This Transcript has not been proof read or corrected. It is a working tool for the Tribunal for use in preparing its judgment. It will be placed on the Tribunal Website for readers to see how matters were conducted at the public hearing of these proceedings and is not to be relied on or cited in the context of any other proceedings. The Tribunal's judgment in this matter will be the final and definitive work.

IN THE COMPETITION APPEAL TRIBUNAL

Case No. 1031/2/4/04

Victoria House, Bloomsbury Place, London WC1A 2EB Wednesday, 2nd June 2004

Before:

SIR CHRISTOPHER BELLAMY (The President) THE HONOURABLE ANTONY LEWIS PROFESSOR JOHN PICKERING

Sitting as a Tribunal in England and Wales

BETWEEN:

ALBION WATER LIMITED

Appellant

- and -

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF WATER SERVICES

Respondent

- DR JEREMY BRYAN, MR MALCOLM JEFFERY and MR DAVID KNAGGS appeared on behalf of Albion Water Limited.
- MR GEORGE PERETZ and MS VALENTINE SLOANE appeared on behalf of the Director General of Water Services.
- **DR** FERGUS RANDOLPH and MR SIMON GARDINER appeared on behalf of the Intervener United Utilities Limited.
- MR AIDAN ROBERTSON and MS SUYANG KIM appeared on behalf of the Intervener Dwr Cymru.
- MR MICHAEL O'REILLY appeared on behalf of the Intervener Aquavitae.

Transcript of the Shorthand notes of Harry Counsell & Co. Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1LD Tel: 0207 269 0370

PROCEEDINGS

1

THE

2 3 4

4 5

6

7

9 10 11

12 13

15 16

14

17 18

192021

22

2324

2526

28 29

27

30 31

32 33

3435

37 38

36

PRESIDENT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. We are sorry to have kept you waiting. As you can no doubt understand, we have used the time to consider amongst ourselves the issues that arise in this case.

I think that, rather than follow the agenda as previously circulated, there are a number of issues that we would like to address which are probably in, I am not sure if it is ascending or descending order of difficulty. We thought we would say something, first, about the procedural situation that now exists in this case in the light of the new decision; secondly, address a very recently received application from Aquavitae Limited to intervene; thirdly, to park, as far as today is concerned, the question of disclosure of further documents in the hope that that can be progressed as between the parties; and then, fourthly, to have a discussion with the parties on the situation as regards interim measures. proceed roughly along those lines we will just see where we get to. I think this hearing should, for the time being, continue on a relatively informal basis to see how far agreement can be reached on all those various matters.

Could we also start, if we may, by giving credit where credit is due. We are indeed grateful to the Director for the fact that he has been able to expedite the decision, for the fact that that decision has been taken and that a great deal of work has obviously gone into the preparation of that document. So we feel that, to that extent, progress has certainly been made.

We also note and are grateful for the fact that at least some discussions have taken place between the Appellant and Dwr Cymru with a view to arriving at a possible holding solution, for which we are grateful and to which we will return in a moment.

If we then take the first issue, the existing appeal in the context of which this Case Management Conference is technically taking place is against a number of alleged previous decisions of the Director. We have now got the

new decision and it would seem to us, at first sight, that procedurally the cleanest solution would be for Albion Water, if so advised, to introduce a new appeal against the new decision and then for the various procedural steps that follow to take place in the context of the new appeal, that is to say a defence from the Director, interventions and so forth. We would not as of today, as it were, vacate the existing appeal. That should stay in the list for the time being, without any further steps being taken in the existing appeal. But it may be, in due course, that if we follow our suggestion, when there is a new appeal then the existing appeals can be discontinued by consent or something. We will see. That is essentially how we see the procedural shape of these proceedings so far as the future is concerned.

I wonder if it might be convenient on that issue just to go round the parties represented here to see what their position is. Before we do that, I perhaps just ought to touch on the second question which is as far as Aquavitae is concerned. They are present here today.

MR O'REILLY: Yes, sir.

1 2

3 4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

2.7

28 29

30

31

3233

34

3536

37

38 39 THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, Mr O'Reilly. Our provisional view, at the moment, is that in due course we would probably be minded to permit Aquavitae to intervene, although I think technically speaking that would be an intervention in the new appeal still to come, though they could intervene in the existing appeals for form's sake, that is also true. However, we have not yet heard the other parties on that question, so our preferred course as far as today is concerned is simply to permit Aquavitae to be heard today, if they have anything they wish to say today -- since they are present it would seem inappropriate not to hear them -- but to rule formally on the intervention when we have had a chance to hear the other parties if objection is taken to that intervention. So I include you for the moment, Mr O'Reilly, in my invitation to express a view on how you think things should proceed when I invite comments from the parties.

If, however, we can just start with what I hope is

the relatively straightforward procedural issue and just see what attitude the parties have to that. I think probably I ought to start with you, Dr Bryan, if I may, to see how you just see the procedural issue. Good morning.

- DR BRYAN: Good morning, sir. Thank you. We had recognised that the application would need substantial revision even though the heart of the decision has not changed, so I am quite content with the prospect of a new application, subject only to my concerns about unnecessary delay.
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes. It would be up to you to remould your existing application, as it were, to take account of the new decision and then the matter would roll forward according to the Tribunal's normal timetable.
- DR BRYAN: Indeed, sir, yes. It would be our ambition to deliver a new application before the end of June.
- 16 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

2.7

MR

- 17 DR BRYAN: But obviously there is still more work to be done.
 - THE PRESIDENT: If we proceed on that basis you would technically have the two months from the date that you were served with the new decision, but it is obviously in your interest to expedite that as far as possible.

Yes, Mr Peretz, I think we are broadly following the Director's suggestion in this respect.

- MR PERETZ: Yes, it appears to be entirely sensible. I do not know whether now is the right moment to comment on the prospect of the intervention?
- THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
 - PERETZ: I think we would put down a couple of markers. First of all, just as a practical suggestion, it seems to us, if we may suggest this, that Aquavitae might quite like to talk to Albion to see to what extent Albion is in any event going to address the issues that Aquavitae believes are important. It may turn out that Aquavitae, having had discussions with Albion, may decide that it does not need to intervene because Albion is proposing to take the points it would have taken anyway. Intervention should not be regarded as axiomatic in these situations and there may be discussions going on between them. We already have two interveners in this case, quite properly.

One gets slightly hesitant about a third. There are obvious potential cost implications and implications for the manageability of the proceedings. So if I could just make that suggestion.

