not remember it.
Q. Well, I am suggesting to you that this e-mail would have been seen by you at the time as wholly consistent with your expectation of what was going to happen, which was that there were going to be common prices and common products in the next catalogue, in your field and in other fields as well.
A. What it is is a supplier trying to tell me that they know what the Argos prices are going to be, and they know what the Argos listings are going to be. Nobody knew what the Argos prices or listings were going to be until that catalogue was launched, as far as I am aware. Certainly within our business, no one knew what my prices were going to be, nor -- to a certain extent, lines were dropped before the catalogue was printed, so no, I do not think it is the revelation you believe it to be.
Q. It was consistent, was it not, with your understanding
that, as you put it, Argos was fairly likely to go out at RRPs, and that is something which had come about because of the agreement on the original areas of games and Action Man, which you were fully aware of at the time.
A. Can you say that again for me, please?
Q. You found this e-mail to be fully consistent with what you expected to happen at the time, which is that this sort of information was being passed on to Index from Argos, through Hasbro, and that was just the sort of information which you expected to get before your prices were finalised for the next catalogue.
A. Maybe I have not made myself entirely clear. I do not believe Argos would ever give their prices to a retailer to give to us, okay? I am sure I have made this clear, so no, this did not work as any part of an agreement or anything. It was a supplier trying to convince me that Argos were going to go out at certain prices. I would not have believed that statement.

MR DOCTOR: No further questions.
THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
MR GREEN: Nothing further.
THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is the end of your evidence.
Thank you very much, Mr Riley. Thank you for coming.
A. Thank you very much.

5 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr Burgess, please sit down.
6 MR GREEN: Tab 5 of the witness statement bundle, volume 1.
7 Mr Burgess, is that your statement in front of you?
8 A. Yes, it is.
9 Q. Could you turn to the last page, please? Do you see
(The witness withdrew)
MR GREEN: Sir, my next witness is Mr Burgess. MR ALAN BURGESS (sworn)

Examination-in-chief by MR GREEN a signature?
A. I do.
Q. Is that your signature?
A. It is.
Q. Can you confirm that this statement is true to the best of your knowledge and belief?
A. I can.

MR GREEN: Thank you.
Cross-examination by MR DOCTOR
MR DOCTOR: Good morning, Mr Burgess.
A. Good morning.
Q. You have been a buyer with Littlewoods responsible for all the channels in relation to boys' toys, electronics and construction games since 2000?
A. Yes.
Q. At some stage, Mr Riley took over boxed games from you.
A. Correct.
Q. And your buying manager is or was at that time Lesley Paisley.
A. That is correct.
Q. I understand that if you are out of line on prices in a catalogue, this can lead to a drop in sales volumes.
A. Yes, that would be true.
Q. Both Argos and Index are regarded as price discounters; do you agree with that?
A. I think I would agree with that, with some qualification. We are both in the same sector of the market together. Argos have been there, at the time that Index was born, some 20 years before us, so yes, they were price discounters. Index came into this market; I think the thrust of the Index business is really not to be a price discounter, I think the thrust of the Index business is to try and make margin, and that is possibly the main reason why year after year after year, Index fail to be as competitive as we would have liked to be in our famous win/lose/draw situation, much to my despair.
Q. And in this area, prices are of critical importance in the contest between Argos and Index.
A. Yes, that would be true to say.
Q. You have mentioned in the 1990s Argos had built up
a reputation for low prices as a result of an aggressive price cutting policy, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And you say in your witness statement that at the time of the takeover of Argos by GUS in 1998, it became known that Argos was changing its policy and looking for more margin.
A. That was my impression.
Q. So prior to 1999, the market is very competitive, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And we are talking about toys, obviously, all the time, we are talking about your sphere of responsibility. In this area, RRPs are a guide, but it is dangerous to adhere to them on key value lines, because it is likely that Index would be undercut, particularly by Argos.
A. We are talking about the period before 1999, before the takeover, yes?
Q. Yes. Then there is the takeover, and there is a change of policy, okay?
A. Yes.
Q. You say that it naturally took some time for the change of policy to become apparent from the Argos catalogue.
A. Yes.
Q. And you say:
"Towards the end of 1999 [I assume you must mean the autumn/winter catalogue and its influence] it was apparent that the market was not as price-sensitive as it had been."
A. The only thing I can say on that is yes, that is what I said; it became apparent to me afterwards that in terms of my memory, I might not have been as precise as I ought to have been, because in looking back, I see that it was probably prior to that catalogue that the market was moving.
Q. It is not the timing so much as the way that you have put it in your witness statement, paragraph 5:
"The takeover of Argos by GUS was in April 1998. Naturally, it took some time for the policy to be apparent from the Argos catalogue. However, towards the end of 1999/start of 2000, that is for the autumn/winter 1999 catalogue, it was apparent that the market was not as price-sensitive as it had been. This was because of Argos' change of policy. We decided that it was now much safer to adhere to recommended retail prices, and this became our general practice."

What I want to say and ask you to comment on is that that is a very strange way of describing the most striking feature of the autumn/winter 1999 catalogue in relation to these key items on your goods.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think you had better suggest why you say it is a strange way of --

MR DOCTOR: The strange feature of that catalogue on these goods is that there is complete parity of pricing on the Action Man and core games items, with one exception, and it is a very strange way of describing that outcome, by simply saying that as a result of the policy, it became apparent that the market was not as price-sensitive as it had been.
A. Well, I can only repeat what I said a few minutes ago, that in terms of my recollection of the timing of the events, I simply misremembered the date that it did become apparent. To me, the dates, on looking back and checking that it did become apparent -- it was evident in the early part of spring/summer 1999.
Q. Well, what was evident in the early part of spring/summer 1999 is that the situation of Argos always being the lowest had reversed itself. That catalogue, on Action Man and core games, shows that the historical rivalry, whereby Argos had always won, had actually reversed itself to a situation where Littlewoods was actually the lowest on most of the items.
A. Well, I am sorry, that is not my recollection of the way that the situation was, so -- if that was the case, then -- it is not my understanding that that was the
case.
Q. You have been in court the last three days, have you not?
A. I have.
Q. You have seen us go through these comparisons. The spring/summer catalogue 1999 shows a remarkable reversal, in that whereas previously Littlewoods is consistently higher than Argos, occasionally the same, in that catalogue, there is a marked change; Littlewoods is lower on the majority of items than Argos. That is what comes out of that catalogue.
A. I mean, if you look at the pure figures, and you are right, I have been in this court and listened to this, so I have seen you go through these figures many, many times. I can only repeat what I have thought many times in the questioning of other people, that it may appear -- if you look at the figures on those sheets, yes, Index do appear to be looking more competitive on prices.

However, the situation as far as we are concerned within Littlewoods is that .99 price points and .95 price points we see as the same; we see that they have absolutely zero effect on the consumer's purchase decision.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
A. So where I look at those, I do not see the price differences that you talk about, $I$ see a parity. THE CHAIRMAN: Mrs Paisley made a similar point. MR DOCTOR: You see them, you say, as parity; that is a difference of between . 95 and .99.
A. Yes, I see them as similar prices.
Q. Let us just think about what you are saying then. You are saying that this parity of pricing, which you say occurred in spring/summer 1999, as well as in autumn/winter 1999 -- this parity of pricing has come about just because of the change of Argos policy, that is all.
A. I am saying that this change came about entirely as a result of the change in Argos' policy. I can qualify that to some extent by saying that I have worked in the toy industry for a good many years, and despaired at the low prices that we as a retailer were looking to try and exist on. At the time that the Argos announcement in terms of GUS acquiring them came about, this was, within the toy industry, a huge, huge thing. The toy industry were very, very concerned, and had been for many years, the retailers, that the low margins were forcing businesses into a situation of loss.

To get to a situation where something happened, and in this case the GUS acquisition of Argos, was a huge
change within the industry, a huge change, and it should not be talked down.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, thank you.
MR DOCTOR: All right, well, let us go back a bit. I am going to suggest that you have never really believed that to be the reason for the change.
A. Well, if you suggest that, sir, that would be entirely wrong to do so.
(12.45 pm)
Q. Let us go back to the end of 1998 and the beginning of 1999. There is a meeting with Hasbro at which Hasbro is presenting its 1999 business plan. You were present at that meeting; do you remember that?
A. Yes, I do recall that meeting.
Q. They have got a new business plan in which they are suggesting that there are ways in which they can inject more margin into the business, if everybody in the industry goes out at their RRPs, their recommended prices.
A. Right, well, I --
Q. Well, if you go out at -- let us start there. They are suggesting you should go out at this RRP and they will charge you certain prices, and in that way, you can make more margin.
A. Right, can I tell you that that is not my recollection
of the meeting or the thrust of that meeting at all?
THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
A. Obviously, and clearly since that meeting -- and I am talking about as recently, perhaps, as two months ago, when obviously I was preparing for this situation, and reviewing, you know, the details of that meeting, of that 1999 plan, it did become apparent to me as recently as that how manipulative and deceitful Hasbro had been towards Littlewoods and Index so I do not --

THE CHAIRMAN: What do you mean by that, Mr Burgess?
A. Well, entirely in terms of what is being suggested to me here, that this meeting was about putting more margin into the business, on the basis that Index go out at RRPs. That is where, I think, the deceit has come, because that was certainly not the thrust of the meeting or any part of the meeting that $I$ recall.

THE CHAIRMAN: So what was the thrust of the meeting in your recollection?
A. The thrust of the meeting was to discuss the 1999 business plan for Index. Key to that was that Hasbro believed that they could put more margin into our business, and that was the thrust of the business plan. THE CHAIRMAN: And how were they going to do that?
A. What they were going to do was put two new rebates on the table. One was a core rebate for boxed games and

Action Man, which was 3.5 per cent; in return for a full listing of those two concepts, at the end of the year, we would be entitled to 3.5 per cent rebate.

