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IN THE COMPETITION APPEAL TRIBUNAL Case No 1026/2/3/04

Victoria House Bloomsbury Place London WC1A 2EB

Friday 4 June 2004

Before:

The President SIR CHRISTOPHER BELLAMY QC (Chairman)

PROFESSOR JOHN PICKERING and MS PATRICIA QUIGLEY

BETWEEN:

FREESERVE.COM PLC

Applicant

- and -

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Respondent

MR NICHOLAS GREEN QC and MR KEITH JONES appeared on behalf of the Applicant.

MR RICHARD FOWLER and MR MEREDITH PICKFORD appeared on behalf of the Respondent.

MR GERALD BARLING QC and MR PAOLO PALMIGIANO appeared on behalf of the Intervener (BT Group Plc).

CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

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

1 THE CHAIRMAN: We have a number of things to discuss this 2 afternoon in our agenda. I think before doing so there are two particular matters that we would like to explore 3 The first of those is the now envisaged 4 5 timetable, if there is one, for the conclusion of Ofcom's 6 ongoing investigation and the second, in a little more 7 detail, is the relationship between this case and the 8 Wanadoo proceedings and what, if anything, we should do 9 about that.

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If I could take the first issue first and address myself in general towards Ofcom, Mr Fowler, we take the view that in very general terms it is essential that regulators should be able promptly and effectively to take decisions on matters affecting alleged anticompetitive activities. Otherwise markets may simply suffer from anti-competitive consequences while the investigation is going on. That seems to us particularly important in a market of significance to the national economy, like the Broadband market. It is, in our view, important that one should reach a decision one way or the other as soon as possible because, in the first place, that enables any appeal proceedings to take place and, in the second place, and even more importantly that enables all the parties to know where they are. In this particular case, faced with a serious issue, we do not find much evidence yet of Ofcom being able to address itself, within any reasonably envisaged timetable, to the need to take a decision. I think we would be very glad now to have some pretty firm indication of when Ofcom expects to complete its investigation into the matters that are still under investigation. Can you help us on that?

FOWLER: Sir, Ofcom is of course entirely conscious of the importance, as you say, of taking decisions as quickly as possible. We are in fact proceeding in line with the timetable, as I indicated at the last CMC on 27 February when I referred to the guidelines providing for a non-infringement decision in six months and an

infringement in twelve months and indicated that we were looking at that in the context of a commencement date for the current ongoing investigation, if I can call it that, starting with the letter that was sent at the beginning of February.

- THE CHAIRMAN: Can I just be clear on that point, as a matter of fact. As we have now understood it, the so-called ongoing investigation was in fact, as it turns out, parked between 20 July or mid July last year and then recommenced this February.
- MR FOWLER: That is effectively the position, yes.

- THE CHAIRMAN: So what can you now tell us about what the timetable is?
- MR FOWLER: We are on track within that timetable. We have issued various section 26 Notices, conducted inquiries and had meetings, and so on and so forth, collecting data. The data has been evaluated in the course of that process and is continuing to be evaluated. At the moment Ofcom are hopeful that they will be able, if there is a non-infringement decision, to come to that in the course of August. That is obviously to some extent dependent upon the degree of cooperation they get from BT on various outstanding issues, but that is the programme that is currently anticipated.
- THE CHAIRMAN: It would presumably be the case that it would be possible to arrive at either a non-infringement decision or a decision, so you serve a Rule 14 Notice within a roughly similar time frame?
- MR FOWLER: The actual service of a statement of objections.
- THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, a statement of objections. Do we call it a statement of objection now?
- MR FOWLER: Yes. The preparation of that would probably require additional time on that timescale. That is to say, it would require further practical material and preparation to get the statement of objections in order, but it would be possible, we believe, to give an indication of which direction we were heading in some time after the August date if we were heading to

somewhere other than a non-infringement decision.

