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IN THE COMPETITION APPEAL TRIBUNAL

Case No: 1030/4/1/04

Victoria House Bloomsbury Square

London WC1

Friday, 7th May 2004

Sir Christopher Bellamy (President)
Mr Michael Blair QC
Professor Paul Stoneman

BETWEEN

FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

<u>Applicant</u>

- A -

THE OFFICE OF FAIR TRADING

Respondent

Mr Marc Israel and Mr Martin Ballantyne (instructed by McFarlanes) appeared for the Applicant

Mr Tim Ward (instructed by the Director of Legal Services, Office of Fair Trading) appeared for the Respondent

CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

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(At 3 p.m.)

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for coming to this hearing of the Tribunal. The reason that we have asked to see the parties is that we have three points that we would like to deal with by way of a short judgment in this particular case and we thought it useful to have a brief discussion with the parties about those points.

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The three points are: first of all, what is the right approach to the time for appealing merger decisions of the kind in question here under the Tribunal's Rules, Rule 26 I think; the second point which arises only very indirectly in the events that have happened is what approach the Tribunal should take to applications to amend notices and applications for review in merger cases; thirdly, what approach the Tribunal should take to the costs of these proceedings on which we have already had helpful submissions from the parties.

On those three points, if we could perhaps take them in order, I wonder if I could look across first in the general direction of the applicants, that is to say McFarlanes and FWD, and just seek a little bit of clarification about what actually happened in this particular case about the timing of the Notice of Appeal and the information upon which the Notice of Appeal was based at the time it was lodged.

As we have understood it, and our understanding may be imperfect or incorrect, the acquisition in question was cleared by The Office of Fair Trading on 5th March 2004 and the contested decision is in fact dated 5th March 2004. There appears to have been a Press Release on that date. The application for a review was lodged with the Tribunal on 2nd April 2004. Although it is dated 31st March 2004 it was lodged on 2nd April.

In the meantime, the reasons for the decision had been published on 19th March, as we understand it, so I think the first question is whether you are able to help us, Mr Israel, on what, if anything, the applicants knew

about the contents of the decision when it was announced on 5th March 2004? Did they know anything beyond what was in the Press Release or did they have some further information about the decision, as far as you know? I think that is the first sort of factual question.

MR ISRAEL: Thank you, sir. The Federation is very happy to proceed on that basis and to answer those three questions.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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MR ISRAEL: As to the timing, my understanding is that the OFT, as in all cases, knew no more than what the Press Release said on 5th March, namely that the acquisition has been cleared.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR ISRAEL: And did not become aware of the specific reasons for that decision until the OFT published its decision on 19th March.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR ISRAEL: Clearly the Federation, which had been to see the OFT about the merger, put forward its case but there was no way of knowing, until the decision was actually published, the extent to which those arguments had been accepted or not.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR ISRAEL: Therefore, I think in simple terms all that the Federation knew on 5th March was what was stated in the Press Release, namely that the acquisition had been cleared but had no understanding of the reasons for that clearance and, for example, did not know the extent to which the OFT had relied on the Competition Commission's reports in the Supermarkets inquiry or the Safeway inquiry, nor indeed the OFT's previous decision in Tesco TNS.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. So why, in a few words, did the Federation put its application in on 2nd April instead of giving itself a month from 19th March when the reasons were published?

MR ISRAEL: The Federation believed that the four-week period for lodging the application pursuant to Rule 26 would begin on 19th March.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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- MR ISRAEL: And had discussed that point in general terms with the Registry which also believed that that was the case but of course could not bind the Tribunal.
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 6 MR ISRAEL: The Federation was in fact bounced into making its
 7 application on 2nd April, or by 2nd April because of the
 8 position of the OFT which had said that it could not rule
 9 out the possibility that were the application to be lodged
 10 after that date, it would not, as a first step, seek to
 11 have it dismissed as made out of time.
 - THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 13 MR ISRAEL: And therefore the Federation effectively only had 14 two weeks in which to put its case together. At that time it did not have any funds in fact to seek legal 15 representation and the Registry had in fact been very 16 helpful in telling the Federation that it did not need 17 legal representation and certain of the steps that it 18 19 would need to go through in order to lodge the 20 application.
- 21 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 22 MR ISRAEL: If I may say so, sir, the issue of timing is 23 probably an issue that is going to arise in many cases 24 under Section 20.
- 25 | THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 26 MR ISRAEL: It was in fact a matter for discussion with the 27 Registry and IBA but, given the time within which the 28 application was lodged, was never a point in issue.
- 29 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 30 MR ISRAEL: The OFT's position, as I understand it, as said to
 31 the Federation, was that probably the purposive approach
 32 to Rule 26 was that the four weeks would start from the
 33 date of publication of the decision but they did not want
 34 to accept that position necessarily.
- 35 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 36 MR ISRAEL: And that is the position that was actually sent in writing to the Federation.
- 38 THE PRESIDENT: I am sorry, I do not ----
- 39 MR ISRAEL: I must say that the OFT was extremely helpful and

cooperative with the Federation when it was discussing 1 2 with it, or discussing whether the Federation was going to appeal. But they would not commit and expressly stated 3 4 that they might seek to have the application dismissed for 5 having been lodged out of time, and therefore the Federation felt it had no option but to lodge the 6 7 application by 2nd April. That is in correspondence between the Federation and the Tribunal. 8 9 PRESIDENT: But you say there is a letter from the OFT THEexpressing a view about what the date of publication is or 10 11

