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IN THE COMPETITION

Case No. 1107/4/10/08

APPEAL TRIBUNAL

Victoria House Bloomsbury Place London WC1A 2EB

Wednesday, 3rd December 2008

Before:

THE HONOURABLE MR JUSTICE BARLING (President)

MICHAEL BLAIR QC PROFESSOR PETER GRINYER

Sitting as a Tribunal in Scotland

BETWEEN:

MERGER ACTION GROUP

Applicant

and

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR BUSINESS, ENTERPRISE AND REGULATORY REFORM

Respondent

- supported by -

(1) HBOS PLC (2) LLOYDS TSB GROUP PLC

Proposed Interveners

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CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

APPEARANCES

Mr. Ian Forrester QC and Mr. Andrew Bowen (instructed by White & Case and Mr. Walter Semple) appeared for the Applicants.

Mr. Paul Harris and Miss Elisa Holmes (instructed by the Treasury Solicitor) appeared for the Respondent.

Mr. Nicolas Green QC and Mr. Aidan Robertson (instructed by Allen & Overy) appeared for the Intervener HBOS plc.

Miss Helen Davies QC and Mr. Andrew Henshaw (instructed by Linklaters) appeared for the Intervener, Lloyds TSB Group plc.

2 made it across the Channel? 3 MR. FORRESTER: Yes, indeed. 4 THE PRESIDENT: Well done! We have obviously got a few things to get through, perhaps the 5 first thing I could do before any of you leap to your feet is to just tell you where we have got to on the question of possible conflicts of interest and what we think are the resolutions 6 7 to the problems. First, all three of us have got wives and all three wives have got some 8 shares, two of our wives have shares in HBOS and one of us has a wife with shares in 9 Lloyds TSB. The amount of shares vary – I think my wife's shares are worth about £500 10 as far as I can gather at the moment; they were worth considerably more at one time! (Laughter) As I say the amounts vary, they are all relatively small amounts, but we have 11 come to the conclusion that probably they ought to be sold and I am only mentioning this 12 13 now in case people think that that might be an advantage and so you can make any 14 observations you like basically. But all our wives are willing, with varying degrees of 15 reluctance, to part company with their shares. 16 If I just mention the other matters that we should disclose. Mr. Blair has an account with 17 HBOS. Professor Grinyer and his wife have cash ISAs with HBOS, and my wife and all 18 my children have current accounts with Lloyds, and it may be that my wife has a joint 19 deposit account with Lloyds which therefore I might also be an account holder, I am not 20 quite sure! (Laughter) 21 Finally, Mr. Blair's father, who passed away some 10 years ago, was a director and a board 22 member of what was then the Bank of Scotland in the 1960s, possibly extending in to the 23 1970s, he was a non-executive director because he was a lawyer in private practice in 24 Edinburgh. 25 That, as far as we know, is the extent of things that we ought to disclose to you. Does 26 anyone have any observations or objections on any of that? 27 MR. FORRESTER: Sir, the Merger Action Group would say it is entirely immaterial from our 28 point of view, we would certainly not consider it appropriate or necessary that any shares 29 should be sold, particularly at this time of year, and we also are entirely untroubled by the 30 fact that people on the Tribunal have bank accounts, which is perfectly normal. We see no 31 obstacle whatever in anything that has been put before us. 32 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much for coming at such short notice. Mr. Forrester, you

MR. GREEN: Likewise, we take the view that disclosure by the Tribunal in terms is perfectly sufficient in all respects. You have disclosed the matters now transparently in the public domain and that, so far as we are concerned, is sufficient. THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. MISS DAVIES: That is also the position of Lloyds. MR. HARRIS: Sir, the Secretary of State has no observations. THE PRESIDENT: Is there anyone else who might be an intervener who might have an application. I do not know whether Sir George Mathewson is present or represented here? (After a pause) Apparently not. We will obviously have to make our own minds up then about what to request our wives to do, but thank you very much for your observations on What I would propose to do next is to deal with the items that we need to deal with in roughly the order in which they appear in our letter to the parties and the applicant on 1st December. Thank you all, those who have put in written comments that is very helpful. The first item there is the question of the standing of the applicant, which of course is an unincorporated association recently formed. When the application was lodged we did not have any names. We now do have a document, which I assume everyone has, the Agreement setting it up, which does contain some names. Mr. Forrester, obviously from a practical point of view the importance of this – leave aside the pure question of standing at the moment – but obviously there are issues that could arise such as costs issues which mean it is obviously a matter of some importance that we know who the applicants are, because obviously the unincorporated Association, although conveniently called "the Applicant", the applicants are in fact the members of the unincorporated Association. Can we assume that all the people whose names appear at the end of that document are members of the Merger Action Group. MR. FORRESTER: Yes, the Tribunal can so assume. There are six members, one is an architect, two are property developers, two are in financial services and one is a property manager. They are citizens who are businesses who have an interest in the maintenance of choice in the banking sector. THE PRESIDENT: Are any of them shareholders? Is that something that ----MR. FORRESTER: In the banks? THE PRESIDENT: Yes. MR. FORRESTER: One or two of them are, Sir, yes.

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THE PRESIDENT: None of them are employees, I take it?

MR. FORRESTER: That is correct.

THE PRESIDENT: Would you happen to know whether any of your membership includes employees of the banks?

MR. FORRESTER: There are two categories of persons, the members, the six whom I have mentioned and there are about 500 what we are calling "supporters" persons who have expressed anxiety about the merger and a number of these are, so I am told, employees of one of the merging banks.

THE PRESIDENT: Right. We have not heard what submissions are going to be made, but there have been some submissions in writing. The statements you have made may or may not have assuaged some of the concerns that were ventilated. Our provisional inclination is to roll the question of standing over so that it was dealt with as part of our consideration of the merits – apart from anything else the merits is a factor very often in dealing with standing, and I will hear anyone else on that now, but that is what we would provisionally propose to do now that you have identified some of the people who are members.

MR. FORRESTER: Yes. In our submissions we will give some more particulars for the convenience of the Tribunal to get an idea of the broadness of the base of the concern.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, well perhaps we had better just hear from the other people concerned.

I am going to assume at the moment that HBOS – we are obviously in due course going to deal with interventions by HBOS and Lloyds and there is no objection to any of those two at any rate becoming parties, so I think you can assume that is what will happen.

MR. HARRIS: Sir, yes, as regards intervention I understand it is to be common ground between the four people represented today that the two interventions should be granted. There is a different issue regarding Sir George Mathewson, and no doubt we will come on to that in due course.

On the issue of standing the Secretary of State's position is that we still do not have sufficient information upon which to make proper submissions regarding standing properly so-called, and that it would be insufficient only to receive further information in my learned friend's skeleton argument potentially due on Friday evening. We would need to be provided as a minimum very, very promptly by which I mean first thing tomorrow, with further factual information regarding what I have just said so as, for example, it has come as news to me that there are two categories of member – I had no idea. It is news to me that some 500 of them are characterised as supporters, I would like to know more about that, so that will inform whether or not to take standing points and how to put them

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informed decision as to how or if to take a standing objection in our skeleton argument on Friday night.

As to your suggestion, Sir, with respect, we agree to the "rolled-up". If, in the event, that that information is provided and we do wish to take a standing objection or, for that matter, my learned friends for the banks wish to take an objection then that could be dealt with as one of the issues at the substantive hearing.

