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IN THE COMPETITION APPEAL TRIBUNAL

Case No 1024/2/3/04

New Court 48 Carey Street London WC2A 2JT

Friday 6 February 2004

Before:

The President SIR CHRISTOPHER BELLAMY QC (Chairman)

> MR MICHAEL DAVEY and MRS SHEILA HEWITT

BETWEEN:

FLOE TELECOM LIMITED Appellant

- and -

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Respondent

MR EDWARD MERCER and MR PATRICK CLARK appeared on behalf of the Appellant.

MR MARK HOSKINS appeared on behalf of the Respondent.

MS ELIZABETH McKNIGHT appeared on behalf of the Potential Interveners.

CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

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

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THE CHAIRMAN: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

The Tribunal's proceedings at a Case Management Conference of this kind are relatively informal. I would like to begin by seeing if I can establish who it is we have got here. I think we have got Mr Mercer from Taylor Wessing. Is that right?

MR MERCER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Good morning, Mr Mercer. Mr Clark, you are with Mr Mercer. Then Mr Hoskins for OFCOM and Ms McKnight for the potential intervener. Good morning.

Our normal procedure is to go through the agenda for the Case Management Conference. I think in this particular case we would like to start with two matters. The first that I think we ought to sort out fairly early on is the position of Vodafone, who applies to intervene in this case.

I think we have seen, Mr Mercer, that that is formally opposed. I do not know if you have anything further to add to what you have said in writing already? May I say, I think it is possibly a little bit difficult to resist Vodafone's intervention since they were the party complained against. It is their conduct that is in issue. They probably have, in the words of our rules, "a sufficient interest", which is all they need to establish to intervene. The question of costs and the question of exactly what role they play in the proceedings are questions we tend to address in terms of Case Management rather than in terms of the principle of whether they should be intervening at all.

MR MERCER: If you examine the arguments put forward by Vodafone, it is essentially a matter of guesswork - "Well, we made lots of submissions to OFCOM and some of these are what they based their decision on". That could be said by any person in a complaint about somebody with significant market power. I look, Sir, to what distinguishes this matter.

If you were merely to take Vodafone's argument and say that that gives them sufficient interest and they

should be allowed to intervene, then essentially one is saying that anyone whose conduct is appealed against should have that right without differentiating or distinguishing. Vodafone's submission does not distinguish this as being different from any normal case. It does not say that there is a dichotomy between the views of Vodafone and OFCOM. It does not say anything very specific about what interest it is they wish to protect. It may well be that this is a matter, as it may transpire over the course of the morning, to have as its nub a single point, a single point essentially of the analysis of the regulatory position.

Sir, I would not try to argue that were this matter to proceed beyond a decision on that basic point of the regulatory analysis, whether or not a use of public GSM gateways is lawful, if the matter got beyond there it is quite possible that you would want to consider remitting it back to OFCOM for a decision and you might wish to give directions in respect of that. I could not deny at that stage that Vodafone might have, in the interests of fairness, a very strong case to be heard. But we are not there yet. Nobody is saying that there is a difference between OFCOM's position and Vodafone's.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are you able to articulate for us the single point that you have just mentioned?

MR MERCER: Yes, Sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that might be helpful because we were about to come to what the issues in this case are likely to be and if you are able to boil it down that is probably helpful.

MR MERCER: Can I preface some remarks on that, Sir, by pointing out that we were instructed quite late in this matter and the terms of our instructions only settled last Friday, although we had done some preliminary work in assisting in a meeting before that. As a result of a case conference with the client last night, Sir, I have instructions now to seek leave to amend the notice of appeal, because the single fundamental point does not

exactly come out and hit you between the eyes from reading the notice of appeal, though it is obliquely referred to.

The point is this. In the complaint before OFCOM my client never got over the first hurdle. You can see what the hurdle is if you look at paragraph 38 of the Decision.

THE CHAIRMAN: Whether it was unlawful?

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MR MERCER: Whether it was unlawful. Much as I agree with the first sentence of paragraph 38 - I have a few qualms about the second sentence - essentially we have a greater difficulty if what was being done was unlawful. It will be our contention, Sir, that it was not unlawful and that the analysis of the regulatory position of the use of the relevant apparatus was incorrect.