- ought to be on a purposive ----
- ISRAEL: There is an email to that effect. If it would MR assist the Tribunal, I have a copy.
 - THE PRESIDENT: I think we might as well see it, if we may. Is that the same document in which they might have said that they were also reserving their rights as to argue something different, or is that a different document?
- ISRAEL: That is in a letter. 18 MR
- 19 THE PRESIDENT: That is in a letter.
- ISRAEL: A letter of 13th April. 20 MR
- 21 THE PRESIDENT: I see.

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- ISRAEL: This is an email which says, "If the appeal is MR made later than this Friday", ie. I think that is 2nd April, "it is possible that we will, as a first step, seek to have rejected as out of time. We accept we might lose this application but we might have to do it to preserve our position."
- PRESIDENT: I see. That is a letter of what date? THE
- ISRAEL: That is an email dated 30th March. MR
- 30 PRESIDENT: That is an email of 30th March. THE

(Copies were distributed)

PRESIDENT: Right, so that is the timing point. At a later THE point, I think in discussion with the Registry and perhaps emerging from one or two letters from our Registrar, the possibility was floated that perhaps the Federation might introduce a fuller notice or a second notice or something to cope with the possibility that the time limit might be not 2nd April but 19th April. Was there any reason why that was not pursued or thought -----

- MR ISRAEL: I am afraid, sir, I do not know the answer to that question.
- 3 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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- 4 MR ISRAEL: That was before we were instructed.
- 5 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I see.
- 6 MR ISRAEL: But I would say that the Federation did point out 7 in its letter of 1st April that it might seek to develop 8 its arguments further, given that it had, in effect, been 9 bounced into making its application by the 2nd April.
- 10 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Do you have any submissions that you would
 11 like to make to us, Mr Israel, on the way we should
 12 approach amendments to a Notice of Appeal in merger cases
 13 as we go along, which is the second point that I have
 14 indicated?
- 15 MR ISRAEL: As with an application for costs, each case should 16 be, I would submit, dealt with on the particular 17 circumstances of the case.
- 18 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 19 MR ISRAEL: In this particular circumstance, the Federation
 20 did not have legal representation and that may be an
 21 exceptional circumstance. Indeed, Rule 7 of the Tribunal's
 22 Rules states that -- or does not state that an applicant
 23 has to have legal representation and the Registry
 24 confirmed that position to the Federation.
- 25 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- MR ISRAEL: That may well, in certain circumstances, like this case, be an exceptional reason for permitting an application to amend, particularly in light of the fact that the Federation did not at that time have any funds to instruct a legal representative.
- 31 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 32 MR ISRAEL: I would therefore submit that each case needs to 33 be considered on its particular facts.
- 34 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 35 MR ISRAEL: And would submit that had an application to amend 36 been made in this case, we would have strongly argued that 37 permission should have been granted.
- 38 | THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Thank you.
- 39 MR ISRAEL: With respect, sir, on the point of when a Notice

of Application should be lodged, I actually do have 1 2 another document which shows the delay between publication of a Press Release and publication of the reasons for a 3 4 decision.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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ISRAEL: In many cases, and this is as the OFT has I think MR argued before, it is very much dependent on excision requests from third parties and how quickly they are turned around.

PRESIDENT: Yes. THE

MR ISRAEL: But in certain cases it has taken up to 28 days to 11 publish the detailed reasons following announcement of the 12 13 decision. In those cases, I would submit it is not 14 possible for an applicant to put together a reasoned application without having seen the full details of the 15 decision. 16

17 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

> MR ISRAEL: If it would assist the Tribunal, it is a snatching of cases. It was not put together in the context of these proceedings but it clearly shows -----

> > (Copies were distributed)

22 THE PRESIDENT: This is just a summary taken off the website or 23 something?

24 MR ISRAEL: Of various cases, yes. I mean, this was prepared actually in November, I think, again in the context of IBA 25 26 when this could have been an issue.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR ISRAEL: I do not see that there was any need to update the table and we felt that, again on costs grounds, there was no reason to do so.

THE PRESIDENT: No. 31

32 MR ISRAEL: But it shows the delay that can sometimes happen between the publication of the Press Release and the 33 34 publication of the decision.

35 THE PRESIDENT: So it varies between about three days and about 36 28 days I see.

37 ISRAEL: Very much so. MR

38 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Thank you for that. Do you want to say anything finally on costs, more than you have already

helpfully said in writing?