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It may help if I say that my friends and I have discussed this. Obviously the timetable is of concern to all parties and how that can be made to fit in with the current proceedings, which are looking at a much more limited decision which, rightly or wrongly, is the decision which was taken on 20 November. It appeared to us that it might be a good idea if the present date for the hearing could be vacated and the CMC adjourned to a date after August, at which date either we will have issued a non-infringement decision on the current timetable or we would be in a position to give some indication in camera as to the direction in which the investigation is going. Then it would be possible to look at the matter in the round if by then we had issued a non-infringement decision. That is a course which seems to be acceptable to both BT and Wanadoo.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let us see what the other two parties say about that specific issue.

We are just on timing at the moment, Mr Green.

MR GREEN: As Mr Fowler explained, we would not be adverse to the notion of this hearing being adjourned to a date in September. If there is a non-infringement decision the Tribunal will have two decisions before it and we can make a much more sensible judgment as to how to proceed on the range of issues as they then will be fully set out. If there is to be an infringement decision, at least we will know the timescale for the second decision.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, at that stage a proposed infringement decision.

MR GREEN: Absolutely, proposed. But then, in a sense, my client would be less concerned because plainly it is then on a winning wicket rather than a losing wicket, if I can put it in those terms. The real concern for my client has always been that this matter goes off into the never never, which was the real fear in relation to Ofcom's application for a stay. We have no great problem with a delay of two or three months if it has the effect of

enabling us, if it turns out that way, to see the second decision, then to see all of the issues in the round and then to run a much more effective appeal to the Tribunal thereafter. We have less problem with that.

THE CHAIRMAN: At the moment 5th July is the date we have pencilled in.

MR GREEN: Yes. That would be the date which we would vacate, unless it were to be saved for another CMC. We do have to deal with the other procedural issue about pleadings in front of the CFI, which may take some time, if we decide to go down that route, to obtain them, absorb them, and so on. But so far as Mr Fowler's suggestion is concerned, we are in agreement with the notion of a short term adjournment.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. Mr Barling?

MR BARLING: Sir, we have got no problem with the notion of a short term adjournment either. We certainly think that there is very little merit, if any, in having any further stay, if we are going to stay, with the CFI. But that seems now to be receding as a prospect.

We do, however, have one major concern, as my learned friend, Mr Fowler, has put forward and that relates to the timing of any indication that there might be an infringement decision because, as far as we can see, there is no real reason why there could not be either an indication that there was a non-infringement decision by the end of August or a statement of objections, because the guidelines that Ofcom have laid down for themselves put twelve months for an infringement decision. I cannot remember for the moment whether that is the actual decision following the statement of objections and everything else, which is encompassed in the twelve months, or whether it is just the time required to get up to a statement of objections.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it is the decision. I have understood it to be the decision.

MR BARLING: Yes. That is our understanding too. But as I understand it, the suggestion is that even if the

decision is going to be to issue a statement of objections we may not get the statement of objections until some indeterminate time beyond the end of August. That is what gives us a matter for concern. particular investigation started in April 2003. It was suspended in July, but the reason for its suspension was that they were going to do a twin track approach and one of those twin tracks came to an end in November with their November decision. So they have had from April to July and then last November to August potentially. make that about twelve months in all. It is about 16 months and if you knock off the four months in between you are down to twelve months. It seems to us that we ought to be in a position by the end of August either to have a non-infringement decision or a statement of We are worried that it is left in rather objections. vague terms, as it appears to be.

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THE CHAIRMAN: At an earlier stage in this case, in the first Freeserve case, if I remember rightly, in our various extension orders giving a bit more time we did in the end order that the dates for either a non-infringement decision or the service of a Rule 14 Notice should march together, there being no real reason why they should not. Your point there is taken.

MR BARLING: Sir, whilst we would be happy with the vacation of these dates, we do agree that the sensible thing would certainly be to perhaps pencil in a CMC, if the Tribunal has the time available in September, so that there is at least a focal point and then the Tribunal perhaps gives whatever pressure it can for there to be either a statement of objections or a non-infringement decision by a date earlier than the one proposed by Mr Fowler.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. Do you want to come back on any of that, Mr Fowler? Your clients must know by now, roughly speaking, in what direction the thing is going.

MR FOWLER: There are some very considerable difficulties with the data which has been produced, which is being evaluated, giving rise to all sorts of quite complicated

issues. That is one of the reasons why a decision relating to the current proceedings is unlikely to cast a great deal of light on the approach to be adopted in the ongoing proceedings. But I leave that aside, Sir.