- THE PRESIDENT: Are you formally or likely formally to object in due course, or have you not taken a view yet?
- MR PERETZ: A certain amount depends on the shape of the appeal Albion puts forward. Subject to that, we are not likely formally to object to the intervention, subject to some concern, as I said, as to the manageability of the proceedings.
- THE PRESIDENT: So you may want some case management directions on how the intervention proceeds?

2.7

- MR PERETZ: Indeed. We note that the point on which there is a proposed intervention is a relatively limited, at best, aspect of the decision. The intervention is addressed to the interpretation of section 66(e) of the 2003 Act. The decision does not apply section 66(e) of the 2003 Act; it is not in force. As the intervention itself rather fairly puts it, section 66(e) comes in as a sort of test, because if one turns to the paragraphs 323 of the decision----
- THE PRESIDENT: The decision is obviously attempting to adopt a line that is consistent with what it thinks the 2003 Act will do when that comes into force.
- MR PERETZ: Indeed. I put it this way: quite sensibly, out the corner of our eye we wanted to see what would happen if section 66(e) had been in force and was being applied, and use that as a sort of check as to what we were doing under the Competition Act. Because if there had been some startling disparity between the two approaches, that might have had implications, so it was a sensible thing to think about. But it is very much a side issue to the decision itself. We are slightly concerned about the prospect of being dragged too much into what is a side issue, raising issues which may be fascinating in theory but do not really have much implication for the decision itself.

I think we just wanted to put those markers down and we are concerned being dragged into this issue. What I was going to suggest, and perhaps I could put this down as

a marker for when it comes, is that if there is an intervention it should be in writing, it should be confined to stating the arguments in writing and any further steps that this intervener might want to take in the litigation should be subject, in a sense, to prior application to the Tribunal.

- THE PRESIDENT: We will cross all those bridges a little later on, I think.
- MR PERETZ: I thought it might be helpful just to set out our position briefly now.
- THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Yes, Mr Robertson for Dwr Cymru.
- MR ROBERTSON: Sir, on the first point on procedure our biggest concern is that there should not be unnecessary delay, so we would like to encourage Dr Bryan to put in his application as soon as possible.

On the second point and Aquavitae, I think it is likely that we will put in written submissions objecting to their intervention. Points on interpretation of the new legislation are under consideration in a number of working groups in the industry and it may be that this will encourage other interventions on other points in the decision which have implications for the new legislation. Obviously, that is something we need to consider. We only saw the application last night. But we do have that concern. If that is the case, then there may be other similar applications to intervene, which really would start bogging down this case.

THE PRESIDENT: We can always sort of manage that if there were a number of interventions. We can always sort of keep it within bounds through case management directions. The threshold issue is whether Aquavitae can establish a sufficient interest. On that that would be the issue to concentrate on if you really did want to oppose it. But we will not prejudge that issue at this stage.

- MR ROBERTSON: That is noted.
- 37 | THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you very much. Yes, Mr Randolph.
- 38 MR RANDOLPH: Sir, good morning.
- 39 THE PRESIDENT: Good morning.

2.7

RANDOLPH: With regard the first issue, we are entirely in agreement with your suggestion. It was a suggestion we put forward as well in our submissions and we are grateful to hear from Dr Bryan that he can get his new notice of appeal in before the end of June, because we too, like everybody else, are keen for this matter to be progressed as quickly as possible.

2.7

MR

With regard to the second matter, we are going in terms graduation here. My learned friend Mr Peretz said he was fairly neutral on the issue. Mr Robertson said he might. We will object, quite clearly. We do not think that, by any stretch of the imagination, Aquavitae have a sufficient interest. It is all predicated on what might happen sometime in the future, what they might do and what Government did or did not want. It has nothing to do with the outcome of this case -- nothing.

So we are putting down a marker and we would be grateful if the Tribunal could indicate deadlines in terms of submissions. If, for example, this application for intervention is going to be taken as ready as of now, for example, then we would obviously want some time to respond to that. But if it is going effectively to be adjourned pending the new notice of appeal and then a fresh application to intervene, then of course time would not start running until that new application to intervene was made with regard to the new notice of appeal. I wonder if we could, if possible, possibly have some clarification as to exactly when we are expected to get our written submissions in on this point.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, we will give thought to that. Technically speaking, it would seem that this is an application to intervene in this existing appeal, which is the only thing that it could be at this stage.

MR RANDOLPH: Indeed, it is the only existing thing.

THE PRESIDENT: But the practicality is that if the intervention were to be allowed, it should be allowed in the context of the new appeal, so we need to sort out to handle that, I agree with you.

MR RANDOLPH: Yes. Sir, one final point, which you have just

raised in my mind. In putting forward the approach of a new notice of appeal we would obviously wish that our present status be continued, i.e. as an existing and allowed intervener, and we would not want to jeopardise that.

THE PRESIDENT: Of course, yes. Technically speaking, we would probably have to wait until we had the new appeal and then just make consent orders continuing the existing intervention.

MR RANDOLPH: Very grateful.

2.7

 THE PRESIDENT: Mr O'Reilly, are you able to follow the discussion so far?

MR O'REILLY: So far, sir, yes.

THE PRESIDENT: I think we are hearing you provisionally today, **de bene esse**, as lawyers would say incomprehensibly to everybody else in the room.

MR O'REILLY: As everyone else has indicated, a new appeal may be the cleanest way of doing it, in which case perhaps we should hold our application to intervene until the appeal notice is lodged. We note what the parties say, ranging from the completely ambivalent to hostile approaches, and we concur with you interpretation, if I might be so bold, to say that the question is whether we have sufficient interest or not. Of course we do not know precisely the form in which the new appeal will set out the matters.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I am inclined to agree with you that it would probably be better for the Tribunal today not to make any order on your existing application in the existing appeal and then you will need to consider, when the new appeal is there, what, if any, steps you wish to take.

MR O'REILLY: Indeed, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: The only thing I think we need to do is later I think if we try to clarify a timetable -- probably we will do that at the end of the discussion -- so that we do not lose time unnecessarily while we are moving from one set of appeals to the next set of appeals.

MR O'REILLY: Indeed, sir. Perhaps I could indicate that our

intention is to be a low maintenance intervener and we will happily give our intervention in writing, with the proviso, if I might, that we should be allowed to stand up and say something, perhaps from the second row, if necessary, in order to correct any errors that we perceive have crept into the proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

1 2

3 4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

2324

25

26

2.7

28 29

30

31

32

3334

35

3637

38 39 MR O'REILLY: On the second point, the question has been put that perhaps this is a side issue but, in our view, the Director has clearly set this cost principle out as a test by which he will triangulate the question whether or not the price is a fair one. It is clearly our view that this is not necessarily a necessary chain in his reasoning but it is an element in his reasoning which is sufficient for us to intervene.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. I think we will just leave the question of intervention there for the time being.