MR ISRAEL: If the Tribunal would permit, I would, sir, thank you. Essentially the Federation's arguments are fourfold.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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MR ISRAEL: First of all, in this case it would be just not to award costs against the Federation. Secondly, the OFT

THE PRESIDENT: Why?

MR ISRAEL: Again, there are the policy considerations, as the Tribunal has set out in <u>Gisc</u> at paragraph 48, that the principal aim must be to deal with cases justly.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR ISRAEL: I would also refer the Tribunal to paragraph 54 of that costs judgment where it says:

"A general or rigid rule to the effect that losing appellants should normally be liable for the Director's costs, as well as their own, could tend to deter appeals and be seriously counter-productive from the point of view of achieving the objectives of the Act, particularly as regards smaller companies, representative bodies and consumers."

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR ISRAEL: The Federation is a representative body, it has very limited financial resources, it is a non-profit making organisation and we would submit in this case, because the merits of the case -- or clearly the Tribunal could not go into the merits of the case, but the grounds of the appeal need not be gone into. So we would submit the Tribunal (sic) has neither lost nor won.

In this case, we feel it would be just, given all the circumstances, for example the fact that the Federation was bounced into making its appeal by 2nd April, the fact that there was no legal representation until 20th April, the fact that nine days is not unreasonable, and I can go into that if the Tribunal would like me to, those circumstances would, in the Federation's view, suggest that it would be just not to award costs against it.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR ISRAEL: Particularly because of the deterrent effect, and

there may be legitimate cases which parties might not wish to bring, given the possibility of an adverse costs ruling.

If the Tribunal would like me to talk about the nine days because it is a point ----

- THE PRESIDENT: Just before we talk about the nine days, the period between 2nd April and 20th April, in order to obtain legal representation -- I mean obviously legal representation was eventually obtained so the question arises as to why that did not happen earlier than it did.
- MR ISRAEL: My understanding is that the Federation's Annual General Meeting had been planned in advance for 19th and 20th April and it was at that meeting, where all the members were brought together, that the issue of, as it were, raising a fighting fund was brought to the fore and various members decided to contribute, and therefore a fund for legal representation was put together.
- THE PRESIDENT: I see. So that was when they found that they had got the money to instruct you?
- MR ISRAEL: Absolutely.

- 21 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I see. In relation to the nine days, just 22 very briefly?
 - MR ISRAEL: In relation to the nine days, we submit that period was not unreasonable given that once we had been instructed we had to effectively deconstruct the decision. There were several hundred pages of the Safeway and the Supermarkets reports to look at.
 - THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
 - MR ISRAEL: And to advise our client. Furthermore, we would note that in the Hasbro decision, where the appellant in that case had legal representation all the way through, it actually took eight days from publication of the so-called retail decision for Hasbro to seek permission to withdraw its appeal in the distributor decision.
 - THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 36 MR ISRAEL: In that case, the Tribunal ruled that Hasbro had
 37 not acted unreasonably in that case. I would submit that
 38 the circumstances were very different. Hasbro had been
 39 represented by legal representatives all the way through

and the decisions were very much closely related, the retail decision and the distributor decision.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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MR ISRAEL: That is really, in the <u>Hasbro</u> case, on pages five where you can work out the number of days, 19th February to 27th February, and the fact that the Tribunal held it was not unreasonable is stated on page seven, lines 32 to 33.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. That was your first point, unjustly, was it?

MR ISRAEL: Yes, that is correct, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: You had four points.

13 MR ISRAEL: The second point was that the OFT has incurred unnecessary costs.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

ISRAEL: That is because we submit it would have been appropriate for the OFT to seek permission for an extension of time in order to lodge its defence. That is because the deadline was originally 30th April but it was made quite clear, in fact, from the Federation's letter of 1st April but particularly after the Tribunal's letter of 22nd April that effectively the Federation had until today to file a draft amended Notice of Application and the reasons to support that.

Clearly it was possible, therefore, that the decision could have been lodged on 30th April and the Federation could have made an application to amend the next day. It therefore would have been appropriate to see what had happened and therefore to seek -----

THE PRESIDENT: While the procedural situation was sorting itself out, they could have asked or sought directions as to whether they should wait or not, or what they should do?

MR ISRAEL: Absolutely. The Tribunal's Rules, as we understand them, are in many ways designed to save costs. I think that is actually mentioned in <u>Gisc</u> again at paragraph 59, that the Tribunal's procedures are designed to save costs wherever possible.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR ISRAEL: To turn it on its head, had the deadline for the application to amend been 30th April and the deadline for lodging of the defence been 7th May, it would have been quite sensible for the OFT to wait and see whether an application to amend would have been made by 30th April. In this case, we submit it was not. Again, looking at

THE PRESIDENT: I am slightly losing you. The dates you are working off ----

MR ISRAEL: 30th April was the deadline by which the OFT's defence had to be lodged. As we interpret the Tribunal's letter of 22nd April, today was effectively the deadline for submitting an application for permission to amend the Notice of Application.