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The timetable to which my clients have been working is the timetable which I indicated in February and, of course, they have to prioritise their time with a great many other investigations. They have been working to that timetable, which envisaged a non-infringement decision, if there were to be one, in August and an infringement decision, if there were to be one, six months after that, not necessarily by any means having a statement of objections on the same time frame as the non-infringement decision because of the amount of work required in order to prepare such a document, which inevitably takes the time further forward from that date. But my clients would certainly be in a position to give an indication if the CMC were to be adjourned into September, as Mr Green suggests, or, if there had been no decision by then, of the direction in which it was going and how long it was expected to take at that stage.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. We are going to rise for a moment. (The Tribunal adjourned from

2.17 pm until 2.35 pm)

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr Fowler, one of the reasons why we were having a discussion just then is that the Tribunal wants to avoid a repeat of what seems to have happened so far in this case. I think it is fair to say that we, the Tribunal, did not fully appreciate that the ongoing investigation had just been parked, with nothing happening in the crucial period of eight months from July 2003 until February 2004. Had we known that, that might have made a considerable difference to the approach we have taken to the orders we have made in the earlier case.

We are also, without certainly today trying to decide the issue, somewhat concerned about the approach in the existing decision, which was to the effect that the original complaint was only about the period from March to May and did not expressly or impliedly include the ongoing behaviour that was still going on at the time the complaint was made and the original decision was taken, especially, as we recall it, we did specifically ask the Director to take into account facts and matters that had emerged since the original decision and in the course of the original proceedings. We are very concerned about the delay in the procedure which has so far happened in this case.

What we have in mind to do at the moment, subject to any further submissions there may be, is to vacate the existing date of 5 July but to fix a further CMC in this case for the end of July (we have in mind Friday 30 July) so that we can keep track of what is going on here. If there is for some reason further slippage, and the history of these proceedings does not give grounds for optimism, we have two courses available to us.

The first course is simply to hear the existing appeal in any event. It is an appeal that is on foot. It raises a number of significant issues. It has been appealed against. It is pending before the Tribunal. There is no particular reason why we should not hear it. We propose provisionally to fix a further date for the hearing of this appeal in the third week of September - that is to say, September 22 and 23 - dates which could be subject to being vacated if by then there was a new decision but if there is not a new decision and there is further slippage then the first option for the Tribunal is simply to go ahead with the appeal on those dates.

The other option which has also arisen in another recent case where there has been significant slippage in regulatory timetables, is simply to take the view that there comes a point at which the Director is deemed to take an implied decision of refusal and to treat that as a decision against which Freeserve, if so advised, could appeal and treat that as a second appeal and determine it on the basis of an implied decision, that resulting from

a failure to act, which is now a well-established principle in community law.

Those are our proposals at the moment.

It does seem to us that it should by now be possible for the Director to take a position by the end of August as to whether or not he intends to serve a statement of objections. We are not persuaded that it would be impossible to serve a statement of objections, if so advised, by the end of August but he should at least be in a position to tell us what he is proposing to do about that by the end of August. Those arrangements are all made on the understanding that the timetable of the end of August will be adhered to, but if it is not adhered to those are the steps that we propose to take.

As I think we have already indicated, we do feel it important in these cases that regulatory action is capable of being taken promptly one way or the other. We are somewhat concerned that in some respects there may be a temptation for the wood to get lost in the trees, with too much concentration on detail and not enough attention to what is actually happening in terms of the market, which is after all what is at issue here, especially when quite a short period of anti-competitive behaviour may have a significant effect on a market. I am not at all suggesting at this stage that there has been any anti-competitive behaviour. I am simply remarking on the difficulties everybody is put in if there is no decision one way or the other.

The other point that we would like to make is that we did specifically indicate in our earlier judgments that one of the matters that should be dealt with in further decisions is the issue of anti-competitive pricing looked at from the point of view of predatory pricing. There may or may not be arguments that in certain respects a margin squeeze is the same as predation, or can involve the same kind of problems as predation, but we do note that the existing decision under appeal manages to arrive at a conclusion without apparently any reference to

existing EC jurisprudence on predation in the Akzo/Tetrapak cases, among others. I simply note that in case it becomes relevant to the regulatory approach in any further decision that may be taken.