Then I just want to really kill two birds with one stone by, first, discussing the procedure and also looking at the question of intervention. In the course of that discussion a number of points were made about the 2003 Act and the 1998 Act and we are conscious of the various procedures that exist under the 1991 Act. We would, at this stage, like to make the general comment that it does seem to us, provisionally at this stage, quite important to have some view as to what the relationship between these three statutes is or should be; in other words, what is the relationship between the 1991 Act, the 1998 Act and the forthcoming 2003 Act? Is there a conflict of some kind between them? Do they interrelate to each other? Ιf so, in what way? In other words, it may be difficult to approach this case in the right way without having some, as it were, strategic feel for these different legislative measures.

We feel that, at this stage, and it may be that it will come through the new appeal, through the defence, through other interventions, that we need a certain amount of background material on precisely what these three different legislative measures are aiming to achieve. We

were interested, for example, to hear a moment ago from Dwr Cymru that there are various working groups in the industry trying to work out how it is supposed to work. The whole question of relationship particularly between the 1998 and 2003 Act -- albeit that the latter is not yet in force, it is on the statute book and it is taken into account indirectly in the decision -- seems to us to be a matter of some importance and that is likely to be an issue upon which we would like some help from the parties at some point in these proceedings. It may be, when we have got the pleadings, we shall need to reflect further on how we best acquire a full picture of the scene, what the overall parliamentary intention really is. That, I think, is a comment generally.

1 2

2.7

 That, I think, now takes us on to what is probably the most important live issues so far as today is concerned which is the interim measures application. It might help matters along a little if we expose to the parties the very provisional state of our present thinking, having had a chance to read the initial submissions. This is extremely provisional, of course, and is subject to further argument and discussion. I am now putting it in in very broad terms, without getting into detail or into close legal analysis, which we would obviously have to do if we were to give a major judgment on this issue.

Our starting position is that we would see Albion continuing in business pending the determination of the appeal as a major objective of any interim measures decision the Tribunal might take. We would be extremely concerned if there was a serious risk of Albion going out of business before this appeal could be determined. That is our first and basic starting point.

The second point is related to what the proper scope of any interim measures order should be and what the justification for that order should be. At present, we are hesitating as to the strength of the argument put up by Albion Water that it would be important for the interim measures, if granted, to give Albion sufficient resources

to fund the appeal. As at present, and extremely provisionally, we somehow doubt whether the contended need to employ specialist counsel plus expert economic investment analysis advice, as it is put in the application, would be a proper consideration to take into account in the Tribunal's interim measures jurisdiction. That is, however, only a first view of the matter, but that is at present our first view.

1 2

2.7

 MR

Moving on from there and leaving that aspect on one side, we have next understood from the papers, and we regard it in a positive light, that Dwr Cymru has been prepared for the duration of the appeal and, subject to questions of creditworthiness being sorted out, been prepared to make what we understand to be an open offer. Do I take it I am allowed to mention a figure in open court, Mr Robertson, or would you prefer that I do not? ROBERTSON: Yes, there is no objection to the figure being mentioned.

PRESIDENT: The open offer, which I understand is still an open offer, I will be corrected if I am wrong, is that Welsh Water would reduce Albion's existing price by 1.5p pending the hearing of this appeal. The rationale for that is that, as we understand it, the present **ex gratia** payment of 3p per cubic litre paid by Shotton is reduced to 1.5p at the end of this current month and the offer of 1.5p from Dwr Cymru is intended to fill that gap until this appeal can be heard.

The response, as we understand it, to Albion on that point is that that does not quite go far enough, although Albion contends that the company is still able to meet its statute obligations as a water undertaker. The argument as put is that the delay, so Albion contends, in taking the decision has meant that a number of financial resources that have so far been used to keep the company going have been exhausted and that the directors are, therefore, in a very difficult position as far as keeping this company going further is concerned while the appeal is continuing; and Albion itself is looking for an allowance to be made to take account of that fact, which,

as we understand paragraph 42 of the present application, would move the 1.5p voluntary contribution being offered up to 2.6p per cubic litre. That is the gap between the parties at the moment. Whether and to what extent that gap should be bridged or could be bridged and whether or to what extent the additional argument put forward by Albion Water is a sound argument is a matter which we would like to hear the parties on in a moment.

1 2

3 4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

1718

19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

2728

29

3031

32

33

34

35

36

37

38 39 As far as the issue of creditworthiness is concerned, it seems to us, and this is our preliminary view, that, in principle, Dwr Cymru probably is entitled to reasonable assurance as to payment for the water that it is supplying. Exactly what form that reasonable assurance could or should take is a matter that can, we would have thought, be discussed with a view to seeking some sort of solution. So that, in very general terms, is where we, the Tribunal, are at the moment.

I think it will probably be fairly obvious to everybody here that from the parties' point of view, from the Tribunal's point of view and from the industry's point of view it would be very much better if some agreed solution could be arrived at by way of a holding operation during this appeal, without prejudice to anybody's argument or anybody's rights at the end of the day, simply to keep the matter open on a holding basis In that connection I think until the appeal can be heard. I should add that one should never prejudge these things, but, at least at present, if we can manage this appeal in a way that does try to concentrate on the main points and not try to get into points that we do not need to decide, we should be able to bring this appeal on for hearing in the latter part of the year. We are possibly looking to a judgment on the principal issues in the early part of next year if everybody can operate in a fairly disciplined and responsible manner.

We are conscious that the approach that I have so far outlined does leave one significant question mark which is a matter of concern to the Tribunal, which is what possibilities are open to Albion Water to seek some kind

of advice on the presentation of its appeal and the prosecution of its case. Because the case does potentially raise important issues for the industry, it does seem to us desirable that the arguments on both sides are presented in as balanced and full a way as possible. We would not wish this case to be hampered by the fact that one side was, if I may use the expression without any particular overtones, "struggling along" by comparison with the resources available to the other side. We, for ourselves, would like to hear any observations the parties might have, collectively or individually, on how that particular problem should be approached as a matter of approach in a case such as the present.

Now, that is probably quite a lot to take in, what I have just been saying. I hope it is helpful. We would normally at this stage I think now go round the table again to see what parties' reactions to that are. It is probably convenient to do that. But, on the other hand, if anybody wanted to rise for a few minutes just to reflect over what the position is, we would be happy to do that as well.