THE PRESIDENT: Just a minute. Let us just look up that letter.

MR ISRAEL: That is 22nd April from the Tribunal to
McFarlanes. It states, "If you wish the Tribunal to
consider an application for permission to amend the Notice
of Application, pursuant to Rules 25 and 11 of the
Tribunal's Rules of Procedure..." etc etc "...you should,
as soon as practicable, file and serve a draft amended
Notice of Appeal accompanied by detailed reasons in
writing as to why the application should be permitted."

We understood that as being that any application should be made by today, or this morning.

THE PRESIDENT: Just wait a moment, Mr Israel. I am just sorting out what we have actually got in our file and what we have not. (Pause) Yes, I see. So you took the Registrar's letter of 22nd April as effectively saying if you want to seek leave to amend, then that can be argued on 7th May which is today?

MR ISRAEL: That is correct, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: And before that date, you should put in your amendments and the reasons why you want to do it?

MR ISRAEL: Yes, by that date.

THE PRESIDENT: By that date. Then you say, do you, in the light of that, then the OFT should have either put the brake on in some way, or at least sought some directions from us, or rung us up or something, to say, "What should

we do next? Should we put the defence on hold or what should we do?"

MR ISRAEL: Absolutely. In that respect, I would again refer to Hasbro which shows how quickly the Tribunal can deal with such matters. That is at Hasbro, page five, lines 32 to 34 which effectively says:

"An application for an extension of time was made on 23rd January which was decided by the President on 24th January." $\,$

So it need only have been a very short letter to which the Tribunal would no doubt have responded rather quickly, and the OFT would then not have needed to incur extra costs had the Tribunal decided that the OFT should wait until an application to amend the Notice of Application had been submitted.

- 16 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I am not sure we have a breakdown of what
 17 dates various things were done.
- 18 MR ISRAEL: I think that is correct in terms of Treasury
 19 Solicitor and OFT costs.
- 20 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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- 21 MR ISRAEL: There is, in terms of counsel's.
- 22 THE PRESIDENT: We have got some details as to counsel's costs, 23 yes absolutely.
- 24 MR ISRAEL: Yes.
- 25 | THE PRESIDENT: Yes. That was the second point.
- 26 MR ISRAEL: Sir, that was the second point, that the OFT has incurred unnecessary costs.
- 28 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 29 MR ISRAEL: The third point is that whatever the costs, the 30 OFT seeking to recover 100% of its costs is unreasonable.
- 31 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- ISRAEL: There are various reasons for that. The first one 32 MR 33 is, given that part of today's hearing and part of, in a 34 sense, the discussion between the parties has been what is 35 the correct time for lodging Notices of Application in cases under Section 120, that is a matter of general 36 37 interest and there is no reason why the Federation should bear the costs of the OFT in seeking to defend its 38 39 position on that.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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MR ISRAEL: Were that to be resolved by the Tribunal in this case, it is not a matter that other parties would have to incur costs on in the future.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR ISRAEL: The second reason why 100% is unreasonable, again referring to Hasbro, we note that the Director General, as he then was, in that case only sought to recover one-third of his costs. In fact, he was not able to recover any and each party bore its own costs. But in that case, on page two, lines 23 to 26, the Director sought one-third of his costs because he "believed that there was a public interest in encouraging appellants to discontinue their appeals."

Again, and very much part of the policy considerations and the issue of justness in these proceedings, we would say that were the Tribunal to award 100% of the OFT's costs against the FWD, that would have a severe deterrent effect on possible future applications, particularly by smaller companies, by representative bodies and consumers as stated in <u>Gisc</u>.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Thank you.

ISRAEL: The fourth and final point that we would like to make is that, in any event, the OFT's costs that they are seeking, around £12,000, are excessive. We would note that the OFT Treasury Solicitor and counsel have spent around 70 hours on preparing for this case, a case that is allegedly unmeritorious. Were that the case, we would have expected not nearly so much time to have been taken up in preparing the OFT's case, particularly because, in these proceedings, which is not a review on the merits, the decision should stand or fall on its face, and therefore the OFT need not go into very much detail, we would submit, to defend itself.

Another reason we submit for costs being excessive is that in this case the OFT is claiming around £12,000 whereas in IBA, the OFT stated that its costs were below £50,000, and that is stated in the Tribunal's judgment on IBA (Costs).

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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2 MR ISRAEL: But the circumstances are very different. In the IBA case, sir, that involved a full day's hearing, 3 4 representation by leading and junior counsel, detailed OFT 5 submissions including, if I recall correctly, three witness statements, considerably more papers, indeed files 6 7 and files of papers, and also extra work occasioned by two 8 Intervenors. In this case, of course, Tesco has intervened 9 but there have been effectively no papers.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR ISRAEL: Therefore, weighing up the amount of work done in IBA compared to the work done in this case, we submit that £12,000 is excessive.