That is how we see the timetable for this present case. There will be a further CMC at the end of July and a provisional hearing date in September if there is further slippage.

MR GREEN: Could we suggest one addition, which is that on the assumption that Ofcom complies with the timetable that you have set out, which is either a decision in August or a statement of objections, there would be a CMC at the beginning of September to review next steps on that hypothesis? We could then theoretically have two decision both rejecting complaints, in which case there would be two ongoing appeals, which we would need to review.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. I think that is in principle a sensible idea. That completes both sides of the sandwich, as it were. We may not be able today to fix a date, though it is desirable that we do. (After a pause) The dates will have to be provisional, but at the moment, provisionally speaking, it probably is a good idea to have at least pencilled in the possibility of a further CMC on 10 September, which is a Friday.

MR BARLING: Sir, assuming that that has virtually dealt with that point, may I say something for the record. I am sure that Mr Fowler did not intend to imply, when he said that his timetabling was dependent upon receiving cooperation from BT, that he was not getting cooperation, but can I for the record say that BT, over the last few months, has spend an enormous number of hours answering at extremely short deadlines, usually within days, very complex requests for information under section 26. For the seven months up to November last BT actually clocked them at 3,200 person hours in responding to Oftel.

THE CHAIRMAN: Up to November last?

MR BARLING: Up to November last, yes, and there have been

quite a lot more.

THE CHAIRMAN: Was that in relation to the existing decision or the ongoing?

- MR BARLING: That probably encompassed both, because they have included the period when the two investigations were running in tandem up to July last. That was from April to November. Since then we have had three discrete requests dealing with this new investigation and a huge amount of time and money is spent doing this, as I said.
- THE CHAIRMAN: I appreciate that. Have they been dealt with, or are they still being dealt with? What is the situation?
- MR BARLING: There are the ones that we received on 1 June, a couple of days ago, that are still being dealt with and I think we are still within whatever the deadline is to answer them. But certainly in terms of cooperation we have endeavoured to cooperate.
- THE CHAIRMAN: You had earlier indicated your client's interest in getting this matter resolved.
- MR BARLING: Precisely.
 - THE CHAIRMAN: Let me say for the record that nothing that I have said today carried any adverse implications for BT.

 It is just a question of getting this case to a resolution one way or the other at this stage.
 - MR BARLING: I am very grateful.
 - THE CHAIRMAN: Have we dealt with the timetable for the present case? (confirmed)
 - I think that now takes us on to Wanadoo and what, if anything, we should do about that.
 - MR GREEN: This is in relation to the pleadings?
 - THE CHAIRMAN: It is, I think, first of all in relation to the pleadings and, secondly, more generally in relation to any procedural steps that we should be taking at this point having regard to either Ofcom's or our own duties to take account of Commission decisions and how we should handle it in this particular circumstance.
- MR GREEN: Can I take it in two stages. Firstly, the formal question of pleadings. I think we have made it clear

that we are happy to produce our pleadings. For internal reasons we would prefer it pursuant to a Tribunal order and we would do that. We would invite the Tribunal to request the Commission to produce its pleadings. We think that that is probably better than the Tribunal asking us to invite the Commission.

- THE CHAIRMAN: Well the Commission has made it fairly clear that they would like the request to come from us, I think.
- MR GREEN: The other administrative matter relating to that concerns the annexes to our application. There are a very large number of annexes and we rather doubt that they are going to be of relevance. Most of them are in French. What we would suggest is that we are happy to produce them.
- THE CHAIRMAN: Annexes to your appeal to the CFI?
- MR GREEN: Yes, and we could then have a sensible debate possibly informing us as to which documents anybody thinks are relevant and then, if necessary, we can then address the question of translation.
- THE CHAIRMAN: So we could make an order. The pleadings themselves are in French.
- MR GREEN: Yes, and the annexes are in French. In the first instance we would be happy to produce a list of the annexes.
- THE CHAIRMAN: But if we made an order asking you to produce the pleadings without annexes in the first instance, and no doubt it would have a bordereau de pièces, we could then see whether we actually needed any of the annexes, but the pleadings ought at least to define the issues.
- MR GREEN: Yes.