Dr Bryan, would you like to react straightaway or would you like us to retire for a minute to give you a chance to think?

DR BRYAN: I think if I could have five minutes to collect my thoughts, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Just collect your thoughts and take your time.

We will retire until 11.30 unless anybody comes and asks
us for more time.

(Short Adjournment)

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Dr Bryan.

 DR BRYAN: Thank you, sir. I think our major concern is that we face the prospect of fighting on two fronts at once, which is difficult.

THE PRESIDENT: And the two fronts are what?

DR BRYAN: The two fronts being to maintain solvency within Albion on water level and to sustain the very high standards that we have set our ourselves as a licensed undertaker; and, at the same time, fight what from your

words already this morning looks to be quite a complex legal matter in terms of the relationship between the three Acts that you referred to.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

2.7

DR BRYAN: I think taking the first issue, I believe that with goodwill the gap between 1.5p, which with the best will in the world will see us bleed to death slowly over that period, and the 2.6p is bridgeable. Were it to be bridged, then I think we would be fighting on the single front and we could bring far more of our resources to bear on that, albeit very much from a layman's point of view.

On the specific technical issue which Dwr Cymru have raised on creditworthiness I think there is a solution and it is a solution that we would be happy to offer them, which involves our accountants, who are independent, holding the ring and providing security of income flows from our customer through to Welsh.

THE PRESIDENT: You mean the money goes to your accountants?

DR BRYAN: It is effectively an escrow arrangement but without the complexity, particularly as the money comes in and goes out within a matter of a few days. But I think for the accountants to look after that and, obviously, Welsh would need to satisfy themselves about the mechanism proposed. But I see a mechanism there. I would hope that, were we to sit down with Welsh, we could see how far we could bridge the gap between the 1.5 and the 2.6.

That would then leave us, sir, with the issue of addressing the legal complexities that the case is likely to give rise to. On that I am afraid I am at a little of a loss. I can inform the Tribunal we have been approached by one set of chambers with the offer of a very small amount of **pro bono** work from counsel who has appeared before you recently. But I do not believe that that will go any way towards addressing the complexity of the issues with which we are faced. I am afraid that is all I can offer at the moment, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Right, thank you very much. The Director.

MR PERETZ: Yes, can I deal really with the question of how

the legal case that Dr Bryan might wish to put might most effectively be put?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR PERETZ: We have a number of comments to make about the question of viability, but for the moment I will park those. One suggestion that has gone through our mind -- at the moment it is only a suggestion -- might be that you could consider appointing an amicus curiae. For the benefit of Dr Bryan who may not be familiar with that expression -- I am afraid I have not had the opportunity to raise this with Dr Bryan -- what that means is essentially an independent counsel who would not formally be instructed by you, in fact would probably be instructed by the Treasury Solicitor, but would be in a position to put forward any legal arguments that were not properly put forward by you and in a sense act as an assistant to the Tribunal in determining the case.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

- MR PERETZ: It can only be a suggestion because between us and those behind me we are not entirely certain how an amicus would be funded. Those whose job it is to fund an amicus might well have something to say on the matter, but it is perhaps an avenue worth exploring.
- THE PRESIDENT: In the main court system, Mr Peretz, I have never been quite clear how these things are in fact funded, but I have always assumed that if the Court invites the Attorney-General, the Treasury Solicitor, whoever it is, to appoint an amicus, that is a cost that is borne out of public funds.
- MR PERETZ: I think one way or the other the taxpayer ends up paying for it. But like you, sir, I am afraid I am not privy to----
- 33 THE PRESIDENT: Not completely sure what the exact machinery is, no.
 - MR PERETZ: That is simply a suggestion. I understand neither of my learned friends to my right have any objection to that course.
 - THE PRESIDENT: We would need to think about it possibly at the stage when the issues have crystallised a bit more

clearly.

1

2

3 4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18 19

20

21

2223

24

25

26

2.7

2829

30

31

32

3334

35

3637

38 39 MR

MR PERETZ: As to the timing of it, it seems to us it would have to follow, in a sense, Dr Bryan doing the best he could with the materials and assistance that he has available to him. He has indicated he has had some approaches. CFA arrangements might be a way forward. I simply do not know and it is not appropriate for us to comment. If he can do his best and we then respond with our defence statements and intervention, at that point it may become sensible to appoint an amicus to ventilate the legal arguments properly.

THE PRESIDENT: If we need to.

MR PERETZ: Yes. I mean, from our point of view as the Regulator, we like to feel that to some extent we act as an **amicus curiae** ourselves, but we quite see from Dr Bryan's perspective we are not entirely impartial.

THE PRESIDENT: We will assume until the contrary emerges that the case will be conducted with the normal independence and probity that any regulator would conduct any case.

MR PERETZ: Indeed. But, no matter how independent we are, one can see Dr Bryan might want somebody else to put arguments to you that for various reasons we would not want to put.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Thank you. Mr Robertson?

Sir, first of all, I am very grateful to Dr ROBERTSON: Bryan's suggestion on dealing with the creditworthiness That had occurred to us as well as being the most issue. simple and straightforward way of dealing with this, an escrow account, so I think we are really back to figures, 1.5 against 2.6. We are firmly of the view that 1.5 is a very fair offer. It is standing in the shoes of Shotton Paper who withdraw their funding at the end of this month. Dr Bryan, of course, if this suggestion about an amicus curiae being appointed does go forward, has some of the heat taken off him as a result of that. We would suggest we are sufficiently close together at present for the interim measures application to be adjourned so that Dwr Cymru and Dr Bryan can hold discussions as to funding and the terms on which a creditworthiness check, an escrow

account could be put into place.

1 2

 THE PRESIDENT: When you say "discussions as to funding" what do you mean exactly? For what purpose would we be adjourning, Mr Robertson, to have discussions on what exactly?

MR ROBERTSON: To allow the parties to negotiate to see if we can settle an agreement between the parties.

THE PRESIDENT: On the outstanding issues?

MR ROBERTSON: Yes. But it may be that that is not something that one can just do at the door of the court today, because the view as to the level of funding that Dr Bryan is looking for may well be affected by information as to whether an **amicus curiae** can be appointed by the Tribunal.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Now, on that point, whether that is something the Tribunal would want to do is a bit difficult to judge at this stage. It certainly an option which one I think can probably consider in principle as a possibility. But whether we would want to do that would rather depend on what the nature of the issue finally is. It might revolve around the relationship between the legislative statutes in question; it might not. Although we are now in a world of amicus curiae, with the passing of EC modernisation regulation one would probably need to be a bit cautious about embracing that solution before one knew exactly what the point was.