The fundamental keystone of the decision taken by OFCOM, what goes through it like letters in a Blackpool stick of rock is the fact that there was no consent given, no express authority for the use of the relevant apparatus given by Vodafone, because they believed that such express consent was necessary.

- THE CHAIRMAN: When you say "they" believed, do you mean OFCOM?
- MR MERCER: OFCOM, yes. It is our contention that that is incorrect, that in fact the relevant apparatus was, for the purposes of section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949, being used by Vodafone and Vodafone had, for the purposes of wireless telegraphy, control over that apparatus.
- THE CHAIRMAN: Do you mean the Floe apparatus being used by Vodafone?
- MR MERCER: Yes. It will be our contention that ownership of that apparatus is irrelevant in the circumstances and that control is the test. That test is the same test as providing an electronic communications network or services pursuant to the Communications Act 2003. That test, according to at least, I think, the Government, is more or less the same test as was in the

Telecommunications Act 1984 for running a system.

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THE CHAIRMAN: You do not happen to have the section numbers to hand, do you?

MR MERCER: Not in the Communications Act, Sir. In the Telecommunications Act 1984 one used to look at sections 4 and 5.

In the circumstances the only person who could be seen to be running the apparatus was Vodafone because not only did they have control of the SIM card, which they supplied and without which the apparatus will not connect to the network, but they also turned off the IMEI for the relevant apparatus. That, Sir, is a 25 digit code number embedded in the apparatus which basically identifies it. When it is switched off the apparatus is unusable.

THE CHAIRMAN: When you say "the apparatus", do you mean a mobile?

MR MERCER: In this case it is a fixed unit. Thus showing that under all of the tests that have been applied in recent years - there is no reported case on the subject, Sir - it was Vodafone who had control of that apparatus and therefore it should be deemed to be part of their system. Therefore its operation was lawful and no exemption had to be found for its use.

As an alternative and a secondary point, one might examine the degree of authorisation which was in fact given and parts of the OFCOM reasoning which turned a requirement for Vodafone in respect of giving express written consent into an obligation on Floe Telecom.

THE CHAIRMAN: An obligation on Floe to do what?

- MR MERCER: To get written express consent before the apparatus could be lawfully used.
- THE CHAIRMAN: Would that subsidiary point involve looking at the arrangements between Floe and Vodafone, the correspondence that had passed between them and matters of that kind?
- MR MERCER: I do not think we would be seeking to rely on any more than has already appeared. It is the interpretation and analysis of that which we question.

- THE CHAIRMAN: We at the moment, as the Tribunal, as far as we are aware have not got the contractual arrangements between Floe and Vodafone or correspondence passing between them and so forth and so on. Presumably the Director had it in the file at some point, but we have not got it. But never mind. We will park that for the moment.
- MR MERCER: If you get past the first point, then you get to a stage which I submit OFCOM never really got to, which was to consider what other objective reasons there might be for Vodafone acting as they did, what the results of an action were and the consequences, As I said earlier, it might well be that whenever it got to that stage, that is the stage at which the Tribunal might want to consider what was remitted back to OFCOM.
- THE CHAIRMAN: So putting what you have told us in the context of the existing notice of appeal, do we understand that the point about the possible difference between private and public gateways effectively disappears?
- MR MERCER: All of the issues and points I think reappear but in different guises and with different uses.
- THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

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- MR MERCER: As the notice of appeal itself makes clear, and with no disrespect to my client, it was made completely by a layman in a hurry and still bears the stains of the Christmas pudding on the draft as it was written over the Christmas holiday period.
- THE CHAIRMAN: So what are you going to ask us for, Mr
 Mercer? Are you going to ask for leave to put in what is
 effectively a new notice, or a supplementary document of
 some kind that explains in writing what you have just
 told us orally, or what?
- MR MERCER: I have taken the view that the best way forward, Sir, was not to regard this as being a re-ordering of the notice of appeal, something within its four corners, but to regard this as better being dealt with by making an application for leave to amend.

THE CHAIRMAN: And to make that application we would need a document of some kind, I think?

MR MERCER: That was my understanding. I had also formed in my mind the opinion that if the Tribunal were minded to consider that application, then they might want to set a timetable for the application being made and the new document being appended to the application.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. That has all been very helpful. It was initially provoked by the situation we were dealing with as regards Vodafone, so I think possibly at this stage what I should do is to ask Ofcom and Vodafone if they have any reaction to what has happened so far.