- THE CHAIRMAN: Then we could see what the Commission's attitude was to its own pleadings. We would probably want to write to the Commission once we got your pleadings, as it were, so that we would then be able to say now we have got half the picture and we need to know the other half of the picture.
- MR GREEN: Yes, and if we could have addressed to us a

Tribunal order?

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THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, quite. There will be an order requiring Freeserve to do those things.

We would like to know whether anyone has submissions to make as to whether at this stage we should ask the Commission for anything else, other than its pleadings, for example. There are now provisions for the Commission to be asked for other information, for its views, to turn up as an amicus, to do all sorts of things. Maybe we have not yet reached that stage. That is the first point.

The second point is, while we are all here I think we would like, if possible, a little more elucidation as to how all parties see the relevance of the Wanadoo case to these proceedings. The situation has certain shades of irony in it, as one party is challenging that decision but relying on it and another party is saying 'I think it is irrelevant, but we really ought to wait until it is decided before we can go anywhere'. We would be glad to have a little bit more elucidation on that point as well.

MR GREEN: Shall I just deal with the administration point?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

I think our feeling, as far as inviting the GREEN: Commission to assist further is concerned, is that that is probably a matter best left until September. does produce a decision in August, we will then be better placed to know what additional, if any, information we want from the Commission and the Commission itself may have a better feel as to whether it wishes to intervene or not. If, on the other hand, Ofcom comes to the Tribunal and says 'we are in the process of issuing a statement of objections', at least we will know. one hypothesis we will have two decisions, one of which is far more extensive than the other. At that stage you will then be able to see the full range of pleadings before the CFI and I think we will all be better placed to know.

THE CHAIRMAN: Where have we got to in the CFI? Are we in

the reply stage now?

- MR GREEN: I think we are at the stage of reply. The Commission's defence has been served. We are in the first stage of reply at the moment, so the pleadings are not yet closed.
- THE CHAIRMAN: When we have made an order and you have supplied the pleadings, I think it would be helpful if you were able to tell us what stage it had reached so that we can know to ask the Commission for their Duplique as well as for la Défense.
- MR GREEN: In terms of production of the pleadings, there may be confidential matters contained within them. In the first instance I do not suppose there is a problem in the Tribunal seeing confidential matters but there may be a problem with BT seeing confidential matters. We will have to arrange that. Possibly it can be done informally without the Tribunal, or we will have to overcome that difficulty.
- THE CHAIRMAN: Your parent company is presumably in possession of these pleadings?
- 21 MR GREEN: Yes.
- THE CHAIRMAN: It is just that you do not feel able to divulge them without the Commission being approached first?
 - MR GREEN: We will divulge our own pleadings pursuant to this Tribunal's order but we cannot divulge the Commission's pleadings on the basis of the court's present case law. I think the Commission will have to do that pursuant to its duty of cooperation with the Tribunal.
 - THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.
 - MR GREEN: But we do not have a difficulty in divulging our own pleadings to you. I think under the Court of Justice's present case law we could not divulge any part of the pleadings which revealed somebody else's pleadings, but that won't be the case because it is our application.
 - That I think deals with the mechanics of the

pleadings.

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So far as Wanadoo generally is concerned, we are as aware of the "irony" as anybody, because my client's position is that across Europe it wants consistency. operates in a number of member states and it is as anxious to secure consistency of approach across Europe as it is to secure a particular result. It has different interests in different member states and it makes no bones of the fact that that is its principal objective. At the moment the Commission's decision in Wanadoo is intended by the Commission to have some precedent value. Ofcom takes the position that it has no relevance to the present case and therein lies a difference between us. We believe that it is an important decision. As you will have seen, it takes the Akzo approach and modifies it to take account of the fact that this is an emerging and new market, so it does take Akzo and Tetrapak and develops the case law. We do believe that Ofcom should be taking that into account. Ofcom says otherwise. Pursuant to this Tribunal's informal guidance today it may very well be the case that Ofcom takes the view that in any new decision it will address Wanadoo. Even if it is simply to dismiss it, it will explain its reasoning for dismissing it and then we will have a clear cut issue to bring back in front of the Tribunal, if that is what happens, for the Tribunal to rule upon and we will be able to argue as to whether it is or is not relevant.