MR ROBERTSON: We can appreciate that. At that point I think we would submit that our offer of 1.5 is fair and is based on the very obvious calculation----

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, we have understood your logic absolutely.

MR ROBERTSON: The Tribunal has indicated previously in the Genzyme case that it takes a minimalist approach to the grant of interim relief. We say that is the appropriate minimalist approach at this stage. But it is relevant and there is the possibility of an amicus in the future which would take off some of the heavyweight legal research from the Appellant in this case.

I am also reminded that we would need to discuss, in any event, the details of the escrow arrangements that Dr Bryan has in mind. That is not something, I do not think,

we can do at the door of the court today. That is why we would invite the Tribunal to adjourn the interim measures application, with liberty to the parties to restore if they cannot reach an agreement. I think so far the parties have adopted a pretty constructive approach on this issue at the invitation of the Tribunal at the first Case Management Conference.

THE PRESIDENT: We feel ourselves much better informed in that this case is steadily assuming a structure and shape in which we can come to grips with some of issues in a better way perhaps than hitherto. That has been helpful and positive and we are grateful for the role that everyone has played in that.

So your suggestion is that it would still be worth perhaps adjourning to see whether existing outstanding issues can be resolved?

MR ROBERTSON: Yes, sir.

1

2

3 4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

2.7

2829

30

31

3233

34

35 36

37

38 39 MR

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Thank you Mr Randolph?

Sir, we do not have a direct interest in this and I make these submissions just in order to assist, hopefully, the Tribunal. We fully agree, if we may be so bold, with the Tribunal's point that it is in no one's interests to see Albion go out of business. That is obvious. So anything that can be done to keep the status quo as is is obviously a good thing. It is in that light that we put forward the following suggestion. friend Mr Peretz has put forward the idea of what I think in more Woolfian terms would be known as a "friend of the court". We would put forward another suggestion, which may be either an alternative or in addition to that, and that is some form of conditional fee arrangement. Bryan mentioned that one chambers and one counsel had kindly agreed to donate his or her time **pro bono**. are now relatively frequent situations whereby even large-scale litigation -- I speak from personal experience on this -- involving competition matters have been dealt with by way of conditional fee arrangements. One thinks of the recent litigation in front of Colman J, the Arkin litigation, as a matter of fact he ruled on that, where

indeed professional funders were found to be in a, if I may put it this way, a win/win situation. If they won the case or theirs clients won the case then obviously they take a share of the damages. I think Dr Bryan has set out in some document that if he is successful in this appeal then he will be seeking damages. So that would be one possibility. Following on from Colman J's judgment in the Arkin matter, if professional funders' clients are unsuccessful, then they are not liable to pay costs. They cannot stand in the shoes of the client because otherwise that would unfairly impede access to justice. That is the present state of English law.

1 2

3 4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

2.7

2829

30

31

3233

34

35

3637

38

39

MR

THE PRESIDENT: Just for the benefit of the Tribunal, when you use the expression "professional funders" you are referring to?

RANDOLPH: Companies that professionally fund litigation, such, for example, and I am throwing this out as an example because I happen to know of this company, M.P.C. They have professionally funded for a considerable number of years, starting off with pollution claims and moving There are other companies, obviously, and one can look at the websites generally to find out what competition there is in the marketplace. But there are these companies that are out there that do have, effectively, solicitors, not on tap but they have solicitors who they can deal with who will then effectively professionally manage the litigation. comes to arrangements whereby either the solicitors and/or counsel are CFA bound. There have been a number of recent judgments by the Court of Appeal on the enforceability of conditional fee arrangements to make sure that everybody knows exactly what should and should not be in these arrangements and this gives rise to the ability of a party which cannot afford to properly fund its position and cannot, through whatever reason, obtain legal assistance -- it used to be known as Legal Aid -- in order to ensure that, as the Tribunal has said, their case is best put.

Sir, again I have not had an opportunity of discussing this with Dr Bryan, but it may be it is an

avenue that he could go down. That would hold the ring to 1 2 the extent that -- I do not want to get into price 3 differentials and the gap, but we have got the suggestion 4 or open offer from Welsh Water which effectively puts the 5 position back to where it was or is presently until the end of June. That, taken with some form of funding under 6 7 a CFA arrangement, would deal with what appears to be a 8 serious issue or a serious concern raised by Dr Bryan, 9 that of the ability to prosecute his case to the best of his abilities. In this way there would not need to be any 10 further movement. One could keep the 1.5 and move ahead 11 12 on the proper prosecution of the case. It may be in that 13 way, and I say it is either an alternative or possibly it 14 could be one could have a conditional fee arrangement and, if need be, a friend of the court, but it would certainly 15 lessen the pressure to have, say, a friend of court 16 17 involved.

I throw that out, I put that down simply as some form of assistance.

- THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Mr O'Reilly, do you have any submissions on this part of the discussion?
- 22 MR O'REILLY: No, sir.

18

19

20

21

29

30

31

32

3334

35

3637

38 39

- 23 | THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Dr Bryan?
- DR BRYAN: Sir, I think there is a degree of confusion about the difference between the 1.5 and the 2.6. None of that is, in our mind, allocated to----
- 27 | THE PRESIDENT: Not related to the cost of the appeal?
- 28 DR BRYAN: Indeed, sir.
 - THE PRESIDENT: Yes. (**Pause**) We are going to retire for a moment and have a think about what we should do next.

(Short Adjournment)

THE PRESIDENT: Could I just, first of all, make one comment which I think is probably directed towards Mr Peretz and the Director more than anyone else, Mr Peretz, which is this. We are aware of the fact that part of the complexity of the case results from the fact that Dwr Cymru have now made an application to the Director to determine a bulk water price. I do not know what the timetable for that issue is, but plainly the Tribunal

would be somewhat unhappy if that side of things were to develop in a way that might be seen as some preemption of the way the appeal is unfolding, if I may put that. Can I just make that comment on the record so that that is something that everybody is aware of and we would expect to be kept in touch with any developments there were in that respect. No doubt the Director will wish to begin to consider the issues that that raises, but we would hope that the matters would develop in a way consistently with the fair determination of the appeal. PERETZ: In that connection may I make a brief confession, In paragraph 12 of our submissions we as it were. slightly overstated the position because what we said there was that the Director was going to determine to the application. The Director has not yet decided whether he is going to determine the application. In fact that is clear from the letter of 28th May that we wrote. One of factors which was very much in our mind is that the subject of interim measures is before this Tribunal and, as you rightly say, the subjects are interrelated in various ways, so I do not think from our point of view there is any difficulty with saying we will keep the Tribunal informed of what is happening in that area, if anything does happen. We very much are conscious of the interrelationship between those issues and we would not want to poke a stick into a hornet's nest, or whatever the correct metaphor is, by making a determination in circumstances where that would be rather unhelpful.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much.