I also would like, Sir, if I may, to just draw to our attention, attached to my skeleton

argument for today a MAGs press release of 29th November. There is possibly no need to

turn it up, but if you do have it to hand, this is one of the few sources of information that

the Secretary of State does have regarding the constitution and membership and other

standing of MAGs, and that refers in its first line to it being "A group of businessmen,

customers account holders and shareholders. " Now plainly, the degree and extent to

which either the six members or the 500 so-called supporters fall into one or other of those

categories has a material bearing upon the question of standing. So what we need urgently

from the applicants is an explanation of the two categories and what precise interests they

are each said to have by reference at least to the four categories that MAGs themselves use

in their own press release, and it is only with that information that we can then take an

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Mr. Harris. Mr. Green?

MR. GREEN: Just a few points, so far as the MAG agreement is concerned, it defines membership in clause 1.2 as "open to companies and partnerships of all kinds and individuals who are parties to this agreement", so as we understand it there are potentially six applicants, the so-called group of supporters are not applicants. It has to be determined by reference to the contract which governs the application. We certainly and strongly endorse the Secretary of State's submission that the precise capacity of each of those six individual should be identified, we need to know whether they are shareholders or account holders, or are simply interested and concerned individuals. Indeed, in the application of the applicant, under the heading "Standing" at para.10 they make the correct point that what is of sufficient interest is a question of fact and degree in light of the circumstances of the applicant.

Now, we have been given no details of that whatsoever. We will not be in a position to make written submissions on Friday unless we have information of a precise nature in advance and we would endorse the submission that they should provide either a statement with the authority of a solicitor, or a witness statement or affidavit explaining their capacity in double quick time. I am not sure it extends to the so-called group of concerned

individuals because, so far as we are concerned, they are not applicants, just the six named 2 individuals are. 3 THE PRESIDENT: Miss Davies? 4 MISS DAVIES: Sir, can I make a further point following upon Mr. Green's point. The 5 constitution provides membership shall be open to companies and partnerships, and the website for the Merger Action Group advertises that and makes clear that membership is 6 7 open to all suitably affected, so it is not at all clear to us that this is a closed class – there 8 may be additional members joining and obviously insofar as additional members do join at 9 any time they should be identified absolutely promptly and the same information provided. 10 The second point as regards the supporters is that the website also makes clear that supporters are being asked to donate to a fighting fund to support this litigation and we 11 12 obviously reserve our position about the position of those supporters obviously insofar as 13 questions of costs, etc. arise. 14 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Forrester, I think we have considerable sympathy with those requests, I 15 think it is really going to be necessary to know what the interests of the six are, but also to 16 know whether there are any other members now and, if so, the same details about them. 17 MR. FORRESTER: Sir, that is perfectly reasonable and that will be forthcoming. I will consult 18 as to whether it is tomorrow or Friday morning, but there is no difficulty on our part in 19 furnishing a list of the six with further details of their interests. 20 THE PRESIDENT: Maybe the six could be done rather sooner – I do not know whether that 21 could be done today, done informally now? But obviously it would be helpful if it could 22 be. MR. FORRESTER: Can I just take instructions on that? 23 24 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. 25 MR. FORRESTER: (After a pause) With a copying machine we will supply that information 26 before nightfall, in other words, at the end of the proceedings. 27 THE PRESIDENT: It may be at some point – when we get to the end – we can rise and provide 28 facilities probably here for you to copy it and then there may be an opportunity for people 29 to comment at that stage. All right, thank you, so we will leave standing over then for now. 30 As far as interventions are concerned we will in due course provide an order giving 31 permission for HBOS and Lloyds TSB to be allowed to intervene. Does anyone have any 32 observations about the brief application from Sir George Mathewson? 33 MR. HARRIS: Sir, yes, the Secretary of State does, and they are briefly as follows, that Mr. 34 Mathewson, it seems, has had the opportunity since the application was lodged last Friday

1	to demonstrate that he has additional legal grounds worthy of being ventrated, and he does
2	not appear to have taken that opportunity. The only information we have from him in
3	support of his application to intervene is this short, one page manuscript letter, and just
4	quoting from that it seems to say that the basis of his intervention is: " on the basis that
5	" and I paraphrase, the government failed to take account of various alternatives. So that
6	appears to be the legal contention that he wishes to make, failure to take account, as a
7	group of public law judicial review, but that falls squarely within the remit of Mr.
8	Forrester's application on behalf of the so-called Merger Action Group and on that basis
9	there seems to be no good reason why he should be allowed to intervene on the basis of the
10	materials that he has so far put in.
11	Sir, if I could just add briefly, that it is certainly clear to me on behalf of the Secretary of
12	State what Mr. Mathewson's position is in any event, because in support of the Notice of
13	Appeal at tab 29 of the bundle, there is a full text of a letter to Lord Stevenson co-authored
14	by Mr. Mathewson. There is no need for us to go through that now, but there are four or
15	five occasions within the text of that letter in which Mr. Mathewson makes the point about
16	failure to consider alternative plans. So with respect we know what he has to say about
17	that, and that seems to be the only thing that he wishes to say in his proposed intervention.
18	We would be concerned about, given the expedited nature of this proceeding in any event,
19	for lack of a better word, "cluttering" it up any further, and if, Sir, you were minded to give
20	permission to intervene in any event then we would respectfully suggest that that should
21	only be on the basis of written submissions.
22	THE PRESIDENT: Does anybody else want to make any comments?
23	MR. GREEN: We endorse that entirely.
24	THE PRESIDENT: Miss Davies? Mr. Forrester?
25	MR. FORRESTER: Given the exceptional distinction of Sir George, we would welcome what he
26	would have to contribute to these proceedings.
27	THE PRESIDENT: Of course, he can contribute through you, can he not?
28	MR. FORRESTER: Indeed he can.
29	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.
30	(<u>The Tribunal conferred</u>)
31	THE PRESIDENT: I think what we will do about Sir George Mathewson's application to

intervene is just stand it over. He is not here, he has not sent anybody to pursue it. We do

not close him out but just stand it over. I think probably we would be fairly unsympathetic

to any material that is simply going to duplicate what Mr. Forrester and his team is going to

be submitting on behalf of the applicants, and it does seem, as Mr. Harris says, the main point that Sir George Mathewson wants to get over is a point that is already being argued in the application, so we will not decide it we will just leave it for the moment.

MR. HARRIS: Sir, in that regard, I am assuming that Sir George will not be invited to put in any form of written submissions by what the parties are currently envisaging will be a Friday night deadline this week? On your current approach, Sir, he does not have permission to do so and we would not invite you to give any such permission. It also occurs to me, Sir, that if he did feel he had additional further points and he did want some kind of formal status before this Tribunal there seems to be no reason at all why he could not just become an applicant; membership is open to him, one assumes, under the terms of the constitution.

THE PRESIDENT: It may not make much difference either way. It may be that it would be appropriate to write to Sir George telling him what has happened here and with a courtesy copy of the order that is going to be made, or the crux of the order, and we will leave it at that.

That takes us on to expedition and the timetable. We have already indicated how we see the matter progressing. There is obviously a great deal of urgency if we are going to reach a decision on the application before the HBOS meeting which is a week on Friday. As we say in our letter, we envisage the hearing taking place on Monday and/or Tuesday. Can I take the views of you all as to an estimate of time. It seems to us that about a day is appropriate, but there was a hint in someone's written submissions that implied something longer was contemplated.

MR. FORRESTER: From the point of view of the Merger Action Group, Sir, we would say that a day should be plenty. As we have indicated in our application the issue is a narrow one and we do not think it is necessary to make a great meal out of it.

MR. HARRIS: Sir, one day the Secretary of State feels is adequate for this application.

MR. GREEN: Yes.

MISS DAVIES: We agree.