Mr Hoskins?

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MR HOSKINS: Reaction? Surprise.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not think anyone should be entirely surprised, if I may say so. The question of what kind of authorisation one does need under this act was already a point that the Tribunal had got in mind.

MR HOSKINS: Sir, I am not trying to be difficult, but it is a question of how the matter is taken forward viz-a-viz the Regulator and obviously viz-a-viz the Tribunal.

The specific point which has been made has not been made before. I do not just mean in the notice of appeal. It is also not something that featured certainly as a primary argument in the complaint investigation process.

The first question is, if an amendment is to be made in this form we are obviously going to be into the Freeserve case law which says that the appeal is not the opportunity to raise new points. It may well be that the only way we can deal with that is to see the amendments. Perhaps we will be allowed and then we will have to make the legal submissions, but I just put down the marker that we are heading for trouble because we are heading

Point two is that if an application to amend is to be made, this is the first indication we have had. I do not believe my friend appreciates professional difficulties, etc., but the practical reality is here we

for a new complaint. That is point one.

are today. We have had a notice of appeal. We were in a position to serve our defence next week. It is pretty well complete. My friend says the notice of appeal will still stand but it appears as if that has now been pushed into the background and what we are going to have is a new main point, which is the one described this morning.

I think the only way forward on that is that if they wish to amend the notice, they will have to produce the proposed amendment and seek permission to do so and a timetable will have to be worked out.

When it comes to the question of costs, we are going to come on to the pre-emptive costs order, but this is precisely one of the points that we were seeking to make in the written submissions, which I hope you have seen.

THE CHAIRMAN: Wait a minute. Which?

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MR HOSKINS: It should have come in yesterday, Sir. I can make the point now and we can deal with the detail when we come to it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, Mr Hoskins. (To the Clerk of the Court) Did we have some submissions in yesterday?

THE CLERK: Yes, Sir. You have received it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I have got it in front of me.

HOSKINS: Sir, it is the very last paragraph of that note, which is that one of the purposes of the possibility of awarding costs is to deal with the conduct of the proceedings. I appreciate the difficulties of Floe. It is a company in administration. They want to get the appeal in but of course they did not have the normal time. The fact that they had to do it quickly was in a sense partly because they waited too late in doing it. But if a completely new point is to be raised, we have wasted a lot of time already in preparing a defence. It is ready to be served next week and again I put down a marker, because again it is not something that the Tribunal can deal with today. But that is an issue we are going to be relevant today in relation to the application

for a pre-emptive costs order, because the whole point of being able to give costs is a sanction in terms of the way in which these things are run.

I am sorry, but there are lots of markers there. There is a lot of huffing and puffing on my part. The reality is that in relation to this, all we can say, if there is a new case to be made, we need to see it. If permission is to be given so be it and we need a new timetable. I am not sure that I can say much more.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr Hoskins.

Well, Ms McKnight?

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MS McKNIGHT: Mr Mercer makes two points really. He suggests that even on the basis of the current notice of appeal he does not find our grounds for requesting permission to intervene to be persuasive. I do not know whether you wish me to address those or whether that is a little pointless now and that I should move on to the second point?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we do not need to hear you on that. MS McKNIGHT: Thank you.

As regards the proposed amendments to the notice of appeal, I think we would certainly be all the more certain we would wish to intervene if an appeal on these new grounds were to be permitted, the reason being, of course, that Vodafone will have evidence as to the way in which Floe advanced its case when it was seeking to sort out its arrangements with Vodafone.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you mean that this is at the pre-complaints stage, before the switch off, or whatever?

MS McKNIGHT: That is right, but it seems from the correspondence that I have read to date, though obviously not with this point in mind, that Floe seemed to contemplate that it would have legal difficulties with its public GSM gateways and contemplated changing the ownership arrangements so as to create a different contractual and ownership structure specifically to address the Wireless Telegraphy Act concerns. One can contemplate that that sort of evidence and Vodafone's

reaction to the way the case was put then would be part of its case as to why its conduct would not infringe the Chapter 2 prohibition. That is something we would wish to put to you when the opportunity arises.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

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Mr Mercer, do you have any point on what has just been said?