There were other rebates on the table, some existing, but there were other new rebates on peripheral products, opportunistic products, things like Nerf, they were putting on the table I think 5 or 5.5 per cent if we listed a number of those items, again to be repaid at the end of the year. That was entirely the thrust of the meeting. I have to say that $I$ have no recollection whatsoever that Ian Thomson or anyone at that meeting from Hasbro said to us, "You have to go out at recommended retail prices". I know that absolutely categorically, and I can tell you why I know that categorically, if you wish me to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.
A. What again was not apparent to me at the time at that meeting, and I am incensed by this, as you can perhaps tell, was that they were raising the cost prices on their product, which they were doing because that was going to force us as a retailer to go out at a retail price.

Now had they said any one of those two things to me, I think the meeting would have ended there and then. As a retailer, we do not like to be dictated to, in terms
of where we go on retail prices, and you can imagine if any supplier, Hasbro or anybody, came into our offices and said, "This is what we are going to do, Mr Index, we are going to increase our cost prices to you, so that you have no choice but to go out at retail prices, because there is no margin to do anything but; there would not be a retailer in the land who would have accepted that at all.

The reason I feel that Hasbro were extremely deceitful at that point was they did not tell me and draw out to me that the cost prices were going to be increased, and they did not say to me, "You are going to make more margin by going out at retail prices", and they could not do, because it would not have been true, because they had put the cost prices up.

So the thrust of that meeting was entirely that we would make rebates if we ran with their products, and I have to say, at that time, there was awful, awful margin within the Hasbro business, and we were actually making a loss on those products; the fact that there was a rebate on the table probably took my attention. I thought, "Yes, this may be some margin coming into the business".

THE CHAIRMAN: So you missed the other implication about RRPs?
A. I do not know whether there was another implication on RRPs, because I do not remember it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.
A. I think that had it been talked about and put on the table in a very open way, I would have remembered it. THE CHAIRMAN: Just to be absolutely clear, you say -- you used the word "incensed", you were "incensed" --
A. I would have been, had I understood that at the time. THE CHAIRMAN: I see, thank you.

MR DOCTOR: Mr Burgess, Mr Thomson says that during the course of that meeting he presented the new terms that they were suggesting for 1999, and there were spreadsheets which were produced which showed that Index would need to price at the new . 99 price points in order to make the necessary profit margin.
A. Yes, Ian Thomson would have presented, as part of the plan, spreadsheets which would have indicated the margins that we might have made in a number of hypothetical situations, and I have to emphasise that, because they were hypothetical situations, and therefore, for that reason, we never really paid much attention to that.
Q. Well, he says that at the meeting both John McMahon and Lesley Paisley saw that the products in the core games and Action Man ranges would have to be retailed at a
certain price point in order to maintain that margin.
A. Well, quite frankly, $I$ do not recall that Ian Thomson said that to anyone at that meeting.
Q. I am not saying that he said that; he is saying, and he said to this court, that McMahon and Paisley saw that the products in their core games and Action Man would have to be retailed at certain price points, in order to maintain the margin.
A. Well, I do not think $I$ can comment on what Ian Thomson might have thought that Lesley Paisley or John McMahon were --
Q. Well, it is not what he thought, because he said they expressed grave concerns over whether that could be done.
A. Well, I am sorry, I can only say what I have said: I have no recollection of there being discussions on recommended retail prices at that meeting.
Q. In other words, how would Index be able to do this, to price at these recommended retail prices, if in fact other competitors, such as Argos, in the market would not do the same thing, would not price at those points, which would result in Index being undercut?
A. Sorry, can you just repeat what you want me to answer?
Q. This is what Mr Thomson told the court, that the issue at the meeting, or one of the issues at the meeting was
precisely this, that these price points were presented, McMahon and Paisley saw the products would have to be retailed at a certain price point in order to maintain the margins that were being suggested, they both said, "Well, how could we do this, how can we price at these points if our competitors might not, they might undercut us?" So this is theoretical, "We cannot make this margin if our competitors are pricing below this, they are a direct threat to our catalogue if we go along with your suggestion".
A. Well, you keep saying "your suggestion"; what I said before is that Ian Thomson, as did a number of other account managers, did a lot of work for his presentations to Index. The two areas which fell down on that price plan, which rendered it therefore at best a discussion document, was, firstly, his choice of what our selling price might be, his recommended retail price; and secondly, the volume that we might achieve on that line, because it is those two ingredients which he can latch on to, as any supplier can latch on to, and say, "In those situations, we can give you this sort of margin".

Now I know that the volumes that he guesses at are purely guesstimates. What $I$ also know is that they will be there to persuade me that we can make these sort of
margins; in other words, he will make the estimates look good on lines which have a higher margin than he will on those with a lower margin. I understand that as a tactic, because $I$ have been in the trade long enough.

And secondly, he will put his recommended retail prices down, and fair enough, he has got nothing else to go with, so he will do that.

Now if I, at that meeting, say, "Yes, that is all well and good, we can hit that profit level if everything falls right within that plan", it is meaningless, and I would say at that point, "It is unlikely we can go with those RRPs. That is our business; you might assume we can, but it is our business that we go with those RRPs", and at that point there would be a debate, "Can we go at those RRPs?" But that is no different to a debate we would have at any time with anybody.
Q. I do not think there is any dispute, if you are saying this is a conversation that might well have taken place. Thomson says it did take place: they suggested that they were restructuring their business plan, and part of it included choosing particular price points which the toys would be sold at, which meant therefore that you would make a certain margin, given the prices they were charging you; but you would only make that margin if you
went out at their particular price point.
From what you have just said, he may well have said that.
A. Well, I think we need to be clear on one thing: what was never suggested to me or at that meeting was that Index had to go out at those retail prices.
Q. Well, when you say "had to", it can mean two things. It was never said that Index had to go out at that, "Or we will not sell you the goods, you are under some legal obligation to", that is not what was meant at all.
A. That is good.
Q. Are you suggesting also that they did not say, "If you want to make this margin, you have to go out at the recommended retail price"; why should he not have said that?
A. Because I think he would have been stating the entirely obvious, do you not?
Q. Well, this is the plan he is putting to you. He is suggesting, "Here are the RRPs, they are at certain [we have heard] natural price points, or advantageous price points; if you go out at that price, based on the price we are going to charge you, the list price, you will make a certain margin".
A. Well --
Q. In a sense, "You have to go out at that price in order
to make that margin", is a statement, as you say, which is perfectly obvious. You are saying he never said that?
A. I am saying he never drew it to the attention of the meeting that we would be in any way -- giving any more credence to their RRPs than we would do at any presentation that we have had over the years.
Q. Well, he may not have said to you, "You have to go out, we are going to force you to go out at that", but what he may well have conveyed, as I understand what you are saying, is, "If you want to make this margin on this plan, then you have to go out at that point. If you do not want to make the margin, go out at some other point, but if you want to make this margin, you have to go out at that point". Did he not say that?
A. No, I do not think he ever did say that, and that is where I think the deceit came in. He never actually said that.
Q. But you say it is obvious anyway. If this is the price that he is charging you, it is obvious that in order to make a margin of $X$, you have to go out at a certain price.
A. Well, what would be obvious is that whatever price he put on that, whether it was an RRP, a cut price or an overprice, if we went out at those prices, we would
make that margin that was stated on it. That would be obvious.
Q. Mr Burgess, perhaps you would like to explain again why it is deceptive for a supplier to say to you, "Here is my list price; if you go out at a certain recommended price, you will make a margin of X , but if you want to sell it for something else, you will make a margin of something different"; what is deceptive about that?
A. What is deceptive about that entirely is at no point in that meeting did he indicate to me that I had no choice in the matter; in other words, that he had put the cost prices up as well.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see.
A. That was the deceit.

MR DOCTOR: That he did not tell you that he had put the list price up?
A. He did not tell me he had put the list price up.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we will break there, Mr Doctor. Mr Burgess, please do not now, while you are giving your evidence, discuss the evidence or the case with anybody else while you are in the witness box.
A. I understand, thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: 2.00. (1.00 pm)
(The short adjournment)

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(2.00 pm)
THE CHAIRMAN: Mr Doctor, before we resume, could I just
    signal on the housekeeping front that we have to rise
    tomorrow at 3.00, not because, I hasten to add, it is
    Friday afternoon, but because I have other duties to
    perform.
    Looking at the way we are getting on with the
    witnesses, it seems to me possible that we would be
    finished tomorrow by 3.00 anyway, but one would not
    particularly want to take any risks on that point, so
    I am mentioning it now, in case anybody wants to
    consider the possibility of starting a bit earlier
    tomorrow morning, in order to be sure of finishing by
    3.00.
            I am not expecting an immediate reaction, but you
    might just think that over in your respective teams.
MR DOCTOR: Thank you very much.
THE CHAIRMAN: Yes?
MR DOCTOR: Mr Burgess, just before I go on, when did
    Mr Riley take over from you as buyer of games? As
    I understand it, you were still responsible for the
    autumn/winter 1999 catalogue in regard to games, and was
    it after that that he took over?
A. Yes, it would have been after that time.
Q. When he was still a trainee, he obviously would not have
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had responsibility on his own for making decisions.
A. Yes, that is probably correct.
Q. Just before the break, you said that you had been thinking about this matter in preparation for the trial, and you had realised that Hasbro had been deceitful towards Index, particularly at this meeting, where McMahon and Thomson came to speak to you; do you recall that?
A. Yes, I said that.
Q. And the deception consisted of the fact that they had not told you that their cost prices, that is the price they were charging you, were going to go up; that is what you explained.
A. That was how I came to that conclusion, yes.
Q. You say that if you had realised that at all, the meeting would have come to a swift end, I think that is something you said.
A. Yes, that is what I said.
Q. Mr Burgess, do you want to just think about that again, as to whether it is conceivable that Hasbro were being deceptive in not telling you about the cost prices, before we look at the documents that Hasbro gave you on that occasion?
A. I am kind of happy to stand by what I said.
Q. Right. Well, would you go to the second bundle in the
witness statements, tab 48? This is the witness
statement of Lesley Paisley, who produces various documents which are attached behind that. One of them, indeed the first document, is the 1999 business plan that was presented on that occasion.
A. Yes.
Q. And this is a document then which comes from Littlewoods; this is the document you had.