THE PRESIDENT: I think what we would like to do is to start on Monday with a view to finishing at lunch time on Tuesday, because obviously the more time we have in advance of the meeting which is taking place a week on Friday the better. So subject to any further comments we would like to start at 12 o'clock on Monday, that will give us a bit more than a day, if we finish at lunch time, and we could even flex a bit in order to start half an hour earlier if it was thought necessary. If we start at 12 on Monday and finish at lunch time on

Tuesday that would be, as I say, subject to any further observations, that is what we would propose.

That brings us on to the logistics. There is obviously some discussion in the written material that we have been sent about venue and forum, and touching on that we have received, and I hope you have now seen, a letter from Mr. Swinney, the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Sustainable Growth in the Scottish Government. It is a letter which is dated yesterday and has a number of attachments including a letter from the Rt. Hon. Alex Salmon, Member of the Scottish Parliament, First Minister of Scotland to Mr. John Fingleton, Chief Executive of the OFT. I hope everyone did get that letter – I only saw it today – in which Mr. Swinney makes some observations as to the appropriate venue. There are, of course, as everyone knows, two issues. There is the question of the forum, and there is the question of venue. Provisionally, it seems to us that the logistics demand that whatever forum is determined that the venue will be here, because time is of the essence basically and I am afraid to lose the time that would inevitably be lost by travelling to, setting up, and travelling back from Scotland, when our logistics are here I am afraid we just have not got the time, bearing in mind the constraints on us to reach a decision by the time I have indicated.

So the venue, again subject to anything that anybody wants to say, it seems to us, will be here. I am leaving aside forum at the moment, does anybody want to make any observations on that before we move on?

MR. FORRESTER: Yes, Sir, I would like to make some brief remarks. In the Tribunal's decision in *Aberdeen Journals v The Director General of Fair Trading* in October 2001 the Tribunal's judgment looked at the submissions that had been made to it against going to Scotland to hear an argument, and the Tribunal said:

"The objection to going to Scotland for the hearing is essentially based on the extra cost which would be involved. That would be the cost of travel to Scotland, the cost of travelling time, and there might be some slight extra cost in terms of parties communicating with their other offices. But we do not regard those considerations as in themselves decisive. ...

What seems to us to be important on the question of where this hearing is actually heard is the general consideration that, in our view, the centre of gravity of the Competition Act should not be seen to be London in all cases. Although in some respects London is the centre of the legal community as far as competition law is concerned, this Act applies throughout the United Kingdom and there will be

many instances where particular regional or local issues arise. In principle, we think it is right to, as it were, 'bring justice to the people', and to hold the hearings where appropriate in a place where the public concerned is likely to have some interest in the proceedings. In this particular case the public concerned is the public in the Aberdeen area and it is unlikely that any member of that public would be sufficiently interested to attend any hearing in London. ... We do not regard the slight extra expense of taking that course as outweighing the general considerations which I have already mentioned. In all respects it seems to us this is predominantly a Scottish case and if this is not a Scottish case it is hard to see whether there ever will be many Scottish cases. On the principle of bringing law as close, as it were, to the ground as possible, we think it right in this case to exercise our discretion and to hold the hearing in Scotland."

Now, we have received with interest the submissions of my learned friends in this case, and I think that there is a mingling of the question of forum and the question of jurisdiction which, as you pointed out, are two separate issues. I remind you that the scheme of arrangement governing the merger of the banks is under the jurisdiction of the Court of Session.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Forrester, are you making submissions now about what we call "jurisdictional forum", because I am only dealing with venue at the moment.

MR. FORRESTER: Yes, indeed, my apologies.

THE PRESIDENT: I accept entirely what was said in *Aberdeen Journals*, and cost is simply not an issue here, it is simply a question of time.

MR. FORRESTER: Yes, let me begin by saying the members of the group would very much like that the argument should be heard in Edinburgh because there is a lot of public interest and people would be likely to attend in Edinburgh, and they would not take the trouble or go to the expense of coming to London to hear and that is not a trivial consideration that is an important consideration. There should not be an assumption, and I am delighted to see that you do not make such an assumption, that because my adversaries are members of the English Bar, who are admirable, their choice should determine either where the Tribunal sits or what jurisdiction applies, where the centre of gravity of the dispute is. I am instructed that if it would be of assistance to the Tribunal the Action Group is very happy to review with the Scottish Courts Administration and very rapidly or otherwise to find suitable location in which the Tribunal can sit and hear in Edinburgh on Monday and Tuesday.

THE PRESIDENT: We are grateful for that, but that is not the problem. It is not a problem to find somewhere to sit, we could go to a hotel if the worst came to the worst and do it there, that is not the issue. The issue is frankly we do not think, bearing in mind that documents are going to be coming to and fro we just do not think logistically we can set up in time to do it and get a decision out by the time we need to get a decision out; that is the bottom line, I am afraid, Mr. Forrester. It is nothing to do with the desirability or otherwise of being in Scotland. You may be right, we have not decided what is the appropriate forum or jurisdiction, we are not saying that it is not Scotland, and I hope that will be absolutely clear to your clients. We are not saying at the moment that the appropriate jurisdiction is not Scotland, we are not deciding that. We are just saying that physically we cannot do it in time if we have to spend so much time re-arranging ourselves. We think we can do it in time, just, as things are, but I am afraid we cannot just travel, a few of us – there is quite a lot of people who have to come in order for the Tribunal to set up. We have done it before, as you know, and if we had the luxury of time then it would not be a problem, and cost is 15 not the issue, it is not as though we are trying to save any money; it really is a question of 16 the time, and we have thought about this very carefully as to whether, if we thought it was right to go to Scotland, as to whether we could then do it in Scotland, and our unanimous conclusion – though we will hear anything people say about this, but I am not sure what could be said that would make a difference – is that we cannot do it in the time. I am very conscious, as we all are, of the interest that this issue has given rise to in Scotland, and we also appreciate that it does mean that it is going to be much harder for 22 people who have that interest to come and hear, although subject to what is going to be said in a minute about confidentiality, there is at least a question mark over how much is going to be able to be heard by the general public – I have no idea of any detail, but it does seem at least likely from what has already passed in the documents that the Secretary of State 26 may wish to adduce material for which we will have to go into camera, when it is being argued, and I do not know how much of the case will concern that kind of material, but it may be it will not, as it were, be such a good audience event as would otherwise be the case. So, as I say, we are very conscious of the points that you understandably make, and if we arrive at the conclusion that the appropriate forum is Scotland, it is regrettable in a way that we cannot actually in the time available get there and do it there, but I am afraid that is the problem.

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MR. FORRESTER: Yes, well our primary desire, of course, is that the Tribunal take a prudent decision on what we filed last Friday, that is the overriding concern, and then our secondary concern would be that Scots Law be applicable. Where precisely you sit is less crucial, but as the Cabinet Secretary has said and, as I am instructed, there is a strong wish to sit in Edinburgh, that the hearing be heard in Edinburgh if that is at all possible. I do not think I can add any more. Thank you. THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Does anybody want to say anything else about venue? MR. HARRIS: Sir, extremely briefly, the decisive criterion, with respect, Sir, is the one that you have identified, namely, that time is of the essence as regards venue, and it cannot be done in Edinburgh, it should be done here and, with great respect to my learned friend, of course, that has largely, if not entirely, been brought upon by the actions of the applicants themselves in delaying so long in bringing the application. So simply on the question of venue for the reason that you, Sir, have already given, we would endorse the proposed decision to sit physically here next week. THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Just for the record, of course, it is Rule 18(2) of the Competition Tribunal Rules 2003 which makes provision for the Tribunal to hold any hearing in such place and in such manner as it thinks fit having regard to: "... the just, expeditious and economical conduct of the proceedings." I think the crucial word there is "expeditious". If we are going to reach a decision which will be timely in the context of the external constraints that face the parties then we cannot afford to lose the time that we would inevitably lose if we were to move the hearing to Edinburgh, so for that reason as far as venue is concerned the venue will be here. Now, where does that take us to? Can we park the question of forum or jurisdiction for the moment and see if there are any other items of the timetable. We have given an indication that skeletons should be filed by 5 pm on Friday, therefore that will be simultaneous filing of skeletons by the parties. There will be no need for any further pleadings, either by way of defence or statements in intervention or, indeed, replies. Evidence: perhaps I can take soundings about evidence, whether anyone proposes to lodge any evidence? MR. HARRIS: Sir, the Secretary of State will be lodging evidence, the current proposal is that that be done as close to 5 p.m. tomorrow, Thursday, as is possible, it is work currently in progress.