1 2

3 4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

2.7

28 29

30

31

32

3334

35

3637

38

39

MR

Coming to the outstanding issue, which is effectively the gap between the 1.5 and the 2.6 and the detail of the credit side of things, we would, for ourselves, be quite anxious to see that the parties made a further effort to reach agreement while we are all foregathered here, even though I fully appreciate the door of the court is not always the best circumstances in which to make progress. Nonetheless, there are certain countervailing psychological and other advantages in everybody being present at a time when at least matters can be discussed

in principle.

2.7

 It so happens that the Tribunal continues to be available and what we are proposing to do in a moment is to rise and reconvene at 1.45 in the hope that the parties could at least explore in the interim whether there really is scope for further progress or not; and, if there is, what kind of progress might be envisaged without necessarily reaching a complete solution, though that would be highly desirable if they could. We do think we should use this time now to best advantage, if we possibly can, with a view to reaching a consent order, if that is possible.

On the issue of the bridge, putting it very broadly and succinctly, not really doing justice to the underlying issue, our present preliminary view is that we have not yet seen in the papers that we have got perhaps a full justification for the figure of 2.6. On the other hand, we have understood it so far, we do have sympathy for what appears to be the personal position of the principal director, Dr Bryan, who does not appear to be in a position to draw any salary whatever from the companies concerned while this appeal is pending. That might well be a factor that the Tribunal would wish to take into account were it to have to rule on the interim measures Those are preliminary views. As I say, it application. is stated without hearing full argument from the parties beyond what we have got in the papers.

What I would suggest is, if we can maintain the developing spirit of helpfulness that has been apparent this morning a little longer, we would now propose to rise and reconvene at 1.45 and we would hope the parties would then be in a position to report back to us on what, if any, further progress has been made in the interim and to use that time for a discussion. There are telephones, there are means of communication back to base, and so on and so forth, and it should not be too difficult to establish what the parameters are. So that would be what we propose to do unless anybody has any further submissions to make at this stage. (No reply) Very well.

Then we will adjourn until 1.45.

(Luncheon Adjournment)

- THE PRESIDENT: Yes, who wishes to go first? Dr Bryan.
- DR BRYAN: If I may make the errors and then my learned
- friend will correct me, I am sure.
 - THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

1 2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

23

24

25

26

2.7

2829

30

31

32

33

- DR BRYAN: I would like to thank Dwr Cymru, who have been very constructive over the lunch period. We have made significant progress. There are a couple of issues and I am not quite sure how significant the Tribunal will view them to be. On the matter of price we are agreed: we have met in the middle, a classic compromise.
- 13 THE PRESIDENT: Right, yes. So you have met at a figure, have 14 you?
- 15 DR BRYAN: 2.05, sir, midway between 1.5 and 2.6.
- 16 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- DR BRYAN: Our view is pragmatic apart from anything else and I think it will enable us to manage. I am not entirely sure about the details, sir, but I felt that it was in the interests of moving to the heart of the matter to try and put that to one side.
- 22 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
 - DR BRYAN: There is an issue on the matter of creditworthiness where I feel somewhat uncomfortable and if I could perhaps explain to the Tribunal. We have proposed what we understand by an escrow arrangement, something which secures the income that we receive from UPM and makes it available to Dwr Cymru. Dwr Cymru require that UPM is a party to that agreement and commits to some form of legal document which binds them to it. The point that we have made is that UPM is bound to us by contract, a contract signed in 1999 and honoured without any hesitation since then.
- 34 THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
- 35 DR BRYAN: Our relationship with UPM, as we have tried to
 36 explain to the Tribunal, is a vulnerable one. They are
 37 paying more than the retail price to contribute to the
 38 costs of fighting this appeal, but they are at liberty at
 39 any time under the terms of our contract to go to anybody

else who could offer them better terms, and it is fairly obvious that anyone can offer them better terms, not least Dwr Cymru itself, at present. I am uncomfortable about the extra risk that we will be exposed to if I am forced to go to UPM and ask them to enter into a further legal undertaking which is required because of fundamental concerns about our creditworthiness. I think that that exposes us to additional risk at a time when we are seeking to manage risk down. I will be corrected if I am mistaken, but I think that is the main substantive issue.

1 2

There is a further minor issue that Dwr Cymru brought to our attention just a minute ago. What I had said in our application for interim measures was that if we were to be granted relief that equated to our operating costs in effect, the 2.6p, then any income that we managed to earn by dint of other efforts during the period would reduce that support pound for pound. The offer does not cover our full costs but Dwr Cymru are saying that we should still reduce has relief pound for pound for any income we receive. I merely observe that if that is to be the case, there is absolutely no incentive on us to go out and try to earn any additional income, income that could, if we were able to deploy it ourselves, be used to fund at least a modicum of legal advice.

So those, sir, are the two issues on which we have failed to agree.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Just help me one minute, Dr Bryan.

What exactly is your suggestion on the creditworthiness solution?

DR BRYAN: I think we would be happy with any mechanism that stopped short of requiring UPM to enter into a further binding legal obligation, a tripartite legal obligation, when there is already in place a customer supply agreement which is sound, which is pretty much exactly the same as the one which existed when Welsh were supplying Shotton Paper, and which has been honoured in full ever since it started on 1st May 1999.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you. Yes, Mr Robertson. I think the Tribunal is appreciative of the way in which Dwr Cymru

has approached the issue of price.

MR ROBERTSON: We are grateful for that. There is one further point that I think we are agreed on which is just detail for the consent order that we will be drafting up after this, and that is obviously this arrangement will continue until further order.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

1 2

3 4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

1617

18 19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

2.7

2829

30

3132

33

34

35

3637

38

39

MR

ROBERTSON: Before I come to creditworthiness, which obviously is its biggest problem, Albion did offer in its interim measures application and said it is "prepared to reduce this relief pound for pound in the event that it is able to generate other income during the course of the appeal and to use all other reasonable endeavours to generate such income as resources allow." We think that was a fair and reasonable offer for them to make and that would mean that if they do find themselves in a financially advantageous position as a result of some other efforts, then this relief which is meant to secure for them on a minimalist approach a basic level of protection will no longer be necessary and would have some element of windfall in it. We thought that was a sensible offer for them to make and we would like to take advantage of that.