THE CHAIRMAN: From Argos -- oh, I see, it is produced by Littlewoods.

MR DOCTOR: It is originally put together by Hasbro, but the document that we are looking at is a copy of the document which was in Index's possession, and is the document that was given to them by Hasbro --

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
MR DOCTOR: -- in connection with that meeting.
A. Yes.
Q. Now this has the usual stuff at the beginning, setting out agenda and mission and so on and so forth. If we then go to a tab called "Appendices", you will see it is the next tab after the 1999 plan, these are the appendices to this document. Would you just look to see what the appendices are? It is the 1998 business to date by brand, 1997/1998 profit analysis, 1999 range plan and profit analysis, 1998/1999 terms, comparisons
and so on.
Now would you go to the second tab there, 1997 to 1998 profit analysis? This is the beginning of an analysis of the past, that is 1997 and 1998.
A. Could you tell me what $I$ am trying to find?
Q. If you look at the bottom of the page, you will see a number beginning with three 0 s and then a number; I would like you to go to page 000425. Do you have that?
A. Yes.
Q. So this is the beginning of the 1997 year. I am just going to do this in batches: if you go to the next page, 427, you will see an analysis of 1997, full year profit on return analysis; POR, profit on return analysis.
A. Yes.
Q. You will see down there a list of items. We happen to be on the page of Action Man
A. Yes.
Q. You will then see the 1997 list, that is the first column; do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. That shows a price. That was Hasbro's list price for that season, was it not?
A. It was -- well, I presume it was.
Q. Well, that is what it says it is.
A. Sure.
Q. Alongside that, we have "Net $£$ inc LBL"; I think we have been told that is the net price to Littlewoods, because Littlewoods insists on a special label which is attached at a cost of 7 pence.
A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. So all of these prices are 7 p higher, and this is the cost price to Index; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Just in passing, let us notice one thing: in the Action Man category, for example, there are a whole range of different toys, are there not, different items? Street Car Racer, Sniper, Street Commander, Jet Pilot, Moonraker and so on.
A. Yes.
Q. It is very difficult to make comparisons one year with the next because these individual items within the Action Man range change from year to year, do they not?
A. They do.
Q. And even if it has got the same name, it has got some additional feature to it which makes it a slightly different product, so it is very difficult to compare one price with a price in the following catalogue or the following year.
A. Well, not exactly, no.
Q. Well, let us have a look at just one example. We have Action Man -- well, let us have a look. Have a look at 427, which is 1997, and have a look at 435; perhaps you can show us why you doubt and question my suggestion that it is difficult to compare them. You just show us how easy it is to compare.
A. I am sorry, sir, I did not say it was difficult to compare. All I said is that they do not usually keep the same name of an item with minor differences to it. They usually always change the name of the item if the product is different.
Q. What about $\operatorname{Dr} \mathrm{X}$ in 1997, and in 1998, there is a product called Dr X Refresh.
A. Yes.
Q. There is a slight change in the item, is there not?
A. There is a costume change, yes.
Q. A costume change, and they have changed the name slightly. This makes it very difficult to see a carry-through from one year to the next. Not impossible, but it is difficult.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. But that in any event is a list of prices for Action Man in 1997; right?
A. The first list, yes
Q. Both the list price and the net price to Index.
A. Yes.
Q. If you go on to page 429, we have Star Wars, and then, at 430 , we have games.
A. Yes.
Q. Let us just look at one that even $I$ would recognise, and that is Monopoly, which is about three-quarters of the way down the 1997 year; the list price in 1997 is £10.30, and with the 7p label charge, it is $£ 10.37$.
A. Yes
Q. Pictionary, which is near the top, is $£ 24.87$, and net price £24.94; right?
A. Yes.
Q. Now let us go to 1998. Beginning at 435, we have the same set of pages, but this time relating to 1998. So we have Action Man, and as I say, it is difficult to see any carry-through, but if one had time, perhaps one could do that. But you have there the 1998 net prices to Index for each individual item; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. If you go on to page 438, we can see that we have the same for games, the 1998 list and net prices for games. This time, we can make some comparison. Pictionary, which was at a net price of $£ 24.94$, has gone up slightly in 1998 to $£ 25.32$; right?
A. Sorry, just --

THE CHAIRMAN: Pictionary is just at the bottom there, three lines up from the bottom.

MR DOCTOR: Pictionary is three from the bottom.
A. Yes, I have that.
Q. So between 1997 and 1998, that price went up.
A. It did.
Q. And on Monopoly, from $£ 10.37$ net price, it also went up in 1998 to £10.67.
A. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have £11.67.
MR DOCTOR: I beg your pardon, £11.67, yes. So that was quite a big increase in price, between 1997 and 1998; you nod your head in agreement.
A. Sorry, yes.
Q. Now keeping your finger at the 1998 page, 438, will you go to page 445?
A. Yes.
Q. It begins by saying this is the part of the appendix called "1999 profit analysis", and this is the fourth and fifth pages of that, relating to Action Man; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. This is the plan, what Index is going to be charged by Hasbro for 1999 in these particular items, and here are the net prices; is that right?
A. That is right.
Q. That is Action Man, and if we go to page 451 , we see Monopoly; this is the 1999 plans for games: "Fun for all", do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. The first one at the top of the page is Monopoly. You have to go one page back to see the column heading. The third column is "Net pounds including label", and that is $£ 12.57$.
A. Right.
Q. So this is the price which Hasbro are going to charge to Index for 1999, as set out here.
A. Yes.
(2.15 pm)
Q. And on Monopoly, whereas previously the net price had been, in 1998, £11.67, it was now going to be £12.57. Can you see Pictionary here anywhere?

THE CHAIRMAN: Pictionary is on the following page. MR DOCTOR: Oh, on the next page. There it is, yes. Pictionary Standard; in fact, I had it marked. Previously, the net price was $£ 25.32$ for 1998, and it had come down in 1999 to £25.17.
A. Yes.
Q. So at the meeting at which they are presenting their plan to you, they present to you the list prices for

1999, together with a comparison of their prices for 1998 and 1997. I would like to put it to you that to suggest that Hasbro were being deceptive because they did not tell you that their cost prices were going up is a grossly inaccurate and unfair description of what happened at that meeting, is it not?
A. Well, no, I still stand by what I am saying. The reason that I stand by what I am saying is that at such a meeting, where heads of departments were there, we would not at any stage in this meeting actually pay a lot of attention to the line plans. It was more at the macro level; these line plans were included in this plan purely for my benefit as a buyer, so that when I got round to actually looking at my selections, I would have the information to go back and draw my information from.

What is I still believe a deception on the Hasbro part, which I say again I did not know at the time, and only found out several weeks ago, was that they did not draw that to my attention at the meeting, and as we never went through the line plans, because that was something we really did not do at that meeting, it was really a terms package, to look at the overall plan -then I am sorry, I do stand by what I say.

THE CHAIRMAN: When did you first, as it were, go through
the line plans?
A. I could not be very sure on that. This meeting, I believe, was in November of 1998.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
A. I would have certainly looked at this prior to toy fairs, which would be the end of January.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
A. It would then have been of a lot more benefit to me after toy fairs, when I had seen Hasbro, when I had seen a load of other suppliers, when I also knew how many pages I had for certain categories, and then could start putting a plan together, in terms of how many items I would do from any category, and then this would be invaluable at that point because then I would start looking at the line plans, reminding myself of the lines within the range and formulating my own kind of ranging. MR DOCTOR: At this particular meeting, you were not, of course, arranging for the purchase of any of the particular products.
A. That is correct.
Q. So within a month or two, you were busy beginning to plan your autumn/winter 1999 catalogue, at which stage the question of the prices that Hasbro would be charging Index would become one that was at the very forefront of your mind.
A. They would certainly become apparent as I got into my selection process, yes.
Q. At that point, if it were true, Mr Burgess, that you had been under the impression at this meeting in November that the plan that was being put forward did not involve an increase in prices, and if you had then discovered, within a month or two, that actually, to your great surprise, not only did it involve an increase in cost price, but that Hasbro had been deliberately deceiving you on the previous occasion, if that had happened, you would have, first of all, been conscious of that in January 1999, for a start.
A. No, I am sorry -- I mean, it did not then occur to me at that time that this, in my words, deceit had taken place.
Q. In fact, you say if it had been clear to you that the prices had gone up, you would have walked out of the meeting, or it would have come to a sudden end.
A. Yes, at that particular meeting, that would have been my reaction.
Q. Well, two months later, you discover what the prices actually are, and if in fact they involve a hiking of prices, and we have not established that yet, but if they did, assuming you are correct, surely at that stage you would have gone to all your bosses and everybody
else and said, "This is absolutely absurd, we have been taken for a complete ride by these deceitful suppliers, we were listening to this presentation about how we were going to increase our margin, and I have suddenly realised that the whole thing was based on a trick, ie they are actually increasing their prices and therefore we have to price at much higher prices". That did not happen, did it, Mr Burgess?
A. That did not happen, as the gentleman says.
Q. In fact, this suggestion that Hasbro were deceptive at the meeting that they had at the end of 1998, or it may have been early 1999, is something that you have just thought of very recently, have you not, without going back to check the actual documents?
A. No, I think that -- I mean, yes, it came to my mind several weeks ago when $I$ was looking at the situation. I wondered why, in fact, that was not put on the table. They came up to present a business plan, which I was at, on the management, actually stating they could put more margin into Index.