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THE PRESIDENT: Does that mean that 5 o'clock will be the latest, it probably ought to be?

MR. HARRIS: Well, Sir, in the extreme expedition of this case we will obviously making every effort to make sure that 5 pm is the latest, if it can be done sooner it will be, but I would hesitate in the extreme urgency of this case to give a cast iron deadline to ourselves of 5 o'clock. You will appreciate, sir, as you have already intimated that there are some logistical issues arising out of what can and cannot be disclosed and to whom. That needs to be taken into account so that adds hours to the task, is what I am saying.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, people should obviously have time to see it before they have to put in their skeleton arguments, so I think one should not, as it were, let perfection get in the way

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, people should obviously have time to see it before they have to put in their skeleton arguments, so I think one should not, as it were, let perfection get in the way of what is useful. I think something should come by 5 o'clock, even if it is a draft, or it has not been able to be executed, or whatever, I feel that the practicalities are such that really the bulk of what you are proposing to put in by way of evidence should be with the other parties. We will come on to the confidentiality in a moment, but they should have it by ----

MR. HARRIS: Perhaps we can strike a happy compromise in the following way: we will make sure that at least those within the confidentiality ring by 6 o'clock tomorrow have a full version of the statement with any unexpurgated materials and if the only thing that is hanging over then is the logistics of making sure that expurgated and confidentiality – that may happen later in the evening.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, well unless anyone disagrees my feeling is that would be the best thing, if you make that undertaking ----

MR. HARRIS: Yes, Sir.

THE PRESIDENT: -- whether we order it or not, if we get around to it, but that is the understanding, those in the confidentiality ring, which we all anticipate is going to be created will get that by 6 at the latest.

MR. HARRIS: Yes, Sir, and of course the Tribunal.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Nobody else is likely to be putting in any evidence? Then coming on to confidentiality, I see that some progress has been made on what looked like very sensible arrangements for a confidentiality ring. Just before we came in we were given an amended draft order. Mr. Forrester, have you been able to see that, which is in a form which is becoming fairly standard now, providing for a ring of external counsel and solicitors as relevant persons each of whom would given an undertaking which is also annexed to the draft. Is this now in the form of an agreed document?

MR. HARRIS: Sir, I understand it to be agreed by all parties, yes, the version that was handed in to you and date stamped by the CAT this lunch time.

MR. GREEN: There were four or possibly five names to be added. The text I think is agreed. I
think Mr. Forrester has four names to add to it, and we have one, but I think the substance
is agreed. I would suggest if it is confirmed as being agreed in substance we can make
manuscript amendments here and now and sign it before everybody leaves the building.
THE PRESIDENT: That would be sensible, because the only confidential document I think we
are talking about I think is going to be the witness statement?
MR. GREEN: That is right. It would be satisfactory if it is signed today so that the document
can be disclosed into the ring tomorrow without any fear or risk of disclosure to
unauthorised persons.
THE PRESIDENT: You mean, Mr. Green, that the undertakings are signed – those who are here
can sign the undertakings, can they?
MR. GREEN: Indeed, yes, there will be individuals who will have to sign the undertaking but
those who are here and can do should do.
THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
MR. GREEN: And we can make any manuscript amendments and initial them between the
parties if that is considered necessary, but whilst everybody is here it would seem good
sense to make as much progress with it as we can.
THE PRESIDENT: I think the answer is we will not say any more about this, we will just
assume that you will be doing that now. We will make the order at the appropriate time.
MR. GREEN: One of the solicitors will communicate the final version to you, and as soon as
that can reasonably be done.
THE PRESIDENT: Yes. And given the nature of the case and the arguments it is highly
unlikely that anyone outside this ring will need to see
MR. GREEN: I do not think there is any dispute as to that.
THE PRESIDENT: Thank you for that. What does that leave.
MISS DAVIES: Sir, may I raise one point about timing that is raised in my skeleton?
THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
MISS DAVIES: In relation to the expedition in terms of the hearing, as I indicated in my
skeleton we are very keen that there should be an expeditious delivery of a ruling in order
that we can have final determination of this well before next Friday and I just wanted to
make that clear again to the Tribunal and to those listening, but there are obviously other
factors in terms of certainty and, as I have suggested, in an ideal world I would invite the
Tribunal to give the ruling at the very latest by the morning of 10 th December.
THE PRESIDENT: Which is Wednesday.

1 MISS DAVIES: Wednesday, in order that all parties can know with certainty what the position is well before the shareholder meeting is due to take place on 12th. 2 3 THE PRESIDENT: Well there are three possibilities. First, that we do not manage it, secondly, that we give the result but not the reasons which may have some benefit, and thirdly, that 4 5 we manage to do both. 6 MISS DAVIES: I well recognise that that timetable imposes a burden on the Tribunal and I 7 know that my learned friend, Mr. Harris, may wish to raise some issues about how the 8 ruling is delivered, bearing in mind the sensitivity of the issues. But certainly our absolute 9 imperative insofar as it can be obtained is to get certainty on this well before 12th. 10 THE PRESIDENT: As I understood your written submission it would serve your purpose if you 11 knew the result – probably everyone would prefer to have the reasons. 12 MISS DAVIES: I suspect the reasons too – I think Mr. Green's written submission suggested 13 the result but there are also obviously potential questions of whether this might have to go 14 further. 15 MR. HARRIS: Sir, yes, we are conscious of the company imperatives upon Miss Davies's 16 clients, and the Secretary of State is also conscious of course of the burden upon the 17 Tribunal, but there is extreme expedition in this case, and we would invite an early 18 decision. 19 Two additional matters arise regarding timing, there is potentially market sensitivity about 20 the decision that is reached, and I would just like to float – but no more at this stage – that 21 consideration perhaps ought to be given by the Tribunal to literally the timing of the 22 handing out of any decision, whether for example it be within market hours or outside 23 and/or whether it should be communicated to parties confidentially first; none of that arises 24 for decision today but we respectfully suggest it ought to be borne in mind. 25 I have another point regarding the question of potential appeals, I am happy to mention that 26 now or ----27 THE PRESIDENT: Just before you leave the market sensitivity point, you might as well tell us 28 now if you have a view on when it should be delivered, or when it should not be delivered, 29 you might as well tell us now? 30 MR. HARRIS: Well the handing down of a judgment into the public domain would preferably 31 be done outside market hours. With vulnerable, volatile markets at the moment it is better 32 to have a shortish period of reflection and the opportunity for people who have been 33 present to comment on it, for example. In part that might be met, though probably not fully

by at least giving the named parties to the application an opportunity to know the result