14 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Thank you.

MR ISRAEL: Those are our points, sir.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Mr Israel. Yes, Mr Ward.
17 Time for appealing?

MR WARD: Yes. We respectfully refer to the Rules, starting with Rule 26, if I may. Rule 26 says:

"An application under Section 121 of the 2002 Act..." down to the third line "...must be made within four weeks of the date on which the applicant was notified of the disputed decision" -- emphasising that word -- "or the date of the publication of the decision, whichever is the earlier."

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: That language, we respectfully submit, should be contrasted with the language of Section 107 of The Enterprise Act which deals with publication. What we will see there is a distinction made between decisions and the reasons for those decisions.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you want us to look up Section 107?

33 MR WARD: Yes, please.

34 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: Section 107(1)(a) is material to this case.

"The OFT shall publish any reference made by it under Section 22 or 33 or any decision made by it not to make such a reference."

That is of course what we are dealing with here.

2 MR WARD: As you say, sir, the decision itself was published in a Press Release on 5th March. 3 4 Then reading on to 107(4): 5 "Where any person is under a duty by virtue of subsection (1) to publish the result of any action or any 6 7 decision, the person concerned shall, subject to 8 subsections (5) and (6), also publish that person's 9 reasons." PRESIDENT: Yes. 10 THE MR WARD: So it distinguishes between decisions and reasons. 11 Then 107(5): 12 13 "Such reasons need not, if it is not reasonably 14 practicable to do so, be published at the same time as the result of the action concerned or, as the case may be, the 15 decision." 16 17 So The Enterprise Act distinguishes very clearly between decisions and the reasons for them and the Rules 18 19 unambiguously refer to the decision. 20 Now, my friend has suggested that the effect of this 21 can be to bounce an appellant into putting in a Notice of Appeal in circumstances where it may not yet know what the 22 23 reasons are. 24 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 25 WARD: But we respectfully submit that is really dealt with MR 26 by Rule 11. Could I invite you to turn to that? 2.7 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. WARD: Rule 11(1): 28 MR 29 "The appellant may amend the Notice of Appeal only 30 with the permission of the Tribunal. (2) Where the Tribunal grants permission, it may do so on 31 such terms as it thinks fit and give such consequential 32 33 directions as may be necessary." 34 But then (3) of course states a pre-condition that 35 must be satisfied before any permission can be granted. THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 36 37 MR WARD: "The Tribunal shall not grant permission to 38 amend in order to add a new ground for contesting the 39 decision unless (a) such ground is based on matters of law

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THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

or fact which have come to light since the appeal was made."

So if one envisages a decision being made on, say, 1st May and then an appeal being lodged on 7th May and then reasons being given on 14th May, one can see immediately that an applicant would have an argument under 11(3)(a).

THE PRESIDENT: Would you oppose that argument?

MR WARD: I obviously cannot bind the OFT's imperpetuity on the facts of different cases, but I do simply submit that one can see there would be force in such a submission prima facie on the language of the Rules.

But then this is quite not that case of course because in this case the decision was published on the 5th, the reasons were published on, I think it was the 15th.

- THE PRESIDENT: Just before we go to that.
- 18 MR WARD: Sorry.

- 19 THE PRESIDENT: In what sense do you say this applicant was
 20 notified of the disputed decision on the 5th? Is it the
 21 Press Release you rely on?
- 22 MR WARD: Yes, the Press Release. We go back to Rule 26, if I could ask ----
- 24 THE PRESIDENT: Is there some letter to this applicant or is it 25 just a Press Release that goes on the web?
 - MR WARD: There need not be, sir. If I could ask you to turn back to Rule 26, of course the applicant was not one of the undertakings actually engaged in the merger.
 - THE PRESIDENT: No.
 - MR WARD: Rule 26 says that time runs from either the date the applicant was notified or the date of publication of the decision, whichever is the earlier.

So in this case, of course time -- so far as I know, the applicant was not individually notified. I respectfully submit one would not have expected them to be, but in any event the publication date is common ground.

THE PRESIDENT: What are you taking as the publication date?

MR WARD: The date of the Press Release which was 5th March.

THE PRESIDENT: I see. That is the publication of the fact of the decision rather than the decision itself, is it not?

MR WARD: Yes. Yes, I see the distinction, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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MR WARD: But of course the real issue here is in respect of the date of publication of the reasons, and the reasons, I understand, were published on 19th March.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: If we could turn back to Rule 11, I showed you Rule 11(3)(a) and as I was about to submit that this is not a case of that kind because the reasons were published on 19th March and the appeal was not lodged until 30th March, or perhaps even 2nd April, we do not know exactly.

THE PRESIDENT: 2nd April is the date we have, yes.

15 MR WARD: Yes. Thank you, sir.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: So this is not a case where, since the appeal was
made, the reasons came to light. They had already come to
light, albeit only about twelve days earlier, but then (b)
or possibly even (c) might, on the facts of a particular
case, be germane.