When it comes to creditworthiness----

THE PRESIDENT: Just before we leave that point, if I can make an observation, probably unwisely, and without having discussed it with my colleagues, an interim order of this kind, by definition, is always subject to modification if circumstances change as we go along. I am just wondering whether you would be covered by some sort of obligation on Albion Water to keep us informed of developments which would or would not give rise to an need to modify the order.

MR ROBERTSON: We would be happy to accept that undertaking.

THE PRESIDENT: Something along those lines. Rather than try and in an order deal with all foreseeable combinations of circumstances, one might foresee something along those lines. I am not quite sure how we would work it and the mechanics, Dr Bryan, but something along those lines, I

would have thought, would be probably fair to Dwr Cymru.

DR BRYAN: That seems like an eminently sensible solution.

MR ROBERTSON: I think we have probably reached agreement subject to drafting on that.

Creditworthiness, the problem is that once the money leaves UPM and arrives at Albion Water we are at risk.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

1 2

2.7

MR

ROBERTSON: We had thought that it must be possible to put a simple arrangement in place whereby UPM at Shotton Paper, instead of sending off one payment of the bill, split the bill. That does involve contacting them so that they change their banking arrangements. But it is only really one payment on a BACS scheme that would come direct to us. Obviously one can set up more complicated escrow arrangements than that, but it really is no more difficult than that.

Protecting credit concerns or legitimate credit concerns, which is what Albion says, I do not think it can just be dealt with by Albion saying, "We will deal with the money when it arrives" and that is because we are at risk then. So that is what I propose as a simple way of doing this; that they make arrangements with UPM so that under their contract they send off two lots of money, that which is owed to Albion and that which is owed to us. UPM, a large reputable organisation that honours its contracts, I cannot imagine there is going to be a problem with that.

THE PRESIDENT: I think as I hope I said before, the Tribunal does feel that Dwr Cymru does need to be reasonably assured that it will get its money. We do not want any slip to take even the risk. I know you will say there is not a risk, but we should have arrangements in place to make sure there is no risk, no unacceptable risk at least, of this money simply vanishing as a result of some unforeseen catastrophe occurring.

MR ROBERTSON: Yes, and there are quite substantial sums at stake as well.

THE PRESIDENT: There are, absolutely. So your desire, in principle, is a reasonable one, I would say for myself, Mr

Robertson. The question is how we actually do it mechanically with the least disruption of existing and perhaps sensitive commercial arrangements. As I understood it, as you have just explained to me, not some form of legal document, which I think was the phrase Dr Bryan used, emanating from UPM but some sort of mechanical change in the money arrangements that would simply make sure that money got to some account where it was safe in the meantime.

1 2

3 4

5

6 7

8

9

10

1112

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

2.7

2829

30

3132

33

34

35

3637

38 39 DR

MR ROBERTSON: When Shotton pays its bills, if it sends off two payments instead of one, two payments on BACS instead of one. That must be a very simple change for UPM to make.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Have you had a chance to consider this, Dr Bryan?

I have had a little chance. I think that my BRYAN: concern about that, and I am not sure if I am correct in drawing parallels with Genzyme and the concern that, if I remember the Tribunal's ruling in that case correctly relating to the market expectations where I think the concern that Genzyme had was that the NHS as a customer would see a lower price, i.e. that which was being offered to the Home Services Company. I think in the suggestion just made the problem that I foresee there is that it would be entirely transparent to all within UPM. passing that the senior management has just changed there so we are dealing with an entirely new Managing Director; that what they would see very transparently was effectively the wholesale price, and I know it is only an interim measure but it would nevertheless be seen, I think with some understanding, as a wholesale price payable to Dwr Cymru, and then the balance, a somewhat larger balance than perhaps they had hitherto been used to, coming to I think that such an arrangement would indeed add to our risk and would add to the risk that their internal auditors or others would say: "What is all that money being paid for? It is not the water. We are paying Welsh for that." I think that I would wish to avoid that situation, if at all possible, without in my way wishing

to deny Welsh's reasonable expectations of some degree of credit security.

1 2

 As they said to us in their original letter of offer and as they have repeated today, they are looking for the equivalent of 14 days' unsecured credit. I am not quite sure how you compare 14 days' unsecured credit with the terms that are being suggested, but I would hope, and we are entirely flexible in this matter, that we could reach arrangements which did not involve UPM's relationship with us being exposed to more risk by the clearer definition of what it is actually costing them.

- THE PRESIDENT: What is your view on the original request for 14 days' credit?
- DR BRYAN: The problem is that we would have to find an additional £250,000 working capital because we are bound to a ten year supply agreement which still has five years to run with Shotton Paper on 45 day terms and to seek to renegotiate that at this stage down to 14 days to give us comparable terms would again be a source of additional risk, something we would wish to avoid while we got to the merits of this particular appeal.
- THE PRESIDENT: This is a somewhat technical debate now as to how we actually do this and I am not sure, without going back to my textbooks on Garnishee orders and all the rest of it, as how one could work out a solution. I am again just thinking aloud here. If one were to establish some joint account into which the revenue from UPM was paid and that account was to carry approved instructions whereby a certain sum would be paid out to Albion and a certain sum would be paid on to UPM and while in the account was being held to the order of UPM, would something along those lines work or not? I just do not know.
- DR BRYAN: I think that that was the gist of our suggestion to Dwr Cymru, that an arrangement which as a layman looks like the requirements that we have been asked to provide: effectively, our bankers, or indeed our independent accountant holding the ring, holding the cheque books and making sure that those funds were indeed trackable; that Dwr Cymru had access to and were satisfied with the

conditions; and being entirely flexible as to how that 1 2 arrangement would work. Dwr Cymru's response was that they sought a mechanism over and above that which would 3 4 avoid a situation where UPM, for reasons that we are not 5 clear, would want to try and bypass that and make payments directly to another account as a way of, one assumes, 6 7 disadvantaging Dwr Cymru. We pointed out were that to 8 happen not only would UPM be in breach of our supply 9 agreement with them, but Dwr Cymru would be quite entitled to cut off the supply of water. It struck me that therein 10 lay the remedy to such a course of action. 11 I cannot conceive that UPM would want to embark on such a course of 12 13 There seems no merit in it. action anyway. 14

MR ROBERTSON: In the light of those comments those behind me say with another ten minutes we might just crack it.