- MR MERCER: I disagree with Mr Hoskins that it is a completely new point. The point in its general form has been around from the beginning of the matter. What is new is a different analysis.
- THE CHAIRMAN: And that is an analysis of law, I suppose you would say?
- MR MERCER: I would say it is an analysis of law, Sir, yes.
- THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
 - MR MERCER: As for who needs to be involved in looking at that, these are questions really that need only be dealt with between the appellant and the respondent, the respondent, after all, now incorporating the Radio Communications Agency, which is the body responsible for these areas.
 - MS McKNIGHT: Sir, in response to that, could I explain why I think it would be important for Vodafone to be permitted to intervene even in respect of this issue of law?

Clearly Vodafone has just as much interest in participating in the debate as to what is the correct interpretation of the Wireless Telegraphy Act as does anyone else. It has a licence to use Spectrum. It is very important that persons who have not been granted such a licence should not be able to engage in activities which we would say require to be authorised by a licence and if the Tribunal were to make a ruling on the correct interpretation of the Wireless Telegraphy Act and then perhaps to remit the matter back to OFCOM it would be most unfair if Vodafone had not participated in that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. (The Tribunal conferred)

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THE CHAIRMAN: In this Case Management Conference the first issue the Tribunal has to deal with is whether the company, Vodafone Limited, should be allowed to intervene as a party to the proceedings.

The proceedings are an appeal by Floe
Telecommunications Limited against a decision by what is
now OFCOM dated 3 November 2003 under Chapter 2 of the
Competition Act. That decision concerned a complaint
submitted by Floe to the Director against Vodafone which
alleged that Vodafone had breached Chapter 2 of the
Competition Act in various ways and in particular by
disconnecting Floe in relation to Floe's GSM gateway
service. The Director rejected Floe's complaint in his
decision and Floe now appeals against that rejection.

Vodafone applies to intervene on the grounds that they have a sufficient interest within the meaning of Rule 16 of the Tribunal's Rules. That application is opposed by Floe, principally on the grounds that Vodafone's participation is unnecessary for the determination of these proceedings and that to permit Vodafone to participate will only add to the costs unnecessarily.

Mr Mercer, for Floe, this morning has indicated that one of the principal points in the appeal which he will seek to bring forward by way of an amendment to the existing notice of appeal will be the true construction of the relevant provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act and the Regulations made thereunder, in particular bearing on the point as to whether Floe's use of the relevant products or services was lawful or unlawful, the Director having found in the Decision that the public GSM gateway services provided by Floe were not lawful.

Ms McKnight, for Vodafone, in addition to submitting that Vodafone has a sufficient interest, also emphasizes that Vodafone has a close interest in the correct interpretation of the Wireless Telegraphy legislation with which this appeal is concerned.

The Tribunal is of the view that Vodafone does have a sufficient interest in these proceedings and should be permitted to intervene. The original complaint was made against Vodafone. The proceedings are likely to touch on Vodafone's conduct in relation to Floe and the interpretation of the relevant legislation also affects Vodafone's interest, so on that ground we are satisfied that Vodafone has a sufficient interest to intervene. We will give directions later in this Conference as to exactly what form that intervention should take.

As regards the intimation that has been made to us that Floe would wish to amend its notice of appeal, it seems to us that we are not yet in a position to rule on In fact, we have not been invited to rule. have only had a first intimation of a proposal to amend the notice of appeal and probably the best course in dealing with that is to set a timetable for that application and we will then have to see whether the Tribunal is in a position to grant it or not, bearing in mind the rather limited provisions of Rule 11.3 of the Tribunal's Rules, which somewhat restrict the circumstances in which notices of appeal can be amended. I think what we will do at this stage, if we may, is to discuss with the parties the timetable for this possible application and how the rest of the written procedure should fit in with that.

I think, Mr Mercer, the next question is how we should proceed in relation to your possible application for leave to amend. This is something that does need to be done in writing in the first instance and the question is what sort of time you need for that.

MR MERCER: 14 days.

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THE CHAIRMAN: 14 days. I would have thought that was more or less what we had in mind ourselves. If we say that you have 14 days to submit a proposed amendment to the notice of appeal, we then probably have to give OFCOM and Vodafone a period to respond to whether that amendment should be made. I would have thought probably 14 days

for that response at this stage.