22 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: Because (b) says that it was not practical to include such ground in the Notice of Appeal.

25 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: If one changes the facts for a moment and imagines that the reasons came out on 30th March in this case, then one would again imagine a submission being made and say, "Well, it was just not practical for us to get it in."

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: Obviously I am not making a submission about how the OFT would respond in the light of any particular application of this kind. But what I am submitting is that when one reads Rule 26 with Section 107 of The Enterprise Act and Rule 11, what emerges is a coherent statutory scheme for dealing with the timing of making these kinds of appeals.

With that, could I turn to the question of costs? THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: The OFT has broadly four submissions as to why costs should be awarded in this case.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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MR WARD: The first is really to state the obvious: namely, that this appeal was of course withdrawn.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: We do rely on the general statement of principle in the Hasbro case to the effect that, if I may just quote:

"It will often be the case that the withdrawing party should pay at least a proportion of the respondent's costs. That is the general principle."

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: Our second submission is that it was entirely reasonable for the OFT to proceed to serve its -- to prepare its defence I am sorry, it did not serve it.

According to the Tribunal's letter of 13th April, time expired on 30th April for service of the OFT defence. The first word we had of withdrawal was 29th April, so it was the day before.

It is hardly surprising, in our respectful submission therefore, that the OFT's plans were well advanced. The responsible course of action <u>prima facie</u> is to treat the rules as being there to be obeyed.

Now, the counter argument to that is that it was incumbent on the OFT to bring a halt to the procedural timetable just in case an application to amend materialised.

THE PRESIDENT: The argument is a little more than that. The argument is that it would have been reasonable to ring up the Registry and say, "What should we do? There seems to be a certain amount of procedural confusion here. What do you want us to do?"

MR WARD: Sorry, I do not mean to trivialise the argument.

THE PRESIDENT: No and I am not treating you as having done so.

I am just saying the argument is, if you kept in closer touch with the Registry then you might have saved yourselves some effort.

MR WARD: Fine. There are two things to say about that. Firstly, that course may have been open to the OFT but was

it really mandatory because of course there was another important consideration at stake here which is the interests of third parties, namely the undertakings who had proposed this merger, and of course the Section 120 procedure is designed to be a speedy one.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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MR WARD: Precisely so that third parties can quickly resolve the position and get on with their transaction whilst it is still purposeful.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: Inevitably the OFT is bound to be at least cautious about bringing delay into the proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: Here, what we had was not a clear indication that there would be an application to amend; rather, what we had was a letter that reserved the rights to make such an application and that was the letter of 22nd April, "We reserve the right to amend the Notice of Appeal."

That was met by the letter from the Tribunal which you have already seen, sir, which said, "If you are going to do so, you should, as soon as practicable, file and serve a draft amended Notice of Appeal." It does not say "by 7th May", it says "as soon as practicable". Actually, nothing happened at all. That, really, was met with silence.

The very next thing that happened from McFarlanes was the notification of the application to withdraw on the 29th.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

WARD: So there was the OFT faced with a difficult problem. There was a Notice of Appeal, time was running, it was going to expire on the 30th. Solicitors had come in rather late in the day but nevertheless had come in and then said, "We reserve the right." The Tribunal had said, "Well, you had better get on with it" but nothing had actually happened.

True enough, we of course accept that we could have applied to the Tribunal to put a brake on this, but the OFT has a legitimate public interest in saying let's get

this resolved as quickly as we can.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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MR WARD: Let us find out whether this decision is defective and allow this merger to proceed if it is not.

THE PRESIDENT: So reasonable to carry on?

MR WARD: Reasonable to carry on is this in a nutshell, sir, yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

WARD: The third of my points is that the reason the OFT is being asked to bear a cost burden in this case, in effect, is that the FWD did not get legal representation earlier in the proceedings. We of course accept that it is open to parties to appear without representation in this Tribunal and have no wish to appear to be precluding that possibility. But what is really being said here is the FWD entered into this litigation without being clear about the consequences and the costs risks that it might face and, by implication, they found out once McFarlanes advised them of those risks.

But we respectfully submit that of course it was open to the FWD to take that approach (litigate first, find out about the consequences later), of course it could. Indeed it could have proceeded throughout and then been in front of you arguing about costs had it been unsuccessful and simply said, "Well, we did not know that you could have costs awarded in one of these cases." But the reality is, the question for you is what is the just thing to do in these circumstances?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: Is it just, because of that ignorance on the part of the FWD as to the risks, that the OFT should be obliged to bear the cost consequences? We respectfully submit that it is not. If litigants in person choose to come to court, whether it be this Tribunal or any other, they are of course exposed to the risks of an adverse costs order.

THE PRESIDENT: Our discretion, I think, is a bit wider than the High Court. The rules are drawn differently.