I think it would have been expected within the trust that you have to have to do business that they should have perhaps said, "Listen, the cost prices are going up, Mr Burgess, but if you go out at your retail prices with this extra core rebate that you get, you will make
extra margin". That is what $I$ would have expected. I would not have expected to have to find that out myself.

Now, when I started looking at putting my ranging together later on for my selections, I am not sure that it became evident to me at that point that cost prices had gone up.
Q. Well, Mr Burgess, if anyone is conscious of the actual cost price of the goods, it would be you, and if at that point you found that there was a vast increase in the cost price, or marked increase in the cost price from the previous season, you would have noticed it immediately.
A. We do analyse our cost prices to see which have gone up, because clearly we resist cost price increases. What I am suggesting might have happened here is -- we do not actually analyse our cost prices or did not at that time by supplier. It did become apparent to me that my cost prices had gone up because the margin was different.
Q. It would have been very clear to you, the individual concerned with setting the prices of each individual item; not so?
A. Well, it would have been. At the end of the day, Action Man is possibly 25 or 30 lines in a range which has 250 lines in. The figure that $I$ would report to
management would be the figure of those 250 lines, you know, the margin that these 250 lines, which is the boys' range at that time, or thereabouts, whether it would be hitting the targets or would not be.
Q. In fact, what you are saying is the plan that Mr Thomson was putting forward, as he explained himself to the court, did involve having to charge certain prices, at what he calls price points, of .99 , that you could only make the margin if you charged at that price, and that is the very thing which Mr McMahon and Mrs Paisley immediately picked up at the meeting, and queried; they said at that meeting, "But in order to go along with this plan, we have to charge these prices, these particular prices that you are recommending; if we do that, how can we be certain that our competition will charge those prices?" That is the whole point of it.
A. Yes, but what you are suggesting to me is that Hasbro said to me, or to that meeting, "You ought to go along with these RRPs" for any reason; that was not apparent to me. As I say, the thrust of the meeting was, "We, Hasbro, can put before you extra margin because of these core rebates". I have absolutely no doubt that recommended retail prices will have been discussed as part of that.
Q. I was coming to that. I understood earlier you had said
something about the fact that pricing was not discussed at all.
A. I did not say that.
Q. Well, if I have misunderstood that, certainly you now make it clear. Pricing was obviously discussed at a meeting in which one of the problems of the past has been that profitability has been too low on these items. When the supplier and retailer get together, the one thing they are obviously talking about is the prices at which these things will go out; not so?
A. Pricing will be discussed, of course it will.
Q. Yes. And pricing, both your price and what they can get for it in the market.
A. Sorry, what do you mean by that?
Q. When we talk about pricing, what was discussed was both the price to Index and the price at which Index would sell on in the market.
A. Certainly, both prices.
Q. Yes. It was at that point that it became obvious at the meeting that the new pricing plan that Index was coming forward with would involve a necessity for Index to price at certain price points.
A. Sorry, what price that Index were coming forward, what price plan that Index were coming forward with?
Q. The price plan that they were discussing in their
business plan, whereby you would go out at certain price points, you would make your margin by pricing at those points, together with a rebate if you achieved certain volumes, and that is why the thing also mentions volumes.
A. This was not a price plan meeting, this was a business plan meeting. We will have discussed retail prices because that is very key to probably a lot of things that are in there. I will have made the point very strongly, I am pretty sure, that any plan that any supplier puts before us will be dependent on certain hypothetical situations. One of those I have already mentioned before is recommended retail prices. I will have said at that meeting, particularly for possibly John McMahon's sake -- who would not be involved in understanding the business at line level the way that I am -- I would have said to him, "Let us all understand that this profit plan is only as good as the guesses in terms of retail price points".

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
MR DOCTOR: Yes, but Mr McMahon would have said, "If we have to go out at these prices, how can we be sure that everyone else will go out at these prices? If we go out at this price and Argos undercuts us, we will not make the volumes on which the rebate is dependent".
A. That was the point I was at this meeting. I do not recall Lesley Paisley being there. But I do not recall either a discussion that John McMahon had about that element.
(2.30 pm)
Q. It was at that point that McCulloch said he had already been discussing his plans with the major opposition, by which he meant Argos, and they were of the same opinion, that this pricing plan made no sense unless Hasbro could get everyone to go along with it.
A. You keep saying "pricing plans"; that means absolutely nothing to me. And also, I can only reiterate that $I$ do not recall any discussions along those lines that John McMahon had or that Mike McCulloch had.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
A. I am not saying they did not happen; all I am saying is the meeting that $I$ was at, I did not hear them.
Q. Well, McMahon then said they would go along -- well, let us not call it a pricing plan; they would go along with the plan that Hasbro was putting forward, but if Argos did not stick to it, then obviously Index would not stick to it in the future.
A. Well, I can only reiterate that $I$ do not recall that conversation at all.
Q. All right. Now let us put ourselves shortly after that
meeting at the time of the 1999 spring/summer catalogue, which comes out in January of 1999.
A. Yes.
Q. You immediately do your win/draw/lose analysis; correct?
A. We do.
Q. We have seen the figures; on that, we see that whereas in the past, Argos has always been at the lowest price, now the situation is that $\operatorname{Argos}$ is either the same price or in most cases Littlewoods is better. When I say "better", I am trying to use a neutral word in the sense that I am trying to cover the difference between 99 and 95; you say that makes no difference, but at least, let us put it this way, it is no longer the situation that Argos is undercutting Index, correct?
A. That is the case, yes.
Q. You say that you understood Argos were going to price at RRP.
A. Yes.
Q. If it is correct that Index wants to be seen as a price-cutter, if it is correct that Index is in competition, if it is correct that these are high-profile goods advertised on television which make a big influence on consumers, where small price differences can have dramatic impacts, if all of that is correct, I suggest to you that Index would have seen
a golden opportunity to undercut Argos.
A. All of those things, I think, are correct to say, with one exception: the one exception to that is I do not believe that Index did want to see themselves as a price-cutter, and I stated that earlier.

With regards to the next points, Index -- the golden opportunity that Index possibly saw at that time was that we could actually make margin to sustain the business.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. Saw a golden opportunity to make margin to sustain business?
A. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes?
MR DOCTOR: And that overrode any possibility that these particular items, which are the key value items that draw the crowds -- that you would not, in fact, try and undercut Argos on these particular items in order to draw the crowds to your business.
A. Yes, and, you know, what you, I think, fail to understand is that a business like Index, like any business, do have to make money to survive.

I can tell you that the margins that we were on with Hasbro product, particularly these two core ranges, ranged from 1 per cent on boxed games, 1 per cent, to possibly 7 or 8 and possibly 9 per cent on Action Man.

If I therefore then say to you -- if we take an average price, which is $£ 9.99$, for argument's sake, we take the cost price at 3 per cent, we add VAT to that, we add a handling charge of $90 p$ to that, we would lose 60 p on every one of those products.

If we double the margin that we make on those same scenarios, so we have a retail price of $£ 9.99$, we have a margin of 8 per cent, then the cost price plus VAT plus handling charge will mean we will lose about 20 pence on those items. So there is no golden opportunity in actually going down to levels where we would lose money.
Q. Well, Mr Burgess, that is fine provided you are fairly confident that Argos are going to be pricing at RRP in the next catalogue, the important autumn/winter 1999 catalogue. How could you have known that?
A. It is a calculated risk.
Q. Well, why would you have taken the risk on these items, on all of these items, to price them -- the core games and Action Man items -- at exactly RRP? Why would you have taken that risk? Why would you not have taken the risk perhaps on half of them, and still try to beat Argos on the rest?
A. Sorry, what season are we talking about now?
Q. Autumn/winter 1999. Action Man and core games, exactly
the same price on all items except for one, I think, Walkie Talkie or something.
A. Right, okay.
Q. Why would you have taken the risk of pricing at exactly RRP on all items that are common for autumn/winter 1999? Why not take a risk on some of them?
A. Well, I think that, you know, there was evidence to suggest that RRPs were going to be sustainable on the High Street.
Q. Well, I put it to you, Mr Burgess, that all that was known at that stage, we now know, is that Argos were interested in higher margins, that they had various methods open to them for achieving that, some of which would include putting their prices up, some of them would include putting their prices down, changing their mix, rationalising their stores, changing their image, doing all sorts of things. You could have had no idea whatsoever at that stage, unless you had some arrangement, that in fact Argos were going to charge on these key lines RRP; you would have been completely uncertain about that unless someone had told you this was going to happen.
A. Index and Littlewoods had a pricing plan every year. We had a strategy. That strategy was to be as competitive as we could and to make margin. Index, I do not think,
ever made a margin in the first seven years of its business. I think it only ever made a margin -a profit one year. Toys in particular within that business, within the Index business, suffered worse.