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MR HOSKINS: That is what I was going to ask for, Sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Good. That will take us to 5 March. It may well be that we cannot take matters, procedurally speaking, very much further than that at the moment. It rather depends on what then happens to the amendment. Perhaps I could signal to the parties that we had pencilled in the Tribunal's diary a second Case Management Conference in this case for 23 March in the afternoon starting at 2 o'clock.

MR HOSKINS: Sir, in relation to football shirts I must admit that I had 23 March pencilled in as a possible runover day. Maybe that is just my clerk being cautious and it is not in the Tribunal's diary as a run-over day.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is true, Mr Hoskins. I think we will indicate that we are anticipating a further Case

Management Conference in the week beginning March 22. I am not sure that we can actually fix a date now. It depends on peoples' diaries. We cannot be sure when football shirts will finish. I think we will have to be in touch with you about a date but somewhere in that week, just to see where we are. We certainly had in mind that what the issues in this case are do need to be sorted out to some extent, because it is not completely apparent from the notice of appeal what it is the appellant is asking us to decide.

On that basis the defence is nearly ready, Mr
Hoskins, but is there much point in proceeding with it
until we see what it is that Floe wants to say?
HOSKINS: I think one of the things that concerns us it

MR HOSKINS: I think one of the things that concerns us is to what extent any of the issues that are in the current notice of appeal are going to be persisted with.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is a point which has occurred to certainly more than one member of the Tribunal as Mr Mercer was proceeding.

In your application, Mr Mercer, you do need to tell us fairly precisely what it is that Floe is now persisting in, as it were. That is to say, if it turns

out that we are against you on the legal point that you have indicated, that may or may not be implicit in the existing notice of appeal, are there other points that you want us to decide or not, or is that it effectively? I am not asking for an answer now, but we do need to set at this stage the parameters of this case and not have a moving target.

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- MR MERCER: I can assure you, Sir, there is no-one who would like to do that more than me.
- THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, quite. I know you have not had time yet to get fully into it.
- MR HOSKINS: Sir, on that basis it seems there is little point in us serving a document which may become irrelevant and obviously in terms of the documents we put before the Tribunal, etc., that will be conditioned by relevance. Our submission would be that there is no point in us submitting the defence. We may as well wait until we see what is the case that we have to meet and deal with it at that stage.
- MR MERCER: I could not disagree with Mr Hoskins on that point, Sir.
- THE CHAIRMAN: Well I think that is probably as far as we can take it. Similarly for any statement of intervention that Vodafone wanted to submit.
- MS McKNIGHT: We have not been served with the notice of appeal as it now stands. I wondered whether it would be helpful for us to see that?
- THE CHAIRMAN: That will happen automatically now that you are an intervener.

If we can now look at the agenda for the Case Management Conference. I am not sure that we have many other things that we can usefully discuss. Certainly as far as documents are concerned, and I am looking now in Mr Mercer's direction, I do not know how far it will continue to be relevant, but at the moment the Tribunal does not have Floe's original complaint or the contract and other relevant correspondence between Floe and Vodafone or the correspondence between Floe and OFCOM in

dealing with the complaint, so to the extent that those materials are relevant I think, in the context of your proposed amendment, it would perhaps be useful in an annex to fill in the gaps in the documents that we presently have, insofar as they are relevant.

- MR MERCER: I would love to assist, Sir, but I have not got a number of the documents and neither has my client ever been given a number of the documents referred to in the OFTEL decision. There are references to e-mails from Vodafone. We have not even got a copy of Vodafone's WT Act licence, because they, unlike Telecommunications Act licences, have never been public documents. We have an idea what the template looks like but we do not actually have the original.
- MR HOSKINS: Sir, in relation to that particular point, the licences are confidential. The relevant conditions, 7 and 8, are actually in the template so I am not sure that that is a debate that we will be able to take much further, certainly not today. If there are documentary requests all we can suggest is that Floe write to us in terms of the documents they think they need and take it from there.
- THE CHAIRMAN: I would have thought that is probably sensible. I would have thought that in general, subject to confidentiality considerations, the documents that figure as footnotes to the decision are documents that are potentially relevant to the hearing of the appeal.
- MR HOSKINS: Sir, can I suggest, if it would help, because I am trying to make things easier rather than harder, we can supply copies of the documents that are in the footnote to the decision to Floe.
- THE CHAIRMAN: I think that would help, Mr Hoskins.
- MR HOSKINS: Subject to confidentiality, which leads me into another point. At the moment certainly the confidentialities are Vodafone's. There may have to be a process whereby we put together the bundle of documents and show it to Vodafone and say to Vodafone "Do you have any confidentiality objections to any of these

documents". If they do, I guess, given the time constraints, we will have to supply redacted versions to Floe and there will have to be a hearing before the Tribunal to settle any confidentiality issues. If that seems a sensible way forward it is certainly something that we are happy to do.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is sensible, but it may be somewhat difficult to maintain confidentiality in relation to matters that the Director has relied on in the decision. We will have to see.