So far as a stay is concerned, we are very much opposed to that and we will be inviting the Tribunal at an appropriate point, whether in Decision 1 or in relation to Decision 2, to rule upon the correct approach. The Tribunal is dealing with principles which will apply not just in the United Kingdom but across the rest of Europe and Wanadoo is of the firm view that the Tribunal is an appropriate body to express a view, if I may say so, whether right or wrong, to express a view which will further substantially the debate as to the correct approach. We are, to a degree, in uncertain

territory and we would welcome that guidance. We will be urging the Tribunal not to engage in any consideration of a stay but to have a go. We very much welcome that approach.

What we probably need to do as a first step is THE CHAIRMAN: to establish what the issues are in the Wanadoo appeal, then to see whether any of those issues have any bearing on what it is we have to decide and then to see where we go from there. We have a certain issue to think about, which is developing what you have just called 'a consistent approach across Europe' in the context of an existing appeal. The rather unhappy experience in Masterfoods was that anti-competitive practices continued in Ireland for ten years as a result of the fact that everybody was waiting for the end of the proceedings before the Court of Justice - not a particularly attractive option in a case such as the present. to find our way through this maze.

MR GREEN: The position is quite different because we do have a Commission decision, so there cannot be a risk of conflict. We will be inviting you simply to apply Wanadoo. If in the mean time the CFI rules, which is extremely unlikely given the timescale for any appeal, but if that were to be the case then plainly the Tribunal would take that into account. But pro tem we do have the decision.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well the decision has not been suspended.

There has been no application for suspension, so it takes effect as it does at the moment.

MR GREEN: Indeed it is presumed lawful at the moment.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. Thank you.

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I think I will go to Mr Fowler next and see where we are on that.

The proposition, Mr Fowler, is that we should order Freeserve to produce its own pleadings and invite the Commission to supply us with its pleadings in Wanadoo.

MR FOWLER: As far as that is concerned, that seems a sensible line to take. I would only point out that

Wanadoo did agree at the last CMC to make available such information that it had.

- THE CHAIRMAN: Which they have. They have made a summary available, but it is probably better to go underneath the summary to see the actual documents.
- MR FOWLER: Indeed, but that information, of course, was included in the information that was available to them.
- THE CHAIRMAN: You mean they could have produced the pleadings anyway?
- MR FOWLER: Anyway, pursuant to the agreement that they made.
- THE CHAIRMAN: I see what you mean.

MR FOWLER: So far as the question of asking for anything else from the Commission is concerned, at this stage we do not see anything in particular that we would want you to request the Commission to provide.

On the question of the relevance of the Wanadoo decision we say, for the reasons that we have set out in our defence, that it is distinguishable on the facts. Its main relevance and the relevance of the pleadings, insofar as Wanadoo's case, is based upon the economic appropriateness of a particular test situation such as this and then it is relevant to look to see whether there are any consistencies or inconsistencies between the arguments that they have advanced in the two different fora.

- THE CHAIRMAN: But that would be an argument, as it were, about the merits of their arguments rather than an argument about the correctness or otherwise of the Wanadoo decision.
- MR FOWLER: Indeed, that is what we say. The correctness, or otherwise, of the Wanadoo decision is not really relevant because it is distinguishable on the facts, so it is only on that latter point.
- THE CHAIRMAN: I am not tying you down today at all. I am just trying to get a feel for it. We are not in the position, according to you, where we have to wait for the CFI's judgment in Wanadoo in order to address what you

say the issues of principle are.

MR FOWLER: On our case, it is certainly not, Sir, and the suggestion that there should be a stay pending the decision in Wanadoo is based upon the way in which my friend puts his case. That is why he says it is ironic that we should be applying for a stay, but I am not pursuing that.

THE CHAIRMAN: The view that I think we would be provisionally taking is that the Wanadoo decision is there. It stands until it is overthrown and unless there was a reasonable prospect of it being overthrown on some issue that was critical to our own determination of this case we would simply proceed on the basis of hearing this case and taking account of the Wanadoo decision, so far as it is relevant, which you say it is not.