So the overall plan that we had was to be competitive, but also to make margin, so it is a double-edged sword.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
A. If I can just finish, as I said, and I cannot understate what I have said, there was a sea change within the toy industry as I saw it. I was not the only one that saw it, I was caught up in it, everybody was talking about it. The sea change was the acquisition of Argos by GUS. Argos, a very dynamic company, very driven by volumes, looking for market share, taking very low retail pricing; GUS, on the other hand, were a very established business, not as dynamic, and their business was all about margin, and they had acquired Argos.

So my belief and hope was that Argos would not be able to go down the road of cutting prices as much as they had done. With that in mind, I think that my pricing for spring/summer catalogue was to test the water.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
A. Let us try and put some more margin into our business --

THE CHAIRMAN: This is spring/summer $1999 ?$
A. Yes, it is a smaller season, there is a risk element, but it is a smaller element, because it is not an autumn/winter season, as far as toys are concerned. I would want to carry on on that strategy clearly because that is going to get margin into my business, but what enables me to do that, to some extent, is that when I see the Index and Argos catalogues coming out in January, well before I have done my selections for autumn/winter or even thought about pricing for autumn/winter, evidence there is, as I hoped, that there is an effect, a big effect, of the GUS acquisition of Argos because, for the first time ever, almost ever, on key items, Argos had gone out at RRPs.

MR DOCTOR: Yes, but how did you have any certainty or knowledge that Argos would stick to that?
A. I had absolutely none.
Q. Yes. In fact, as far as you are concerned, as at the beginning of 1999, as far as you were aware, Argos was just as much in the business of price cutting as they ever had been.
A. Sorry, can you justify what you have said?
Q. At the beginning of 1999, as far as you were concerned, your perception was that Argos were still a price-cutter, it was a price-cutting business that
wanted to be seen in the market as being competitive.
A. It depends what you mean by -- can you be very precise when you say "the beginning of 1999"?
Q. It is difficult to be precise --

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, takeover took place when? The takeover took place --
A. In 1998.

MR DOCTOR: At the beginning of 1999, you see that there has been some movement, but the fortunate outcome is that Littlewoods now seems to be cheaper on the majority of items -- you say it is not cheaper if it is 4 p less, but at least on the majority of items, it is no longer the case that Argos is always the cheapest; that is what you see.
A. That was good news for me at the time, yes.
Q. It must have occurred to you that Argos was doing exactly the same exercise; correct?
A. Yes, they would be looking at the Index catalogue, yes.
Q. And these are all the items which are advertised on TV and which bring the customers into the store; correct?
A. That is also correct.
Q. So it must have occurred to you, "Well, I cannot be sure they are going to like that very much. They might want to go up on generally other areas which are not quite so high-profile, but on these items, I do not think they
are going to like that very much, that they are no longer the cheapest; in fact, we could legitimately go out and advertise, 'We are now the cheapest'. Argos are not going to like that very much". That is what you would have been thinking.
A. I think if we had, in a wholesale manner, undercut Argos in that spring/summer season, $I$ think that for sure that would have played a big part in my guesstimating what might have happened before I set my prices for autumn/winter. It was not evident to me that we had, in a wholesale manner, whatsoever undercut Argos, so I did not see they would react in the way that is being suggested.
Q. Well, they might have. It was very uncertain at that time.
A. Yes, it was -- as I could put it, it was the start of an era.
Q. It could go either --

THE CHAIRMAN: Sorry, the start of an era; an era of what, Mr Burgess?
A. Of change within the toy industry.

MR DOCTOR: It could have gone either way.
A. Well, my expectation, on what I had heard, what I had read and what I had seen, what I had been caught up with, in terms of this whole development, the buzz, the
talk, the everything that happened at that time, my expectation was that it would continue to move towards RRPs, and, of course, always in the back of my mind is that -- I had thought for years, "How long can this go on?", because Index are not making any money from Hasbro, in particular from Hasbro on toys; therefore, it suggests to me that our major competitor, no matter how big they are, presumably also cannot be making money. So I was always hoping that, you know, something would happen to change the situation.
Q. You say, in paragraph 12 of your statement, that Mr Thomson had numerous discussions with you about the low retail margins available.
A. Yes, that would be true.
Q. You say you would always try and obtain reduced cost prices, better retrospective discounts, improved page contributions.
A. Correct.
Q. From paragraph 15, what he was trying to do was encourage you to move to recommended retail prices.
A. Yes, he would have been trying to do that.
Q. But going back to paragraph 12 , it seems that while Argos were still cost-aggressive on price, this was not really of much significance.
A. I would also agree with that statement.
Q. You do record him actually advising you -- this is paragraph 19-- that he thought Argos might accept his retail prices.
A. Yes, I think I do have vague memories that he might have been suggesting to me that that would be the case.
Q. He was trying to give you the impression that if you went out at RRPs, you would not be undercut by Argos, by saying those words.
A. Yes, I suspect that he used words like that to try and convince me.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
(2.45 pm)

MR DOCTOR: But you say while Argos was still seen as a price-cutter, there was no question of doing that because there was always the danger that in the next catalogue Argos would be lower than you would.
A. Yes, that is the case.
Q. Well, I suggest to you that just because you had read in the papers that Argos was seeking to improve their margin, and just because you had seen some slight rising of prices in spring/summer 1999, that provides no adequate explanation at all for the fact that in the autumn/winter 1999 catalogue on these key items, you and Argos went out at exactly the same prices, RRP, in all but one item.
A. Sorry, the --
Q. I am suggesting that the reasons that you give, which is just that you had heard that Argos were seeking to improve the margin, that you had seen some raising of prices in spring/summer 1999, that would not have provided an explanation or that does not provide an explanation for how the autumn/winter 1999 catalogues on these key items are listed at exactly the same prices by both Argos and Index, both of them being at RRP.
A. Well, you are entirely wrong to suggest that. I have told you the strategy that I had that Index followed. I can back that up by saying that never at any stage in my working life as a toy buyer have I had any evidence whatsoever that any national accounts manager from any company could, with any certainty, give me information that I could rely on as regards prices that my major competitor would do.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
A. Many, many times -- Ian Thomson is really no different, and I am not being disrespectful to anyone, to any one of a number of a dozen Ian Thomsons from other companies.

THE CHAIRMAN: So there are a dozen Ian Thomsons telling you --
A. They all want to be my best friend. They need
selections for their bonuses. The only way they can get them is to be my best friend, in their eyes.

THE CHAIRMAN: And what are they telling you?
A. They are telling me everything possible to get me to select their items. They are telling me, "You can make good margin on our items, I do not think Argos will be running this, you will be okay"; they are telling me, "I think Argos might go out at RRP on this because they did on a similar product two years ago", or whatever; they will say anything that they think will help them to get a listing. There are a million different things that they could say in that respect. I have been in the trade for long enough, I have heard it all before. Ian Thomson at Hasbro is no different to a lot of people I deal with. It is their job, it is what they do.

THE CHAIRMAN: So there are, in your words, "other Ian Thomsons" who are also trying to tell you what Argos is going to go out at.
A. That is right.

MR DOCTOR: In fact, let me just put it to you, so you have an opportunity of commenting on it, the real reason why we find this precise similarity of prices in autumn/winter 1999 is precisely because you, that is Index, were going along with this Hasbro plan, whereby --
A. Can I interject there? I really do not understand what "this Hasbro plan" is. Right at the start -- I have been trying to establish what this plan is. I do not know what this plan is.
Q. The plan is you will go out at the suggested retail prices, and Hasbro will get everyone else to do the same thing, and you will do it on the basis that Hasbro will give you an assurance of some kind -- obviously you cannot go to court about it, but they will assure you, you will get an assurance, a comfort, everyone else is going out at the same price, and you will see what happens; and that is what happened.
A. Sorry, could you say that again?
Q. Yes. You will go out at Hasbro's recommended retail prices with the understanding that Hasbro will work hard to get everyone else to do the same thing.
A. No.
Q. And that is exactly what happened.
A. I have told you what happened, and that did not happen. I am sorry, that did not happen.
Q. As you say, by 2000, the policy -- well, you say "the policy", you are not referring to this policy, but certainly the policy of charging RRP was in place, and the market had settled down to RRP. That much is clear.
A. Yes.
Q. In Action Man and core games.
A. Yes.
Q. Not on the other toys which we are coming to, that had not happened by 2000 .
A. Well, I do not know, I cannot comment on that. I cannot recall, I have not checked the situation out, I just do not know.
Q. Well, let us go to the e-mail of 18th May 2000. It is in the core bundle, page 92. Now this is the e-mail we have seen several times before, addressed firstly to yourself and various other officials at Littlewoods.
A. Yes.
Q. And this is, in fact, your printed copy of the e-mail, the one that you printed out.
A. I believe that to be the case.
Q. We see some markings on this document. You say in your statement that is either you or your assistant ticking off these prices against Littlewoods' own prices.
A. I am not sure what $I$ said about the ticks in my statement, if we could go to that, that would help me. I do remember stating that $I$ do not remember the e-mail.

THE CHAIRMAN: Can we go to the statement, Mr Doctor? MR DOCTOR: Yes, it is tab 5, paragraph 24. You say:
"It is an unusual e-mail, $I$ do not recall ever receiving one like it. If it had been significant,

I would have remembered it. It looks as if it was ticked by me or my assistant, presumably checking it against our own prices."

Why would you be checking it against your own prices, unless there was some reliance on this document in the first place?
A. Well, firstly, $I$ do not remember receiving the e-mail, and therefore it is unlikely that these would be my markings on it. However, they would probably be the markings of my assistant, and I do not remember receiving or seeing the document until it was shown to me afterwards. I can put some kind of perspective on that, if that helps
Q. If you want to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, why do you not?
A. The date of this e-mail is 18th May; this would be pretty close to our final pricing for the catalogue for this year. At this time, bearing in mind that I am responsible for something like 500 lines, 60 or 70 suppliers, it is a crucial time to get the information that is going to be printed in the catalogue as correct as it can be because we do not have any second chances. That catalogue is then out there for six months.