MR HOSKINS: Sir, with respect what I am trying to protect is not what we would do. It is what Vodafone would do to be confidential. I am sure Ms McKnight has heard the indication.

MS McKNIGHT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: One needs to go through that procedure.

In general in that connection the Tribunal would be particularly happy if the parties could treat this case in a non-confrontational manner and insofar as there can usefully be any kind of collaboration among the advisers for the various parties to define the issues and to assemble by agreement the documents you think the Tribunal ought to have obviously we would be very pleased. We do not know at this point whether there is a fundamental issue behind this case or not, but if there is it is desirable that it is dealt with in as full a manner as possible without undue "antagonism" creeping into the proceedings.

MR HOSKINS: Again, if we provide the documents referred to in the decision, then obviously Floe can write to us if it thinks there is anything else that needs to be before the Tribunal. I think that is the way to get the dialogue going.

THE CHAIRMAN: What do you need in order to frame your amendment, Mr Mercer?

MR MERCER: I think in order to do that and the other tasks which you referred to, Sir, precisely defining what is in and what is out, I think as a base I need all the

documents referred to in the decision. As regards the licence I can access the template but I do not know if there is any other condition which impacts until I have seen it. I hear what Mr Hoskins says about it being confidential. I cannot imagine which bits of it are confidential.

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HOSKINS: It relates to the Spectrum issues. I think the way to deal with this is obviously confidentiality again. We have an interest in this and also Vodafone do and that would be one of the things that we would have to discuss with Vodafone. I imagine what would probably happen is the version may well be redacted at least in some form. It may well be more than a template. not know at the moment. If there is an issue it is something we will have to deal with in front of the Tribunal as to whether the remaining bits can or cannot be disclosed and whether there is some sort of confidentiality issue. I know that that is not necessarily something that the Tribunal likes but it is a possibility and we can take it forward from there. not think in the mean time we can do any more than point to the template. We will raise it with Vodafone and do what we can on that basis.

THE CHAIRMAN: I was just thinking of the two weeks that Mr Mercer originally asked for for doing his amendment. If he would like to have at least some of these documents in order to finalise it we need to see what the feasibility is of you sending him at least some of the documents referred to in the decision.

Presumably you have got them handy somewhere, Mr Hoskins?

MR HOSKINS: Sir, can I take instructions on that? THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR HOSKINS: (after a pause for taking instructions) Sir, we will endeavour to get the documents to Floe by 5 pm on Wednesday. By that I mean that we will have consulted with Vodafone by then so a bundle will be provided. It may be redacted for reasons I have described, but that is

certainly something we will work to.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is helpful. Thank you very much.

MR MERCER: I will fight back my enthusiasm to draft it until Wednesday, Sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well I think we will still leave you with your two weeks, Mr Mercer. You can start thinking about it mentally.

MR MERCER: If we get the documents by then I do not think we will be in too much danger of missing the time table.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have just one point to raise. As you will appreciate, the normal procedure now is that the notice of appeal is served on Vodafone. The existing notice of appeal is headed "Confidential". At first sight we cannot see anything in it that is confidential, so it may just have been a precaution by the author of the document.

MR MERCER: It was a precaution, Sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. If there is anything confidential that you wished to protect viz-a-viz Vodafone, now is the time to signal it, but I do not think there is.

MR MERCER: No.

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THE CHAIRMAN: I think as far as we are concerned, the only other point we have got that we can usefully discuss at the moment is this issue of the pre-emptive costs' request made by Floe. I think, Mr Mercer, if I may say so, it is extremely difficult for us at this point to take any position on costs in this appeal at this early stage of our knowledge of the case. Our general case law on costs - I am thinking of a case called Aquavitae which we decided some months ago - is not necessarily to follow the rule that costs follow the event. Sometimes costs simply lie where they fall, especially if the issue is one that is of general importance in a regulatory system. But beyond that I think it is very difficult at this stage to be very definite about costs. On the whole, I suppose, interventions tend to be cost neutral. not often that interveners have costs awarded in their favour but, on the other hand, at this stage we do not

know how this case is going to develop and if there were suggestions that the appeal had not been reasonably brought or had involved the creation of unnecessary costs, then that obviously is something that we would have to deal with when that submission was made.