MR WARD: Indeed. So that is our third point.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: Our fourth point, it is really a defensive point, if you like, we refute the suggestion that there is anything intrinsically unjust about using the heavy stick of costs to beat off this particular applicant, which is essentially the case being made. It is being said the FWD is a representative organisation, it has limited funds, I think it was said they had £113,000 in net profit last year and it is all terribly heavy-handed and there is a danger that meritorious appeals will be shut out.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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WARD: But the difficulty here, of course, is this is not the first representative association to bring proceedings and what typically happens in these cases, of course, is that it approaches its members to obtain a fighting fund. We know that this trade association represents some substantial bodies because they say in their application that their members serve 55,000 businesses, including groups such as Spar, Londis, Mace, CostCutter and Premier etc, 55,000 independent retailers. So there is substantial financial muscle behind this organisation.

Now, what we heard from Mr Israel a few moments ago is that a fighting fund was indeed assembled but only on 19th and 20th April. By then, of course, the horse had rather bolted because time was coming to an end for the OFT to finish its defence and so on and so forth.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: But it cannot be right that substantial commercial interests can shelter behind a poorly-funded trade association and then say the trade association should not be asked to bear the costs because it does not have deep pockets. Its pockets are as deep as its members choose them to be.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: So this should not be equated with a small independent retailer taking on the mighty Tesco. That is just not the position.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: Indeed there is a clear public interest in not encouraging that kind of approach to litigation.

We have also said in our written submission that the 1 appeal was unmeritorious from the start, but I of course appreciate that you are not going to wish to be drawn into that today. The issue of the merits, of course, was one of the considerations that you balanced in the IBA Health (Costs) judgment. THE PRESIDENT: Yes. WARD: But there, of course, had been a final MR determination. PRESIDENT: Yes. THE MR WARD: It is no part of our job on a costs application to effectively achieve summary judgment against an applicant who has already asked to be withdrawn. THEPRESIDENT: It is difficult for us to go into it I think, Mr Ward. WARD: It is. Of course one is in the most undesirable form MR of satellite litigation, in effect. PRESIDENT: Yes. THEMR WARD: If you just give me a moment, sir, I just want to see if there is any other point that my friend made that I have not answered. THE PRESIDENT: Of course. (Pause) MR WARD: Just one point I make for the avoidance of doubt, we are not seeking costs of today's hearing. THE PRESIDENT: No. Thank you. WARD: We accept that the claim for costs comes to an end MR once we have responded to the letter withdrawing from the appeal or giving notice of withdrawal on 29th April. THE PRESIDENT: I think that is a very proper approach, if I may say so, and we are extremely grateful to you for taking it and for turning up today to help us, I think more or less as an amicus for the points that we have been discussing. MR WARD: I am very grateful. May I just see if there are any other points that my clients wish me to make?

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THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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costs were excessive. What was said was 12,000 for doing a

WARD: Yes. I am reminded that it was suggested that our

defence. To that we say, firstly, we would refer to the kind of hourly rates which are attracted by public sector lawyers which are more modest than some that appear in this Tribunal, but also the costs reflect the fact that this was a challenge to a merger; inevitably it involved litigators, it involved economists, it involved members of the Merger Task Force and it is not surprising that the OFT took it very seriously indeed.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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MR WARD: The fact that it eventually concluded that the application was without merit did not mean that it could afford to avoid the step of carefully considering whether the decision was one that properly should be defended.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: So we would respectfully submit that that is not an excessive amount at all and, really, the way to have avoided these costs being incurred was to effectively have withdrawn earlier or at least made the position clear at an earlier time.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR WARD: Unless I can assist further?

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Beyond the points you have already made to us about Rule 11, your submission was effectively, I think, you should get the appeal in and then seek to amend later when you have got the reasons.

MR WARD: That seems to be the logic of the Rules.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you have any other submission to make on our general approach to amendments in merger cases?

MR WARD: Would you give me a moment, sir? (Brief pause) We respectfully leave that to the Tribunal, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Could I just ask, there is one technical point which is raised, I hasten to say, by a member of the Tribunal who is not a lawyer. It just shows that everybody is getting good at everybody else's discipline. One of the things you have to do when you are introducing your appeal under Rule 8(6) is to annex to the Notice of Appeal a copy of the disputed decision.

MR WARD: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Is that not a bit difficult to do if you have

not yet got the reasons for the decision?

MR WARD: As you have rightly pointed out, sir, the decision is not the same thing as a Press Release, but the Press Release which is published on the OFT's website expresses the content of the decision. The question, really, would be: would the annexing of a Press Release containing the decision in any sense render the application defective, so as to render it capable of being rejected or challenged under Rule 9 or 10? We would say evidently not.

THE PRESIDENT: So you annex the Press Release to comply with Rule 8, that is your submission?

MR WARD: Yes. That is the form in which the decision is published. Even though, of course, in a kind of metaphysical sense it is not the decision itself.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, okay.

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 MR WARD: But then the decision in the form of the reasons does not come into being, or in a case of this kind, until a somewhat later date.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. Do you want to come back on those points, Mr Israel?