before that immediately becomes public since there may then be an opportunity to prepare 2 for the publication, but the preferable course would be in the first instance, not for the 3 publication or the making public of the outcome outside market hours. THE PRESIDENT: We may not have the luxury though, may we? 4 5 MR. HARRIS: I appreciate that Sir, yes, so it is just being floated as something to bear in mind 6 but ultimately expedition is the most urgent requirement. 7 THE PRESIDENT: Yes, thank you, and you were going to make another point? 8 MR. HARRIS: Yes, it is conceivable that the losing party may wish to take this matter further 9 and I do have a point to make there, if I may, Sir, very briefly. 10 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. MR. HARRIS: Under the Rules, of course, there is potentially a month which even to seek permission from this Tribunal as to whether or not to appeal, but that would be manifestly 12 13 unsuitable in this situation – that is Rule 58(1)(b) of the Tribunal Rules. No decision point 14 arises today but we would invite the Tribunal to give very serious consideration to a most 15 severe abridgment of times to appeal, or to seek permission to appeal from whomsoever 16 may wish to make the appeal. So plainly that would apply to my client as all the other 17 parties here, and we are talking here about a really extreme abridgment, possibly a matter 18 of 12, 24, 36 hours, something along those lines, not a decision for today. 19 THE PRESIDENT: Normally speaking, not necessarily in cases before this Tribunal but in the 20 general course people make the permission application immediately after the judgment has been given, orally. 22 MR. HARRIS: Sir, what we were going to say is precisely that, that in the circumstances of this 23 case, insofar as there is to be an oral permission application to this Tribunal, or perhaps the 24 Tribunal should even direct that if permission is to be sought from any party then it should 25 be made orally and not in writing, and it should be made within X period of time of the 26 decision being known. 27 THE PRESIDENT: On the assumption we have the power to direct that we would be very 28 sympathetic to doing so in this case. 29 MR. HARRIS: Perhaps we can all reflect further on that because it is not a decision point for 30 today. In this regard can I just draw the Tribunal's attention to the Guide to Proceedings in the Competition Appeal Tribunal and quite a surprising feature of this case, in para. 6.57 in 32 my copy on p.24 of the Guide, under the heading "Time for filing an application for a

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review under s.120", so that is our case. It says:

1 "The Tribunal will normally regard application for reviews of decisions relating to 2 mergers as meriting a high degree of urgency". 3 Plainly in this case more than a high degree. "As a result it is quite likely the parties will be expected to assemble and present 4 5 their respective cases within demanding timescales. And then the next sentence: 6 7 "It is therefore important that the Registry is contacted as soon as it becomes 8 likely that such an application will be made." 9 Most regrettably that was not done in this case, the first that the Secretary of State learned 10 of this application was last Friday when the application was lodged, and I only raise that now because it lends further support, in my respectful submission, to this idea that if this 11 matter is to be taken forward at an appeal stage then it must be done with the most extreme 12 13 urgency, and we would not be in this position arguably had these pre-action obligations 14 been complied with because issues either could have been narrowed, or they could have 15 been avoided altogether as will become more apparent tomorrow when we serve our 16 evidence, and so I just draw that to the Tribunal's attention on this question. 17 THE PRESIDENT: I think it was written in your skeleton was it, or someone else's? 18 MR. HARRIS: That was more regarding how we could not go to Scotland logistically, I am 19 directing this more to the question: if there is to be an appeal then everybody frankly just 20 has to put up with this being done at a rate of considerable knots. 21 THE PRESIDENT: Right, does anybody else want to make any comments about any of that? 22 MISS DAVIES: On the question of power to abridge time, the Tribunal in the *Umbro* case 23 relating to disclosure did abridge time in that case to three days, bearing in mind the 24 urgency of sorting out the disclosure. 25 THE PRESIDENT: For? 26 MISS DAVIES: Permission to appeal, and the Tribunal obviously has a general power to 27 abridge time under Rule 19(2) of the Rules of Procedure, and we would certainly welcome 28 an indication from the Tribunal that any application for permission should be made orally 29 at the hearing at which the decision is delivered in accordance with Rule 58 of the Tribunal 30 Rules, and also an abridgement of time for going to the Court of Appeal. 31 THE PRESIDENT: I think everyone can assume, if we can satisfy ourselves we have power to 32 do it, in a case of this sort we ought to direct that any permission application be made 33 orally immediately after the judgment has been given.

MISS DAVIES: Perhaps the parties can give some mature reflection to that, and that is an issue that we can address on Monday at the start of the hearing and an order can be made before it is needed. MR. BLAIR: What occurs to me, it may not be a good point, but supposing that we do make such an order and supposing that there is an application and it is either granted or refused as it would be, this Tribunal would then be out of the picture completely and any question of control over what would happen in relation to the meeting fixed for Friday would then be a matter for the Court of Appeal. Has that been understood and absorbed in the application that is being made? MISS DAVIES: Indeed it has, and there has been some consideration given amongst certainly certain parties about how that might be dealt with should it arise. MR. FORRESTER: Two small points, it might possibly be the Court of Session. MR. BLAIR: I have mentioned to the Tribunal about. MR. FORRESTER: I did not doubt it, Sir. The other point just for the avoidance of doubt, my instructing solicitor did inform the Tribunal very shortly after we received instructions last Monday, I am not sure it is material, but just so that point is taken care of. THE PRESIDENT: I think the only other issue that remains is the question of forum, is it not? Do people want to make some further submissions on that or are you content to rest on the points that you have made in writing? MR. HARRIS: Sir, if Mr. Forrester is relying on his written submissions, I will briefly ----THE PRESIDENT: I did rather stop him when he was launching into something further on that, so do you want to say any more about that? MR. FORRESTER: Yes, Sir, if I could be indulged for a couple of minutes? The Secretary of State discerns no particular link with Scotland in the present case. We would strongly disagree with that proposition for the following reasons. The scheme of arrangement governing the merger of the two banks comes under the jurisdiction of the Court of Session. The two banks are headquartered in Scotland, or registered in Scotland. The dispute is between a number of persons resident in Scotland and the Secretary of State. Now, it is immaterial for purposes of deciding jurisdiction, it must be immaterial whether the Secretary of State's business office is located in London or elsewhere, because if any time the Secretary of State is located in London every time a decision is taken in London then English jurisdiction flows then your plain entitlement and duty to apply Scottish or Northern Irish law from time to time means nothing.

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2 identified as being predominantly to be suffered in Scotland, where the significant 3 lessening of competition would be most felt. THE PRESIDENT: In some respects I think, not in all respects. 4 5 MR. FORRESTER: Not in all respects, but I think it is there ----6 THE PRESIDENT: One of the markets was particularly affected in Scotland. 7 MR. FORRESTER: Yes, so that therefore means that in our contention, since the applicants 8 reside in Scotland, since the Court of Session has jurisdiction over the scheme of 9 arrangement, since it is in Scotland, although not only in Scotland that the significant 10 lessening of competition would occur, those factors should lean the Tribunal to finding that this is a matter where Scottish jurisdiction is more appropriate than jurisdiction in England 11 and Wales. I would submit that some of the arguments to the effect that because it is more 12 13 convenient to have argument before this Tribunal in London it is also convenient for 14 English law to apply, those must plainly be wrong. 15 I think they must plainly be wrong because it cannot be because of the convenience of 16 naming English counsel and arguing in this nice place that determines, shall we say, the 17 centre of gravity, the proper law of the dispute that should be decided by reference to the 18 factors that I have mentioned – the more appropriate factors that I have mentioned, where 19 the competitive effect is felt and where this group of citizens resides, and where other 20 persons affected by the merger and the anti-competitive effects or otherwise of the merger 21 principally reside. 22 Finally, of course, the Bank of Scotland is one of Scotland's most distinguished best 23 known institutions, it is one of its oldest companies and has a unique role in the Scottish 24 economy, Scottish history, Scottish life, issuing bank notes and so on. Those 25 considerations are not trivial and I submit they should lean the Tribunal to finding that 26 Scots jurisdiction is appropriate. 27 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. 28 MR. HARRIS: Sir, may I briefly reply to those six points in the order in which they were

Moreover, we note that as to the damage to competition identified by the OFT, that was

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advanced to supplement the written submissions that the Secretary of State has put in on this point. The first point was the scheme of arrangement. Respectfully, the scheme of arrangement is nothing to do with this case, it is a company law procedure that happens to be proceeding in a different place, it has no bearing upon the question of judicial review of the Secretary of State's decision, it could be some other court fixture; it simply has no relevance.