So at this time, there is a huge amount of paperwork that comes in, e-mails and hard copy, a lot of which
will be information which will have no reflection on our pricing. The big problem is trying to find the information that might have an effect on our pricing, so what probably would have happened in this situation, because it is what I adopt now as a working practice, is that I would tend to give all the information to my assistant to sift through and identify if there is anything particularly important that I need to look at. I suspect that is what those ticks are.

Now what they might mean, I do not know. They might mean that yes, these are the items -- these items we are running. It might mean the prices on here relate to RRPs, it might mean a lot of things, because I cannot recall.

MR DOCTOR: Just by the way, this document was found on your files, the OFT found it on your files.
A. Yes, I believe so.
Q. When you were interviewed by the OFT -- if you want to have a look at the interview note, it is behind tab 4, on the second page, near the top:
"SH then showed AB [Alan Burgess] the document referenced [so and so] an e-mail from Ian Thomson of Hasbro to various people at Littlewoods regarding price points of various products dated 18/5/2000.
"SH: Do you remember this e-mail and what does it
mean to you?
"AB: I do not particularly remember it, and whether I believe it or not is another matter. To me, it just seems like Hasbro giving us their RRPs.
"SH: Who put the markings on it?
"AB: I do not know. I think all those categories are mine, yes, yes they are. I may have asked my assistant to check if we were going with these prices. It looks like they have been checked as being the same as our prices.
"SH: Would you have been asked by Hasbro to commit to these prices?
"AB: No. They have not asked me to commit to any prices and I would not commit even if I had been asked."

You say this looks like Hasbro's RRPs; the e-mail does not mention Hasbro's RRPs. By this stage, anyway, you had Hasbro's RRPs.
A. It might have been purely a mistake that I made.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is a mistake, is it?
A. I can only assume that might have been, because it does not state RRPs on the e-mail, so that is probably my mistake.

MR DOCTOR: Well, $I$ suggest it is a little bit more than a mistake because the one thing it could not possibly have been is Hasbro's RRPs, and you would not have
thought, "Oh, Hasbro is sending me its RRPs under the guise of this highly bizarre e-mail"; when Hasbro sends you their RRPs, they send them on a list containing lots of other information, together with their RRPs as well; is that not so?
A. Sorry, I can only reiterate as before that I do not remember seeing this at that time. I do not remember seeing this e-mail at that time.
Q. Well, you say you do not remember seeing it, but it is on your file, it has been printed and kept by you.
A. Well, it has been kept in my files presumably by my assistant. We had so many pieces of paper, I could not possibly remember having seen any of them.

The one thing which I will say is that had I seen this document, had I read it, then yes, I would have remembered it because it is something that you would remember, but I do not.
Q. Yes. Well, I suggest to you, Mr Burgess, that you did receive this document, either yourself or through asking your assistant, apparently used the document to check against, as you say, your own prices, and -- well, let us stop there. I am suggesting that to you; you can comment on it.
A. I would say that is completely untrue.
Q. At the time you did not feel any particular surprise at
receiving this information.
A. As I say, I do not remember seeing the documents, and therefore it would be impossible for me to be surprised about something I do not see.
Q. It confirmed what you already knew, that in regard to games and Action Man, those prices will continue to be adhered to; that would have struck you as a statement of the obvious.
A. As I say, I cannot really comment on a document that I really do not remember seeing.
Q. And you would have seen the expansion of that arrangement currently in place in regard to games and Action Man as being extended to opportunities to make more margins on the following list of products that Argos have committed to.
A. I am sorry, I just did not -- I do not remember seeing the document at all.
Q. None of your colleagues who received this document raised it with you either, I assume?
A. No.
(3.00 pm)

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr Doctor, I would like to have a better mental picture of the physical state of this file that it is said this document comes from. Perhaps you could see whether the witness has any recollection.

MR DOCTOR: Yes. Do you recall what file this was on?
A. I have no idea where it came from, no.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do not necessarily interrupt your cross-examination, but -- I do not know how you keep your filing system, Mr Burgess. Do you have files for each supplier, for each catalogue?
A. We tend to keep our files by season.

THE CHAIRMAN: By season, yes.
A. We generally have different files for different things, so we will have -- quotes will be in one file, so Hasbro quotes would be in one file, Mattel quotes would be in another section of that file. We would possibly have a supplier file, which is perhaps a general correspondence file. There could be other files for different things.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see. And have you got any recollection as to which file this document was in? Do not worry because we can establish that by other means.
A. No, I have no idea where it will have been found.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
MR DOCTOR: Mr Burgess, in fact, Mr Thomson has said that after the success that had been achieved with the Action Man and core games range in the autumn/winter 1999 and then spring/summer 2000 catalogues, where we have this almost precise parity of pricing between Index
and Argos, Hasbro were encouraged, and he, that is Thomson, started to talk about expanding the range to you.
A. I think that everyone would have been encouraged that more margin could be injected into the business, into the ranges, by everybody, and yes, Ian Thomson will have been one of those people who thought that, yes.
Q. When I say he started talking to you, he was starting to talk to you about expanding the range in which there was this co-operation which had previously been confined to core games and Action Man, to other toys.
A. As far as I can go on that, and I cannot be precise, Ian Thomson will probably have been trying to influence me to go out on RRPs on more items within his portfolio, as will just about every other account manager --
Q. Well, he says you were interested in expanding the range of this arrangement, but you were worried that it would attract too much attention and it would appear that Index and Argos were talking to each other about retail prices.
A. Well, I do not understand where that came from, and if that was the thoughts of Ian Thomson, then they are the thoughts of Ian Thomson, but I do not recognise that kind of discussion.
Q. Well, he says he indicated to you that both of you could
look at a limited range of products that would cover certain items in most of Hasbro's brands.
A. I can be categoric that $I$ had no specific discussions with Ian Thomson about extending any product ranges towards RRPs. I had my own agenda in terms of where I thought I could go on this. I am sure that $I$ had lots of encouragement from Ian Thomson and everyone else to go out at RRPs on more products, but I do not remember specific discussions with Ian Thomson on specific lines within his range. Had those discussions taken place, I think I would have remembered them.
Q. In relation to the expanded range, he says that he discussed with you the Pokemon and Micro Machines, which were within your range, and possibly Hand Held Electronic games, but he is not sure about that.
A. Well, he certainly did not have discussions with me on those products.
Q. He says that you were concerned that if he agreed, there would be a risk once again of being undermined by Argos because you were not sure that they would agree to this kind of co-operation on more than the lines which had already been the subject of the earlier catalogues, Action Man and core games.
A. We simply did not have discussions on specific items in terms of expanding the range. I do not recall those
discussions.
Q. What is more, he also says that in his discussions with you, he explained that his colleague, Wilson, Neil Wilson, who was handling the Argos account -- he may not have mentioned the name of the man, but the colleague who was handling the Argos account was having the same discussions with Argos to accept the same proposal as he was putting to you.
A. Well, I do not recall him saying that. As I have said before, I did not believe for one minute that Ian Thomson or anyone else could guarantee to me that my major competitor would be doing this, that or the other on prices. It had never ever happened before, and there was no reason why I would even think that that would be possible.
Q. He says there is no doubt that you knew that Thomson was passing on to the Argos account handler the contents of his discussions with you, and the position was arranged that discussions would continue and he would come back to you after the Argos account handler had spoken to Argos, and he would tell you what the outcome was.
A. Well, I have absolutely no idea why Ian Thomson would have a basis for thinking that.
Q. In relation to these discussions, are you saying they did not happen or are you saying you do not recall
whether they happened?
A. I am saying that $I$ do not recall that they happened.
Q. We have had the e-mail of 18th May 2000, and one of the items on that is something called Interactive Pikachu; do you want to just look at that e-mail?
A. Yes.
Q. It says to you that Argos have committed to this item going out at the price of $£ 23.99$.
A. Well, I can only say that --
Q. That is one of those that has been ticked by either you or your assistant.
A. I can only say that $I$ do not remember this document.
Q. Mr Thomson says that on or about 25 th May, that is about a week later, he telephoned you to tell you that Argos were not going out at $£ 23.99$, they were going out at $£ 23.75$.
A. Well, I would reiterate what I said before, I do not recall having specific discussions on any line with Ian Thomson. I think that had Ian Thomson or anyone else rung me up about a specific line, I would have remembered it. Pikachu, Interactive Pikachu, was a very high-profile product; I think I would have remembered any discussions relating to that. I do not recall any.
Q. He says you thanked him for that information.
A. Well, how can I respond to that? I do not remember the
phone call, so if that is the case, I do not remember thanking him either.