MR FOWLER: Exactly so. That is how we put our case and that is how we put our case in the defence.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. So we do not perhaps need to get into too convoluted a procedural debate as to what we should do viz-a-viz the fact that there is an appeal pending in the Wanadoo case, because you are basically saying that whether Wanadoo wins or loses, it is still not relevant really to your approach and your decision.

MR FOWLER: Indeed yes, Sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Could I ask you while you are on your feet, as it were, whether Ofcom is giving thought in the possible new decision to Article 3 of the Modernisation Regulation and the need to apply, in this case Article 82, as well as the Chapter II prohibition in a case where there is an effect on trade between member states, if there is one?

MR FOWLER: That is a matter that is being considered.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is a matter that is being considered. Thank you.

Yes, Mr Barling?

MR BARLING: We seem to recall that we got a letter saying they are applying Article 82.

THE CHAIRMAN: You got a letter?

MR BARLING: Yes. I am not imagining it, I think.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not think that is something that we have got. Do I take it that the second possibly envisaged decision is an Article 82 decision as well as a Chapter II decision, or perhaps just an Article 82 decision?

MR BARLING: That was our understanding, that it would certainly encompass Article 82, but Mr Fowler may have some more up to date information. It is being considered as both but the letter my friend refers to is a letter that was sent on 1 May in relation to all the ongoing matters.

THE CHAIRMAN: All the ongoing matters.

MR BARLING: So far as they were capable.

THE CHAIRMAN: Be aware that we know it is 1st May now and we have not forgotten.

MR GREEN: We can hand in this letter which we have had from Ofcom, which is dated 29 April: "I am writing to let you know that as of 1 May Ofcom will be continuing this investigation under Article 82 of the Treaty in addition to Chapter II." If it is helpful for your file you can have this copy.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not think we need it at the moment, Mr Green. Thank you very much indeed.

Mr Fowler, what is your point of view on this?

MR FOWLER: Sir, on the pleadings we will obviously cooperate informally at first and if there are redactions, and so on, we will obviously be able to deal with that I hope without troubling the Tribunal.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have not intervened in the Wanadoo appeal, have you?

MR GREEN: No.

As far as the Wanadoo appeal is concerned, we are rather with Mr Fowler in thinking that it is certainly of interest to the case but if one just looks, for example, at paragraph 331 of the decision in that case: "This decision therefore finds fault with the company not so much for setting prices at the end of 2000 at the low cost levels, as to subsequently maintaining those prices at that level as part of a wide-ranging strategy of

market pre-emption deployed at national level."

It seemed to us that it was very much a case about an anti-competitive strategy and the evidence for that, rather than just about deciding whether historical models were permissible in any circumstances, other than historical models were permissible. One of the reasons we would have opposed any stay pending the CFI is because we are far from clear that the CFI will answer the points of issue that are going to be raised if this appeal goes ahead so, with respect, we think it is of interest and no doubt of some relevance but not by any means likely to be conclusive.

So far as asking for anything else from the Commission, we would have thought, as Mr Green has said, that it is probably premature and that can be revisited in due course.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, thank you.

I think on that issue we will proceed on these lines and there will be orders accordingly.

What does that now leave? I think that leaves the formal request for you to change your corporate trading name, Mr Green. I do not think that is opposed.

MR GREEN: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: And any further issue raised or directions sought that anybody else wants to raise at this stage. I think we have really dealt with the stay side of things for the time being, Mr Fowler. I am not sure that that is being pressed particularly today as I understand it.

Is there anything you want to raise?

MR GREEN: Just as a matter of record we want to check that the Tribunal did in fact receive two pleadings, which are not referred to in the list of pleadings and the agenda.

We assume that it is just an oversight. There is the reply of Wanadoo dated 30 April and Ofcom's response to BT's statement of intervention.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have got both of those.

I think we ourselves have one outstanding question about some illegible documents. (I am told that that has

1	been sorted out).
2	Is there anything else from Ofcom's point of view, Mr
3	Fowler?
4	MR FOWLER: No, Sir.
5	THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your help this afternoon.
6	(The hearing concluded)