Secondly, Mr. Forrester said the two banks are registered in Scotland, but that is a very minor consideration particularly when one takes into account the substance of the matter rather than the form, registration is a mere form, and in my skeleton argument, based upon the letters that are annexed to it, I set out the proportions of business of the two intervening banks the subject of the proposed merger, and if you could just turn that up it is para.21, and if needs be the correspondence attached to it, but this just sets out the substance of the correspondence. We do not need to run through the detail, but you can see simply from the figures, members of the Tribunal that registration in many ways is a matter of form in this case, because the substance of the business is to a large extent under all of these measures, to a very large extent under all of these measures outside Scotland. That, if you like, takes us into points three and four. Mr. Forrester's point three was that the applicants reside in Scotland and that a particular market affected is in Scotland, but as to the latter, point four, the particular market, well quite plainly on these figures and, in any event, on the OFT's decision, and as you rightly pointed out, Sir, in submissions the very substantial other markets that are affected that are not peculiar to Scotland. This is, I would submit, a nationwide matter, and it is a nationwide public interest consideration that lies at the heart of this application, and that is why the Secretary of State stands by the submission that was made, that he discerns no particular link with Scotland; Scotland is plainly involved, but then so is the rest of the nation.

As to the specific issue regarding the applicants residing in Scotland, if I could invite your attention either to my skeleton argument at para.13 or to the press release that accompanies it, what the Merger Action Group itself says is that the group wants to act as a rallying point. If you have the press release it is the fifth paragraph down, and my para.13 quotes the same point: "They will be engaging with trade unions, industry bodies, consumer association and communities across the country". So there are two points really that arise there. The first is that lends weight to the submission that I have just made, which is that this is a nationwide issue, otherwise they would not have ever said that, and perhaps a more subsidiary response is that whilst it may be the case that the MAG has, I had counted it up to be five members, but it is perhaps six who may this afternoon all reside, we are told, in Scotland, but there is no particular reason to think that it will be limited to five or six applicants who have and will for ever more reside in Scotland, and we are not told anything further about the 500 supporters. So that deals with the first four of my learned friend's submissions and we say they do not go to undermining the nationwide flavour of this case.

Then he raised, as I understood it, as a fifth point the question of "counsels' convenience, or location of legal teams should not have a particular bearing, and with respect I might be prepared to agree with that in another case, but it does have a peculiar relevance to this case, namely the question of appeal. We have just been mooting, and it seems clear to everybody that if there is to be an appeal by any party it will have to be done as a matter of the most extreme urgency. Now, if that happens, and this case is a Scottish forum case then it will go to the Court of Session and that will immediately disqualify the lion's share of counsel instructed in the case, unless already called to the Scots' Bar. That may be an insurmountable obstacle given the extreme urgency of this case, and I would respectfully submit that on the facts of this case, it is a relevant consideration, whilst it might possibly not be a relevant consideration in another case, it certainly would be beyond any sensible scope of truly urgent appeal to instruct a brand new team of counsel for the Secretary of State and the two intervening parties. Mr. Forrester, I see from a document, is already Scots qualified so it does not apply to him of course. So on the facts of this case it is a relevant consideration.

The last point that he mentioned is that the Bank of Scotland is a distinguished Scottish Bank, well we do not dissent from that, but it is, with respect, a minor consideration in the light of the other factors that are addressed in these oral submissions and the written submissions that I have already submitted. Unless I can be of further assistance we object to it being a Scottish forum case, it should be in England and Wales.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Mr. Harris.

MR. GREEN: Just a few points. First of all the relevant test is what is the centre of gravity of this case? The centre of gravity of this case that concerns financial stability in the United Kingdom, and para.28 of the Secretary of State's decision contains in the very last sentence the following:

"On balance he has concluded that ensuring the stability of the UK financial system justifies the anti-competitive outcome which the OFT has identified and that the public interest is best served by clearing the merger."

The decision that was therefore predicated upon the UK financial markets as a whole. The second point arises out of the statistics set out in Mr. Harris's skeleton, the data was provided by the companies, it is accurate. If you reverse the percentages you see where the centre of gravity of both of the merging parties lies. For Lloyds 87 per cent of employees are based outside of Scotland, 91 per cent are branches, circa 97 per cent of income net of insurance claims, and 97 per cent of assets. The figures for HBOS are slightly smaller, for

1 employees 77 per cent are not Scottish, 81 per cent are branches, 89 per cent of income net 2 of insurance claims and about 89 per cent of total assets so the preponderant centre of 3 gravity of the two companies is not in Scotland. So far as Mr. Forrester's points are concerned, the scheme of arrangement is as Mr. Harris 4 5 puts it, irrelevant, and it is irrelevant, it has nothing to do with the issues arising in this case. Mr. Forrester says there are six Scotsmen who are applicants and the Bank of 6 7 Scotland is a truly Scottish company. HBOS has approximately 2.1 million shareholders, 8 100,000 are Scottish, approximately 5 per cent are therefore Scottish, and the shareholders 9 are going to exercise their rights at the end of next week. Even though obviously the 10 company has strong links with Scotland, its centre of gravity is in Scotland. So far as procedural issues are concerned, we endorse the submission made by Mr. Harris 11 about the route of appeal, this was an issue which arose in Aberdeen Journals as to where 12 13 the appeal should lie and problems did arise because the entire teams have to change 14 between the appeal before this Tribunal and the Court of Appeal, the Court of Session. 15 Now that was not a problem in that case, it was irksome, but no more than that, it was 16 possible to do. 17 If one is contemplating the possibility of appeals arising within days, which is what is 18 contemplated, if it should become necessary, then the prospects logistically of organising 19 entirely new teams of counsel to represent the clients when they have not been involved in 20 the hearing below is a real problem. Mr. Harris is right, that in most cases it would not be 21 an issue, but in a case of extreme urgency the need to move seamlessly from the Tribunal 22 to the Court of Appeal is a real issue and, as we understand it, there is another subsidiary 23 issue: as I understand it there is no ability to abridge time for appeals to the Court of 24 Session and there would be 42 days on any view in order to enable an appeal to be brought. 25 There is therefore less control that the parties would have over ensuring a speedy appeal 26 before the Court of Session; those are my instructions. We can endeavour to get chapter 27 and verse if it would assist. 28 This case is not like Aberdeen Journals or Wiseman both of which were heard in Scotland, 29 because both of those were quintessentially Scottish cases, Aberdeen Journals concerned 30 the newspaper market in Aberdeen, and Wiseman concerned the milk market in Scotland, 31 but this case concerned Scotland, but peripherally. Its economic gravity lies across the 32 United Kingdom as a whole, and predominantly outside of Scotland. 33 So far as forum is concerned, it may not be necessary for the Tribunal to decide that today, 34 it could be a matter that you could reserve until next week, and possibly to the judgment,

because it primarily concerns issues of appeal. In Aberdeen Journals and Wiseman very minor issues of evidence arose and we had to deal with Scottish procedure, but I rather doubt that any particular procedural issue is going to arise, which is going to require the Tribunal to decide today what procedure it should adopt in relation to any particular piece of evidence. You may decide therefore that it is something that you can ponder in the light of submissions and you may be able to become to a more mature judgment next week rather than today, and we can then certainly check the position in relation to abridgment of time insofar as that is a relevant factor, because I cannot put my hand on my heart today and say that is correct, those are simply my instructions at this stage.