MR DOCTOR: I have no further questions.
THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
Re-examination by MR GREEN
MR GREEN: Just a couple of matters, Mr Burgess. Could you please go back to the presentation made to Index by Hasbro, which is at tab 49? I just want to show you the contents of the presentation that was apparently made at that meeting, and I want you to just explain to the tribunal whether any of the slides which apparently were shown indicate that list prices were going up. I am going to show you a number of key pages, just answer that question in relation to each.
A. Just repeat that, sorry?
Q. Well, let me take it step by step. Do you have the presentation there?
A. I do, yes.
Q. If you turn to page 381, you will see it says "Mission".
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see that? I am just going to show you pages. Some are just for context, but some are so you can comment on. That is the mission. If you quickly turn over just a few pages, you will see what is in it. This is a market-based review; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And then on page 386, there is a document headed "Current state of health".
A. Yes.
Q. Then if you turn again to page 390, you will see "Where are we heading?"
A. Yes.
Q. We are coming to the crunch pages in a moment. If you then turn to page 400, there is a section entitled "The package"; do you have that?
A. I do.
Q. Now this section runs through to page 417. What I would like you to just do -- and let me ask you the question, I want you to just look through it: is there anything in this which indicates to you that list prices are going to go up? Do you understand the question? THE CHAIRMAN: You mean prices to Index from Hasbro? MR GREEN: That is right, sir, yes. (Pause).
A. At a quick run-through of those pages, there is nothing

I can see which would indicate that.
Q. Would you go back to page 402 then?
A. Yes
Q. Do you see the phrase, "New beneficial trade terms"?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you just explain to the tribunal how you would
construe that phrase?
THE CHAIRMAN: How would you understand it? That is rather legalistic.

MR GREEN: What does it mean?
A. I would understand that to mean that they are putting other things into the package which would be beneficial to the Index business.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
MR GREEN: If you turn to page 406, you see the phrase: "Additional rebates on core opportunistic ranges." What does that mean?
A. Effectively, this is Hasbro trying to influence Index to range these products. The margins will be low, as they are in most Hasbro products, so what they are saying is for a minimum -- if we go to Play-Doh, for a minimum of three products in Play-Doh, they will give us a retrospective discount of 5 per cent in support of the listings, and it goes without saying they are the same situation -- Playskool, for a minimum listing of five products, they will give us 5 per cent, and Hand Held Electronics, 50 per cent of the range, whatever that range was, they would give us 5 per cent on those products.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
MR GREEN: Okay, if you put that bundle away. The only
other document I want to show you, please, is in the core bundle, which is file 26 . It is the document starting at page 19. This is entitled "1999 trading terms. A package for continued success".

It was presented by Messrs Evans and Brighty. Have you seen this document before? I think you have been in court, you may have heard, this was the internal document presented at Stockley Park.
A. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is this arising out of cross-examination, Mr Green?

MR GREEN: Yes, it is, sir. If you go to page 34, this is the internal statement within Hasbro -- you will see it says:
"1999/1998 games list prices."
You will see there is -- well, presumably it was a slide, and you will see that between 1998 and 1999, it says the total games line has a 6.53 per cent increase; 17 core games SKU, 5.12 per cent increase.

Now you said in response to a question from Mr Doctor that if the matter had been explained to you at the actual meeting, the meeting would have come to an end. If you had seen this slide as part of the presentation, what would your reaction have been?
A. My reaction would have been, you know, "Why are you
making such a big thing of trying to put margin into my business by giving me additional core rebates when you are giving it with one hand and taking it away with the other? What is the big deal for Index? This would not incentivise me to want to do business with you, would it?"

MR GREEN: I have no further questions, thank you.
MR DOCTOR: I have a question arising out of that, so I may not be later accused of unfairness towards Mr Burgess. Further cross-examination by MR DOCTOR

MR DOCTOR: Mr Burgess, I have just very briefly compared the 1997 and 1998 prices, and from my very inexpert ability to do this, $I$ notice that just about every price in 1998 is higher than it was in 1997 in those list prices that we looked at in the 1999 business presentation. It would be correct, would it not, that a cost price increase by Hasbro year on year was not something that was completely new, was it?
A. That would be true to say, yes.

MR DOCTOR: No further questions.
THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr Burgess. That is the end of your evidence, so you are quite free to go now, if you wish.
(The witness withdrew)
THE CHAIRMAN: I think we will rise for a few minutes,

Mr Green, and start again about 3.30.
(3.20 pm)
(A short break)
(3.30 pm)

MR GREEN: Sir, my next witness is Andrea Gornall. MRS ANDREA GORNALL (sworn)

Examination-in-chief by MR GREEN
THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Do sit down, Ms Gornall.

MR GREEN: Ms Gornall, do you have a copy of your statement in front of you?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. This should be tab 25.
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Can you confirm that that is your statement?
A. Yes, I can.
Q. Would you turn to the last page, please? Do you see a signature there? There are two statements, I am not certain if you are looking -- there should be a signature on page 222.

THE USHER: Pages 222 to 225 have been redacted for confidentiality.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, it is in the tribunal's file.
MR GREEN: I do not think there is any difficulty with it.
Do we have some spare copies -- a clean copy, if

4 Q. And do you see a signature there?
5 A. I do.
6 Q. Is that your signature?
7 A. It is.
8 Q. Can you confirm that this statement is true to the best
possible? (Pause). (Handed). Let us try again. Do you now have the last page to the statement?
A. I do. of your knowledge and belief?
A. It is.
Q. Would you turn to tab 26, please? This is entitled your second witness statement; is this your statement?
A. It is.
Q. Could you turn to the second page, please?
A. Yes.
Q. Is there a signature there?
A. Yes, there is my signature there.
Q. Is that your signature?
A. It is, yes.
Q. Can you confirm that this statement is true to the best of your knowledge and belief?
A. I can.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we are missing one copy of this statement.

MR GREEN: Let me hand mine up, and I will get one from
behind. This is a clean copy. (Handed). Thank you very much.

## Cross-examination by MR DOCTOR

MR DOCTOR: Is it Miss or Mrs Gornall?
A. Mrs.
Q. Good afternoon. You have dealt with the buying of the creative range of toys since 1997 for Index, is that right?
A. That is correct.
Q. Except for two periods of maternity leave. Can you just give us the dates when that would have occurred?
A. My first maternity leave -- I left the business on 10th December 1999, and rejoined the business on 1st September 2000. My second maternity leave, I left the business in 2002, in September, around the first week in September, and returned to the business part-time in May 2003, and then full-time from 1st July 2003.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
MR DOCTOR: Right. So your description of Littlewoods and your pricing on creative toys, which is contained in your first witness statement, that applies to the period from late 2000 onwards, does it, when you came back from your first maternity leave?
A. Could you just tell me, which number is that, please?
Q. Well, paragraphs 3 and 4. (Pause).
A. That would be not necessarily just that period of time.
Q. You think it is earlier than that as well?
A. Which particular bit of that?
Q. Well, all of it, but perhaps the most -- the part $I$ am particularly interested in is paragraph 4:
"In respect of creative goods, I invariably proposed that we go out at recommended retail prices on all branded goods, not just Hasbro products. I would not normally expect my prices for these goods to be altered by Lesley, but Lesley may decide to go out below the RRP for particular lines, so $I$ could not guarantee that RRPs would be followed."

I get the impression --
A. Can you just tell me what the original question was, sorry?
Q. I was asking whether this description of the policy, the way it is set and the fact that you invariably propose RRP prices, recommended retail prices, applies to the period after you came back from your first maternity leave, that is the latter part of the year 2000, but you say no, it probably applied prior to that as well, or perhaps you would like to think about that.
A. No, that actual statement is in regard to the way that this particular range is priced in general, in totality,
because this particular range is quite different to other toy ranges that $I$ have actually managed previously and manage now, because it is not such a highly priced sensitive area in totality. There is the odd few lines that have always been, you know, within that branded toy element, but mainly it is unbranded toy area.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right. What I think Mr Doctor was asking about was what sort of period are you talking about here, in paragraph 4? Is this true of most periods or are you talking specifically of a period in 2000?
A. I think it was just in general.

THE CHAIRMAN: In general, yes.
MR DOCTOR: Is that why you say in your second statement in paragraph 6:
"In my areas, RRPs were generally being followed even before the GUS takeover of Argos. The market had settled at RRPs, and this had become largely self-perpetuating."
A. In most cases within this area, RRPs were being followed; however, there were instances where that was not the case.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
A. But it was on a very, very minimum and very small percentage of the products within this range.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR DOCTOR: Does creative include the Get Set range and Spirograph and Super Sticker Factory?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. Let us go to the pricing analysis in bundle 28. If you go to tab B3 --

THE CHAIRMAN: Sorry, Mr Doctor, B3?
MR DOCTOR: Yes -- we see, at the second page, the prices for autumn/winter 1999; the creative toys are at the bottom and there we see -- well, if we look at spring/summer 1999, we see Get Set Chocolate Factory, Argos is at $£ 19.99$, but Littlewoods is at $£ 19.45$, so you have undercut the RRP there, the RRP being £19.99.

In autumn/winter 1999, Argos has undercut you, 18.99, and you have changed slightly to $£ 19.50$.
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see that?
A. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does that seem right to you? Do those figures seem right to you, Mrs Gornall?
A. I do not -- from the document in front of me, yes.

MR DOCTOR: It seems that on the Chocolate Factory, £19.99, the RRP, was not being followed by Littlewoods at any stage, and Argos, having followed it at first, obviously came down in autumn/winter 1999 to 18.99, whereas Littlewoods went up slightly to £19.50. Do you see
that?
A. I do.
Q. Just pausing there for a moment, if we put ourselves back to spring/summer 1999, one would see there that if the parties had compared their catalogues, they would have seen that for the Chocolate Factory, Littlewoods had beaten Argos, and one would expect, therefore, that Argos would want to try and undercut that price next time around, which they did, going to £18.99, whereas Littlewoods -- it looks as if they assumed that Argos might stick to the recommended retail price, and so they have allowed themselves to go up by 5 p.