I do not know if there are any particular submissions you would like to make to us on the costs' issue?

MR MERCER: Well we had the benefit of reading Mr Hoskins' submissions last night on the costs issue, with which, in the nicest possible way, we take some exception. We principally take exception to the point about conduct, because of course the company is under the control of the Administrator, who is an officer of the court and as an officer of the court he has his duties to the court in addition to any others he might have in regard to this matter. Having acted and advised for a number of administrators in the telecommunications' field, that being the way of the industry over the last couple of years, that is something which insolvency practitioners, in my experience, take extremely seriously.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have we got the benefit of Mr Frost sitting behind you at the moment?

MR MERCER: Unfortunately not, Sir.

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- THE CHAIRMAN: So he is an officer of the court and takes that very seriously.
- MR MERCER: And that should be borne in mind in respect of conduct.

Secondly, and very importantly, Mr Hoskins kind of dismissed out of hand the concept that this was of any general importance.

Our information is that between 50 and 100 businesses are interested in the outcome of this matter because the machinations of last summer and this decision have either exterminated or driven underground a large part of a section of an industry.

THE CHAIRMAN: Can you refer to the machinations of last summer? Do you mean the 18 July statement?

MR MERCER: Yes, and the decisions after that.

If Floe was right, Sir, mobile penetration in this country is over 80 per cent and the population is now about 58 million. You can work out how many millions of people might be involved.

THE CHAIRMAN: So it has potentially a wide-ranging effect.

MR MERCER: Yes, Sir.

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THE CHAIRMAN: That said, what order, if any, do you seek from us at this stage?

MR MERCER: I would like to adjourn the application, having made those points, until the Tribunal has had a chance to look at the substantive point that emerges and the defence to that.

THE CHAIRMAN: So you are not asking us to deal with it today.

MR MERCER: No, but I am flagging up, Sir, that it is a point which is extremely important to the Administrator, who has limited resources. You can see that he has had limited resources by pulling down the statement of affairs from a Companies House website. It has a great many creditors and not very many assets. The present cash in hand of the business going forward is measured in a few thousand pounds, I am instructed, at this present moment in time. It might be increased through sales of various parts of the business over the next few months, but they are not great indeed and what is used up elsewhere does not go to the creditors. The Administrator has his basic duty. He is to do his best under the terms of the administration for the creditors.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. I think if Mr Mercer is not actually making an application today, then it is probably best not to make any pronouncements upon it beyond what we have already got in writing and beyond what the Tribunal has already said, Mr Hoskins, and we will simply return to the point if and when it arises at a later stage in the proceedings.

MR HOSKINS: Absolutely, Sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will not deal with the costs issue at all

1 today. 2 Mrs Hewitt quite rightly reminds me that we were interested to know what is the status of what is 3 apparently a parallel complaint to the European 4 5 Commission that is referred to in the notice of appeal and whether that has any bearing at all on these 6 7 proceedings. 8 MR MERCER: Can I take instructions for a moment. (After 9 taking instructions) Correspondence has been sent to the 10 Commission, Sir, but no response has yet been received. THE CHAIRMAN: I see. 11 Forgive my ignorance. Are we in a situation where, 12 13 in relation to the regulations made under the Wireless 14 Telegraphy Act, there are governing EC Directives which 15 the regulations are supposed to reflect, or is that not a point which arises in this case? 16 MR MERCER: I do not believe that that is a point which 17 18 arises. 19 HOSKINS: We do not understand that there is an EC point. 20 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. We have no other points we wish to raise from our 21 22 side, but you may have points you wish to raise, Mr 23 Mercer? 24 MR MERCER: No, Sir. 25 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr Hoskins? 26 MR HOSKINS: Nothing from us, Sir.

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THE CHAIRMAN: Very well then. We will, at least provisionally, meet again on a date to be fixed in the week beginning 26 March and see where we are at that stage.

(The hearing concluded)