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THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Semple and Mr. Forrester may have the answer at their fingertips to that one.

MR. GREEN: I think we would need to check the rules – not that I am doubting Mr. Forrester's undoubted ability and familiarity with Scottish procedural rules. Unless I can assist further on that issue, that is all I wish to say.

MISS DAVIES: Sir, we fully endorse everything that has been said on behalf of the Secretary of State and HBOS. My learned friend, Mr. Green, referred to it as "centre of gravity", this Tribunal put it in a different way in *Claymore*, "the jurisdiction of closest connection" at para.195 of the decision in *Claymore*. So the issue for the Tribunal is: Does England and Wales have the closest connection to this dispute bearing in mind the factors identified in the Tribunal's Rules, or does Scotland. As my learned friend, Mr. Green, pointed out, this case is very different from other cases in which the Tribunal has decided that the forum is Scotland, because those cases were concerned not with a merger that had nationwide impacts but with behavioural conduct in particular locations in particular jurisdictions. With respect to my learned friend, Mr. Forrester, it simply cannot be right that this issue is determined by where the adverse effects on competition were held to potentially occur by the OFT, not only were those actually nationwide in two out of three cases, but in fact the transaction has much broader impacts and the statistics that had been provided by my learned friend, Mr. Harris in his skeleton, indicate that for the employees of the two banks, who are obviously the most directly affected by the merger they are predominantly based in England and Wales. For customers we do not have the direct figures, but one can see the figures of branches, and income and assets which suggest where they are, and we have been told this morning some information about HBOS shareholders, so for all those reasons we fully endorse the Secretary of State's submissions and those made by HBOS and would invite this Tribunal to conclude the forum is England and Wales.

1 One small point where I may take issue with my learned friend, Mr. Green, is we would 2 invite a ruling on that issue today, because it might affect the substantive legal principles to 3 be applied to the judicial review. 4 THE PRESIDENT: I was going to ask about that, it seemed on a very superficial look at the 5 position that as far as judicial review is concerned there is no distinction between the two 6 sets of laws. 7 MISS DAVIES: That may well be right, and certainly there is no differentiation being suggested 8 in the notice of application, but from a strict legal perspective we would submit it would be 9 better to have a determination on forum before we embark on a substantive hearing rather 10 than at some stage in the future. 11 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Mr. Forrester? 12 MR. FORRESTER: I have three points. First, in response to my learned friend for the Secretary 13 of State, the suggestion that if the matter is nationwide then English law applies is not a 14 proposition to which we would assent. 15 THE PRESIDENT: Nationwide does not equal England? 16 MR. FORRESTER: Yes, for obvious reasons. If I can help the Tribunal, I think that is a pretty 17 straight forward proposition, one may or may not agree with it but it is not difficult to 18 understand what is being said. THE PRESIDENT: A bit 19th century, is it not? 19 MR. FORRESTER: Yes. The second proposition is because counsel from England have been 20 21 instructed this should have relevance to, shall we say, the proper law of the dispute. I 22 disagree with that proposition. The applicants elected to consult a Scottish solicitor, and to 23 instruct Junior and Senior Scottish counsel, and in our submissions we indicated why we 24 thought Scots law was appropriate, so as of last Friday our adversaries in these proceedings 25 could have drawn the conclusion that indeed Scottish law would apply and could have 26 consulted the admirable skills of the Faculty of Advocates in the congenial town of 27 Edinburgh. 28 THE PRESIDENT: Is your submission that it is not really a relevant factor? 29 MR. FORRESTER: Yes. 30 THE PRESIDENT: Whether or not they could have overcome it? 31 MR. FORRESTER: It is a subset of the convenience of the parties – it is inconvenient to travel, 32 it is inconvenient to do this and that. Choice of counsel cannot, I suggest, determine the 33 proper law of this dispute. It cannot determine the centre of gravity, so the applicants felt

and feel that Scotland and Scottish law is the proper forum, and for the reasons that we

have set forth, the applicants instructed Scots' counsel. It so happens that I am qualified in both jurisdictions, but the applicants elected to peril themselves by entrusting their affairs to Scots' lawyers and it should not be relevant to the Tribunal in reaching the conclusion as to whether this is an English matter or a Scottish matter that my learned friend admirable leading members of the English Bar happen to be English lawyers.

THE PRESIDENT: We do not get much help from the Rule itself, do we? It just says that – I think I remember rightly – "... shall have regard to all matters which appear to it to be relevant ..." and in particular various things that are specified.

MR. FORRESTER: Sir, if it is the case that the Tribunal, as I quoted in the press and journal case, has to go close to the people that means sitting from time to time in Scotland, sitting from time to time in Northern Ireland, sitting most of the time in London, but if every time a case arises with a Scottish element the forum becomes English because of the selection of counsel, that seems to me the wrong way around, it is attribution of the centre of gravity of the dispute to an irrelevant factor which is the jurisdiction in which instructed counsel are qualified.

The factor by which we would submit you must be guided in deciding this question is the centre of gravity, or what a private international lawyer might call "the proper law of the dispute" and for the reasons that have been set forth in the application that is Scotland. The level of turnover of the two banks, the nationality of the shareholders of the banks is not as important as the fact that the applicants are saying, as the OFT was saying, there will be a significant lessening of competition in certain Scottish markets.

THE PRESIDENT: And in certain English markets?

MR. FORRESTER: Yes, indeed, but particularly I would suggest though certainly not exclusively. So the applicants say: "We have businesses to run in Scotland, we want choice in the banking sector; this will reduce choice and that will prejudice us and we would therefore like the merits of the merger examined neutrally by an expert body. So it is by reference to that and not the turnover of the two institutions that we would say you should determine the centre of gravity of this particular dispute.

THE PRESIDENT: What do you say about the issue that was raised as to whether there is any difference so far as the rules of judicial review and the grounds for judicial review between the two jurisdictions?