Would that be the sort of thinking that would be going on round about the beginning of 1999, when planning the autumn/winter catalogue?
A. Within this area, there has always been some items that have been priced below RRP, but in the main, it was priced at RRP, and the Get Set range would have been an area that we would have looked at because they are advertised on TV, so we would have probably priced below the RRP if that is what we thought the price should be.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
MR DOCTOR: Well, I do not think you have really answered my question. I think my question was: while you are preparing for the autumn/winter 1999 catalogue, in the
first half of 1999, would that be a fair assumption to make in the thinking of Argos, and in your case Littlewoods, you would look at the previous catalogue, and if you see that you have, in your case, beaten the opposition, you might take the risk of perhaps just going up by 5 p, in the hope that they would remain the same, whereas they, on the other hand, having looked at your price, and seen that you undercut them, thinking you might go out at the same price again, they have come in and undercut you?
A. I think when we actually sit down and we start analysing and we start looking at pricing any catalogue, we take everything into account: what is happening in the marketplace, what was going on within the industry at that time and what our internal strategy would have been.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
A. Also, you know, I would have been listening to what John McMahon or Lesley Paisley had given me as my margin targets, so it is not just any one thing that enables us to get to whatever price we decide to price at, it is a whole mix of reasons why we price at that particular price point.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
MR DOCTOR: Going on with the creative toys, the next item
which appears to be common in the autumn/winter 1999 catalogue is the Get Set Mastering Mosaics, with a recommended retail price of £19.99; both parties, Argos and Littlewoods, go out below that price. Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. The fact that Argos is below you by 5 pence is presumably of some significance, is it not?
A. Not really, no. 5p, not at all.
Q. You say 5 p is nothing; you are confident that the public does not regard that as different?
A. Yes.
Q. Spirograph, $£ 14.99, £ 13.85$ and $£ 14.75$; both parties again are under RRP.
A. Correct.
Q. And finally, Super Sticker Factory, £17.99, Argos is at $£ 17.90$ and Littlewoods is in fact slightly over, at $£ 18.50$. So in none of those cases of creative toys does Argos or Littlewoods go out at RRP.

Those are the items within creative toys where whatever else may be the case, when you say that RRPs are generally being followed, or invariably being followed, certainly on these items, they are not.
A. Correct.
Q. And these are the items which we find in the
18th May 2000 e-mail being discussed.
A. I believe so.
(3.45 pm)
Q. So if there is a need to try and get the prices together, there would be a good motive to do so on these particular items, would there not?
A. Sorry, can you just --
Q. Well, if you can be certain that on other products the prices are invariably RRP, on these products they are not invariably RRP, are they?
A. No.
Q. All right. (Pause). If you just go over the page to autumn/winter 2000, and if you go down to creative toys there, if we look at the Chocolate Factory on the right-hand side, we see the RRP is £19.99, and both Argos and Littlewoods have an RRP of $£ 19.99$. But you were not around at that stage for the setting of these prices, were you?
A. This is autumn/winter?
Q. Autumn/winter 2000 .
A. Autumn/winter 2000?
Q. Yes, which would have come out in July 2000, so this was when you were off.
A. Yes.
Q. But anyway, that is exactly the same. If we go to

Egyptian Adventure, RRP £29.99, and both Argos and Littlewoods now have £29.99. Mastering Mosaics, £19.99 is the RRP, and everybody has £19.99.

Now Gardens Galore, £24.99 is the RRP, and
Littlewoods goes out at $£ 24.99$-- you probably were not there at the time, but we know there was some information passed to Littlewoods to say that Argos would not be carrying that line.

Next one, Spirograph, £14.99, you see that the prices are exactly the same; and $£ 17.99$ for Super Sticker Factory, the prices are exactly the same. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. If you go back one to spring/summer 2000, we have the position with creatives -- we have RRP of $£ 19.99$ on Chocolate Factory, and Littlewoods goes out at 18.99, so there you had undercut the RRP; do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Argos apparently did not carry it in January 2000. Then we get $£ 19.99$ for the Mastering Mosaics, and you went out at £19.45. Spirograph, £14.99, £13.85; and Super Sticker Factory, £17.99, £17.90. So on none of those were you the same when you were there.
A. I was not actually doing creative in 2000.
Q. Yes, you would have gone off in September --
A. No, before that, Katharine Runciman had taken the range over from myself.
Q. Right. When did she take that range over?
A. Katharine took the range over from myself when we all became group buyers, which actually meant we moved to smaller product ranges, but we were actually buying products for three different catalogues, and that would have been in early 1999.
Q. Early 1999. So you were not responsible, you say, in spring/summer 2000, that would have been set during the latter part of 1999; you were not responsible for creatives?
A. No, I was not.
Q. In your witness statement, you suggest that the prices on creatives are always RRP.
A. Which one, sorry?
Q. Well, in both; paragraph 4 of your first statement and paragraph 6 of your second statement. The clear impression you are trying to send out at that point is that in the field of creative, the prices are invariably RRP.

Prior to autumn/winter 2000, that would seem to be contradicted by the figures we have seen on the items for creative: Get Set, Spirograph and Super Sticker Factory.
A. In the main, the items within this area were priced at RRP. It was only a very small percentage of products that might not have been. Sorry, that is what that statement refers to.
Q. So you are not there referring to the creative: Get Set, Spirograph and Super Sticker Factory; in those, there always was more competition, and people were tending to price at different prices below the RRP?
A. Sorry, the statement actually refers to the range in totality. Generally, this area was not as price-sensitive as others within the toy range.
Q. Well, I am not sure you are disagreeing with me. I am asking you just to concentrate on creative, Get Set, Super Sticker Factory and Spirograph, and to confirm that in those areas, prior to autumn/winter 2000, there appears to have been competition between the two catalogue retailers firstly, and secondly, that there appears to have been pricing below RRP.
A. Correct.
Q. When you say in paragraph 10 of your first statement -you say, about halfway down:
"I have never confirmed to Ian Thomson that I am definitely going out at his recommended retail prices. He has never asked me to do this, but on the other hand, he will know as well as I do that these are likely to be
the prices [that is RRP] that we will decide upon, and which other retailers will adopt because, in creative, this is the tradition and practice."

Again, that does not apply to Get Set, Super Sticker Factory and Spirograph.
A. What season are you referring to?
Q. Prior to autumn/winter 2000 .
A. I did not discuss recommended retail prices with Ian Thomson, and I would never have advised him of my intentions to price -- sorry, you know, what my price would have been at the time.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think at the moment, Mrs Gornall, we are on the last bit of the last sentence of paragraph 10, where you say that:
"It is the recommended prices that are likely to be the prices that we will decide upon, which other retailers will adopt, because in creative this is the tradition and practice."

What Mr Doctor is suggesting is that in relation to the three products we have been discussing, it does not appear that that is quite right because they had been priced below RRP before autumn/winter 2000.
A. Sorry, yes, those three items were subject to price discounting. However, when making this statement, I am talking about the range in totality, not about specific
individual items.
THE CHAIRMAN: What other items are you dealing with Ian Thomson about, other than these items?
A. I did not mean just with Ian Thomson, I meant the range of products from all the suppliers that supplied creative toys at that time.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see. Yes, thank you. Sorry, Mr Doctor. MR DOCTOR: So autumn/winter 2000 comes round, you are not there for that catalogue, and in any event, you are not dealing with these items; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you saying that Katharine Runciman was dealing with that, at that stage?

THE CHAIRMAN: If you cannot remember, do not worry. You are not expected to know what was going on when you were not there.
A. I believe it was Katharine Runciman, or it could have been Gary Smith, because Katharine Runciman herself went off on maternity leave when I was on maternity leave. Gary Smith did not!

MR DOCTOR: I have no further questions.
MR GREEN: Just one perhaps.
Re-examination by MR GREEN
MR GREEN: How many lines do you have within creative, in total?
A. It varies between approximately 70 to 80 items.

MR GREEN: Thank you.
THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mrs Gornall, I think that is the end of your evidence. Thank you very much for coming. (The witness withdrew)

MR GREEN: My next witness is Ms Runciman. I do not know if my learned friend actually wants her. She has to come down from the North, she is bringing a young child with her. We have been discussing child arrangements. So we have two Argos witnesses, I think Mr Needham and Ms Wray, who we will interpose or come next, if you want to continue today. But Ms Runciman needs to be told this evening --

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr Needham and Ms Wray are here, are they? MR GREEN: Mr Needham is here.

MR DOCTOR: I think the position is that in answer to my learned friend Mr Green, I would like to put a few questions to Ms Runciman. I am sorry if it is going to inconvenience her, but if she can come tomorrow, I would be grateful. As for Mr Needham, I am not quite ready to commence with him, and I nevertheless think that even if we start tomorrow at the normal time, we will be finished all the evidence by 3.00 , and if the worst comes to the worst, we might have to go on for a few minutes on Monday, but $I$ do not anticipate that.
THE CHAIRMAN: I am nonetheless inclined to suggest that we
might start perhaps at 10.15 or some time like that
tomorrow morning, just to give ourselves a little
margin, just in case unforeseen events arise.
MR GREEN: If it is all right with the tribunal and Argos,
we could start with Mr Needham, so that if Mrs Runciman
is slow on the train or has a problem of a child-related
nature, we can at least deal with that.
THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. I do not know whether the tribunal
facilities or staff can help Mrs Runciman --
MR GREEN: I am not suggesting anybody takes time off to
play with creative.
THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure we can arrange something or other
if need be. Our witness care programme is rapidly
developing.
MR DOCTOR: If it would help, I do not mind if we interpose
Mrs Runciman at any time that she arrives, and then she
can get away, she does not have to stick around.
THE CHAIRMAN: Very well. If everybody is agreeable, let us
(4.00 pm) at 10. 15 tomorrow with Mr Needham. (Hearing adjourned until 10.15 am the following day)

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MR ALAN COWLEY (sworn)1
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