MR ISRAEL: If I may, sir, I would like to come back on a number of those points. As to the timing of lodging application, I hear what Mr Ward has said about Rule 26 and Rule 11.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR ISRAEL: If I understand him correctly, he has accepted that a Press Release is not the same as a disputed decision and Rule 26 refers to "...when the applicant was notified of the disputed decision." The Press Release is, in a sense, just being notified of aspects relating to the disputed decision.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR ISRAEL: We would submit that the OFT's position as regards Rule 11 would inevitably lead to almost any application under Section 120 being sought to amend the Notice of Application because, as the Tribunal will have seen from the schedule that I handed up earlier, in some cases if the decision is within two days of publication of the Press Release, are those circumstances exceptional, is it

practical, but what happens if it is 28 days later or 26? Where is the cut off point?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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MR ISRAEL: I think it would be difficult to draw a hard and fast rule to say that if the decision is, for example, published seven days after publication of the Press Release, well then you cannot have leave to amend; but if it is published eight days afterwards, then maybe you can.

I think that would be very difficult and I fear, in every case, that the Tribunal would have to deal with these applications and that would only add to costs implications.

I hear what Mr Ward says about cases under Section 120 being dealt with speedily and would fully endorse that; however, I do believe, as you have just indicated, that all it took was a phone call to the Registry to say, "Where do we stand? What should we do?" Indeed, that is what the Federation did and spoke to the Registry, which was extremely helpful, sir.

I would only like to pick up on two points that Mr Ward mentioned in support of the OFT's application for costs. The first one was that ----

- THE PRESIDENT: On costs he said <u>Hasbro</u> says that there should, in principle, be a proportion of the costs.
- MR ISRAEL: Yes.
- THE PRESIDENT: He says it was reasonable for the OFT to carry on; he said the OFT should not have to bear the cost of the FWD being late in getting legal representation; and that your clients are not as impecunious as might be being suggested.
- 32 MR ISRAEL: Thank you, sir.
- 33 THE PRESIDENT: That is what he said.
- 34 MR ISRAEL: I could not read my handwriting on some of the particular issues.
- 36 THE PRESIDENT: My handwriting is not very good, Mr Israel, but 37 I think that is probably the gist of what he said.
- 38 MR ISRAEL: Yes, I think that is right. Thank you, sir. The 39 two points I would wish to make on costs, as I say, are

that the Federation did speak to the Registry, which was extremely helpful, and the Registry did indicate that it might be very unlikely that costs would be awarded against it, and that is one of the bases on which the Federation actually decided to proceed.

The second point ----

THE PRESIDENT: Have we got something in writing about that?

MR ISRAEL: No, I am afraid we do not, sir. That was a telephone conversation, as I understand it.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I see.

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ISRAEL: One of the other points is that if the OFT were not awarded its costs, it would encourage small representative bodies to make allegedly unmeritorious appeals. We submit this is only the second case under Section 120 and the Tribunal may respectfully therefore feel it might be appropriate to give some guidelines on this particular issue for future cases. We feel, as we were approaching it, that there are no hard and fast rules and it would therefore be unjust for all of the OFT's costs, or indeed a significant proposition of those costs, to be awarded against the FWD.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR ISRAEL: Sorry, one final point, sir. Mr Ward referred to Hasbro and the general principle that costs could be awarded against appellants or applicants.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

ISRAEL: In that case we would note that the Tribunal decided not to award costs. Whilst that may be the general rule, this particular case may be another one in which it is appropriate not to award costs against the FWD.

Subject to anything my clients wish to say, I think that is all I have to say.

(Pause)

Sir, the Federation has pointed out that whether or not companies which are the members of the Federation are substantial, the Federation's own funds are actually rather limited and therefore it is difficult in certain cases to raise fighting funds.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

- MR ISRAEL: That is all I would like to say. Thank you, sir.
- 2 MR WARD: Could I just clarify one point, just about what we say the role of the Press Release is in relation to the decision.
 - THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

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- MR WARD: I felt my learned friend may not have quite captured what we meant to say. The position is that the Press Release is the form in which the decision is published. So the Press Release, which in this case came out on 5th March, is actually the document containing the decision which goes into public circulation and it is published on the website.
 - If it would help, I can hand up a copy of the one in this particular case.
- 15 THE PRESIDENT: I think we have looked at the website for ourselves.
- 17 MR WARD: I am sure you have.
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I see. Just completing that, you distinguish between the publication of the decision and the publication of the reasons, having taken us to the relevant sections of The Enterprise Act which makes that distinction?
- 23 MR WARD: Exactly.
- 24 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. We will rise and consider what has been said. I should not think we will be back for at least half an hour.
- 27 (Adjourned at 3.55 p.m. and resumed at 4.35 p.m.)
 28 (Extempore judgment delivered see separate transcript)
 29 (The hearing concluded at 5.10 p.m.)