MR. FORRESTER: I think it is fair to say that there is not much difference, there is one difference that might be material, and that is to do with unincorporated bodies. There is a Judgment of Lord Clyde, where he indicates that the court should be flexible in cases like

1 this one where an unincorporated association comes, but that is merely a matter of how the 2 case is labelled. 3 THE PRESIDENT: Is that on standing? Their alleged standing? MR. FORRESTER: Well standing or the name under which the litigation is pursued, yes, we can 4 5 call it "standing". So is the case brought in the name of Mr. Smith, secretary of the bowling club, or is the case brought in the name of the bowling club? There is a slight 6 7 difference I believe there, but under the guidance of my learned Junior I can say that the 8 differences between Scottish law and English law as to judicial review are not great. 9 THE PRESIDENT: The main thing really that matters is which court is the court of appeal – in 10 practical terms? 11 MR. FORRESTER: That would indeed be a difference, yes, Sir. 12 MR. BLAIR: Could I ask a question – I am sorry I should know the answer. Does the Lord 13 President of the Court of Session have authority to admit English counsel to plead before the Inner House pro hac vice. 14 15 MR. FORRESTER: Providing an application has been made I am told that that can be done. 16 MISS DAVIES: Sir, I am told it can be done but it has been very restricted in its approach. 17 MR. FORRESTER: The Tribunal would certainly have our reassurance that no objection would 18 be made to such a course in this case if that were to become relevant. 19 MR. GREEN: When we attempted this in Aberdeen Journals it was not so much the court, 20 although there were logistical problems in obtaining rights of audience, it was our brethren 21 in Scotland who posed the obstacles which turned out to be insurmountable, we need Bar 22 consent; it turned out to be insurmountable in Aberdeen Journals. 23 THE PRESIDENT: Scottish counsel were instructed in due course? 24 MR. GREEN: Scottish counsel were instructed. 25 MR. BLAIR: So you need the consent of the Dean, do you? 26 MR. GREEN: We needed the consent of the Dean, as I recollect. 27 MR. HARRIS: May I raise three very short matters. First, we agree with Miss Davies, my client 28 would like, if at all possible, to have a decision on forum today rather than it be left over, 29 and that takes me into my second point which is that the Secretary of State would be very 30 concerned about any difference at all between Scots law and English law, because counsel 31 currently instructed for the Secretary of State, and I apprehend on behalf of the two banks 32 as well, are in the process of putting together skeleton arguments, and we would therefore 33 need, if it is to be a Scots' law case, to get on top of additional law in respect of which we

are not formally qualified, and that certainly gives a concern to the Secretary of State,

because unlike the others we are currently engaged in a time consuming exercise of putting together evidence as well as dealing with the ----

THE PRESIDENT: So you would like to know?

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MR. HARRIS: Yes, and we would like it to be English law, of course. (Laughter) The last point, with permission of the Tribunal, my learned friend has mentioned about the counsel - I say again in an ordinary case the question of qualification of counsel, and the need to change counsel between a first instance hearing and an appeal would not arise. But it is, with respect, the applicants who have brought this upon themselves, and it ties in with my point earlier on about the lack of any pre-action notification. The Secretary of State was faced with a fully fledged, fully fleshed out significant application and the first we have heard of it is on Friday night; little wonder that they should then turn to local counsel in London to deal with it in such incredibly urgent circumstances, and of course there would have been terrible logistical difficulties, even had there been relevant Scottish counsel available, in doing the work that has already been done and will have to be done urgently over the next 36 and 48 hours, namely seeing witnesses or those instructing and obtaining instructions, putting together witness evidence dealing with documentation and what have you. So I do not accept that it would have been possible on the facts of this case realistically to go to the Scots Bar and therefore for that not to have been an obstacle, and the reason it is an obstacle is because of the way the applicants have behaved, so that is a reason why whilst it would not normally be relevant it is on the facts of this case. Unless I can assist further?

THE PRESIDENT: As I have given Mr. Harris a second go, Mr. Forrester, is there anything you want to add in the light of that?

MR. FORRESTER: Well I think that there would be lots of Scottish lawyers who would have been happy to be involved in the matter on Friday night, and indeed I have received email messages from several of them ... (Laughter) ... saying how they would be happy to be of use. So I do not think that that things close down in Parliament House in Edinburgh on Friday afternoons as my learned friend fears, so if the Secretary of State had read the application and noted that we asserted that Scottish principles applied he could have instructed Scots counsel.

The applicants have instructed a Scottish team and we think that it is appropriate, not because of the applicant's choice of counsel, but because of the questions of the reality, what we are challenging in this case the exercise of a discretion wrongly, and the adverse

impact upon competition affecting the applicants and where that is so, for that reason we persist in saying that Scotland is the proper forum.

THE PRESIDENT: Right. We are obviously going to have to go out for a few minutes to think about the forum issue, and to think in particular about whether we can do it quickly enough to give you a decision this afternoon in the light of the very helpful submissions you have given to us. Is there anything else which is outstanding of the things that we need to do in order to get the show on the road for Monday? Have we covered everything else? In the meantime while we are deliberating it will give you an opportunity to deal with the confidentiality order.

(Short break)

(For judgment see separate transcript)

THE PRESIDENT: I hope that is sufficient for present purposes.

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MR. HARRIS: Sir, thank you for that judgment, the Secretary of State seeks permission to appeal the decision on forum, pursuant to Rule 58. I will do this very briefly because you have already, of course, heard my submissions as to why England and Wales should be the correct forum. You have said at the end of your judgment, Sir, that this was a difficult matter, not at all easy, but that in the end you came to the conclusion that it should be a Scottish forum, on that basis I would respectfully submit that there must be a reasonable prospect of overturning a decision that has been a difficult one to make. The two points that I effectively pray in aid are, very briefly because you have heard them from me before, that as you pointed out as well in your judgment this is a nationwide matter, and that is reinforced by the figures that do appear in para.21 of the skeleton argument. If it is right to say that there is a particular impact upon Scotland, then just looking at those figures alone it must be right to say that there is an even bigger impact upon places outside Scotland because of the sheer preponderance of the weight of business that takes place outside Scotland. It simply follows as a matter of logic in my submission. I also repeat very briefly what I said before, which is the focus of the decision, and hence the attack upon the decision has, with respect, got nothing to do with Scotland. The focus of the decision and hence the attack is upon the public interest consideration that became a part of the Enterprise Act, and by definition that is ensuring financial stability within the UK. So again that has no focus upon Scotland. So effectively for those two substantive reasons I would invite you to give permission, and bearing in mind you have found it to be a difficult matter yourself.

(The Tribunal conferred)

1	THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Harris, we refuse leave to appeal. Although we entirely accept the point
2	you made about it being a nationwide matter, the problem is we do not have a choice of a
3	forum that is nationwide, we have to choose between Scotland, England and Wales or
4	Northern Ireland, and we have given our reasons why we think that if the dispute has a
5	particular connection with any of these it has particularly a connection with Scotland. But
6	rightly or wrongly we think that the discretion element in our decision will mean that an
7	appeal probably has no real prospect of success.
8	MR. HARRIS: Thank you.
9	THE PRESIDENT: I am sorry, Mr. Green, Miss Davies, if there is anything you want to add to
10	it?
11	MR. GREEN: I think we have a month in which to make our application for permission to
12	appeal! (Laughter).
13	THE PRESIDENT. Right! The only other matter is confidentiality. I think it has been agreed
14	that you are going to send the outstanding signatures on undertakings as soon as possible,
15	and we will make the order for the confidentiality ring tomorrow morning. Is that right?
16	MISS DAVIES: Sir, I think we have all signed it on the basis that it will be made today, so it
17	ought to be referred, and I am also instructed that in light of the ruling on forum we may
18	have some Scottish lawyers we wish to add to the confidentiality ring, so arrangements will
19	have to be made for that.
20	THE PRESIDENT: I think the problem is we need the undertakings before we can make the
21	order, we need to sign the undertakings. We are happy to make it if we can make it, as it
22	were, so far as it goes today?
23	MISS DAVIES: Yes, I think those certainly in court have signed already so they can be handed
24	up to the Tribunal.
25	THE PRESIDENT: So all that we need to do then is add people by order?
26	MISS DAVIES: Yes.
27	THE PRESIDENT: So we will make the order then in respect of those who have signed today.
28	Is that all right? Mr. Green is looking worried?
29	MR. GREEN: Yes and no – yes, that is right and, no, I am not worried. (Laughter)
30	THE PRESIDENT: Anything else? So we will meet on Monday, 8 th .