THE PRESIDENT: It struck me that it might be fruitful to have a break now and everybody can think about the mechanism.

We will rise until 2.30 and see if you have cracked anything.

(Short Adjournment)

MR ROBERTSON: Sir, I think we may have reached agreement.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, good.

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

2.7

2829

30

31

32

3334

35

36

37

38 39 MR ROBERTSON: On creditworthiness the agreed form of wording is:

"An arrangement which guarantees that bill payments made by UPM to Albion Water are paid into an account under the joint control of Albion Water and Dwr Cymru at a financial institution agreed between both parties which guarantees that Dwr Cymru's bill has first call on payments by UPM."

There is one other piece of drafting which because of the frenzy of drafting which has just taken place I have not run past Dr Bryan just yet, but it is the undertaking we discussed before the last adjournment and I would suggest the following wording:

"Albion Water undertakes to inform the Tribunal on a timely basis of any material change in its financial circumstances from the date of this order."

Then we finish off with:

"These arrangements to continue until further order."

DR BRYAN: I am quite content with that, sir, and it actually mirrors the duty we have to report to Ofwat on our ongoing fitness to act as a licensed undertaker.

THE PRESIDENT: Very well. I would like to express the Tribunal's appreciation to the parties for having arrived at a workable solution to hold the line while the appeal is progressing.

It sounds to me that, on that basis, the right technical result is that the Tribunal makes no order on Albion Water's request for interim measures on the basis that the parties have by consent agreed: one, that pending the hearing of the appeal Dwr Cymru will allow a discount of 2.5p, I think you said.

MR ROBERTSON: 2.05!

1 2

2.7

 THE PRESIDENT: I have written down 2.05, it is just my spectacles had not quite connected with what I had written down! 2.05, let there be no mistake about that, until the disposal of the appeal or further order; that arrangements will be made to establish an appropriate bank account along the lines of the wording that Mr Robertson just read to the Tribunal; and that Albion Water will undertake to inform the Tribunal of any material change in circumstances in accordance with the wording that has just been read out to us. That will all be incorporated in an order of the Tribunal so it takes effect as an order of the Tribunal. There will, of course, be liberty to apply to any party if there is any change of circumstances.

That probably deals with the matter so far as today is concerned. Mr Robertson, is that right?

MR ROBERTSON: Yes, I think so. We will supply the Tribunal with the wording that was agreed.

THE PRESIDENT: Between the two of you, but since Dr Bryan is not represented if you could kindly take the lead on supplying the Tribunal with a form of words that we can then incorporate into a consent order so that we all know where we are, we will make an order by consent along the lines of the discussion we have had today. If you would let us have that either today or tomorrow so that that

can be dealt with by the end of week at least, so we can sign it off, so much the better.

Dr Bryan, is there anything else you would like to say at this stage?

DR BRYAN: No, sir, I think that covers it.

1 2

2.7

 THE PRESIDENT: Good. Therefore we will make an order by consent as indicated. Again we would like to thank everybody else for their assistance on this hearing.

Could I just say one other thing, Dr Bryan. The Tribunal's Registry is making inquiries of something called the Bar **Pro Bono** Unit which is a separate organisation run by the Bar to deal with litigants who do not have immediate access to advice. Whether has unit, which is on the whole geared up for a somewhat different sort of case than this case, would be able to help I just do not know. But if you would like to keep in touch with the Registry on that point and telephone in in couple of days' time. I just do not know whether that presents any possible avenue for you or not.

DR BRYAN: I am most grateful to you.

MR RANDOLPH: Sorry, sir, may I just raise one point?

THE PRESIDENT: Of course, Mr Randolph.

THE PRESIDENT: The issue of timetabling, we have not actually come to any decisions on that.

THE PRESIDENT: We did say we would park it, did we not?

MR RANDOLPH: We can make a little bit of progress because it depends, obviously, on whether Dr Bryan is going to make a fresh appeal but I am going to act on the basis that he is. I think that is a fairly reasonable assumption.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think that is so.

MR RANDOLPH: You will, sir, have seen from our skeleton that we suggested a certain timetable. You will also have noted from Ofwat's skeleton that they suggested a certain timetable. The two do not marry exactly. There are differences with regard to the amount of time they have to respond as a defendant to any new notice of application and how long we as interveners would have. We suggest that the delay should be 28 days, 28 days, 28 days following, so every party has 28 days, excluding Dr Bryan

who would effectively----

1 2

> 3 4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2324

25

26

2.7

2829

30

31

3233

34

35

36

37

38 39

THE PRESIDENT: So you are suggesting the appeal, 28 days for the defence and then 28 days for the two interveners? MR RANDOLPH: Indeed. That was our suggestion. suggestion was Ofwat gets six weeks and we get three. do not quite see why there is going to be so much of a discrepancy between Ofwat and the interveners, especially given the fact that Ofwat obviously wrote the decision that is being appealed, therefore they will know all about it, or at least they will be presumed to know all about it. So we would find it helpful, sir, if some form of debate and/or preliminary determination on that were made today simply because of this practical matter: Bryan is going to serve his notice of appeal by the end of June or before, we are then going to get into holiday periods -- not necessarily for the counsel and solicitor

THE PRESIDENT: And for the Tribunal too!

but for clients.

MR RANDOLPH: I am always around and available! So it may be useful if we could have a preliminary discussion while we are all gathered here because otherwise there will not be another Case Management Conference until after the pleadings have been filed.

THE PRESIDENT: My initial reaction to that is that it is a bit difficult at the moment to make much progress on the timing of a new appeal that has not yet arrived. Ofwat has formally got six weeks under the Rules, but this is probably a case, without actually fixing a date now, where we ought to think in terms of a fairly early Case Management Conference after the new appeal has arrived so that we can sort out then the timing of the defence and timing of the interventions.

MR RANDOLPH: And, indeed, sir, the application to intervene.

THE PRESIDENT: And, indeed, we need to deal with Mr O'Reilly's application to intervene.

MR RANDOLPH: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: So if we were to indicate, in principle, our preparedness to hold such a Case Management Conference in early course, that event should, all being well, take

1		place in July and we will all then have a better idea what
2		the right timing is for the various documents and also
3		what the fate of the application to intervene is.
4	MR	RANDOLPH: I am most grateful. That would meet my
5		concerns.
6	THE	PRESIDENT: I think that is what we will try and do.
7		Right, thank you all very much indeed.
8		