it."

## Monday, 14 November 2011

## (The luncheon adjournment)

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes, Mr Jay.
MR JAY: Sir, I'm now moving off the issue of phone hacking
because I need to turn to an overview of the existing
regulatory system. This Inquiry will no doubt reach
a range of findings on culture, practices and ethics, but its most important work will be in relation to the recommendations it makes of any change.

The existing regulatory system covers the criminal law, the civil law and what may be described as internal and external self-regulation. Each of these is seeking to achieve a different objective.

The Inquiry has already received a detailed briefing from Mr Mark Warby, Queen's Counsel, on these matters.
I will aim to identify some key areas for further consideration. First, the criminal law.

Phone hacking is an offence under RIPA as it was under the 1985 Act. The unlawful interception of communications is punishable on indictment by a term of inprisonment of up to two years. The Act covers the interception of any communications, including postal communications. There is an issue as to the true
construction of section 2(7) and 8 of RIPA. These provide, under subsection 7:
"For the purposes of this section, the times when the communication is being transmitted by means of a telecommunications system shall be taken to include any time when the system by means of which the communication is being or has been transmitted is used for storing it in a manner that enables the intended recipient to collect it or otherwise to have access to

## Then subsection 8:

"For the purposes of this section, the cases in which any contents of a communication are to be taken to be made available to a person while being transmitted shall include any case in which any of the contents of the communication, while being transmitted, are diverted or recorded so as to be available to a person subsequently."

Subsection 8 is clear and covers the recording of voicemails. It does not address the issue of timing.
The issue under subsection 7 is whether a voicemail can be lawfully intercepted after it has been first listened to by its intended recipient and thereafter stored in the system as a read voicemail.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I notice that you don't describe Page 2
subsection 7 as "clear".
MR JAY: Indeed, for the reason which I'm about to ventilate.

One would have thought that the closing words of subsection 7 cater for this possibility, and I quote "or otherwise to have access to it". That would be the natural and ordinary meaning of those words, although it has been suggested in some quarters that the relevant communication is no longer being transmitted at that point, just as a letter ceases to be transmitted by the postal service once it has been delivered.

This issue is touched upon but it did not really feature in the criminal proceedings before Mr Justice Gross in January 2007, largely because the evidence in those proceedings appeared to be along the lines that Mulcaire or Goodman had listened to the relevant voicemails before their intended recipients.

In relation to counts 16 to 20, however, the position was less clear. At all events, Mulcaire was prepared to plead guilty and not to take unattractive technical points.

Possible doubts as to the true construction of section 2 , subsection 7 , were ventilated before the Select Committee as a reason for the police's arguably restrictive approach to their initial investigation. If Page 3
it could not be proved in all cases exactly when voicemails were intercepted, that might have been a reason for prosecutorial caution.

Whether you need to consider that issue is unclear but if you were to conclude that the meaning of section 2 , subsection 7 was opaque, or still worse, failed to cater for subsequent listening of already-read voicemails, you would no doubt wish to recommend legislative changes.

For the avoidance of doubt, however, my submission to you is that the meaning of section 2, subsection 7 is clear and that it does cover the case of accessing read voicemails.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Just a moment, Mr Jay. MR JAY: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Let me think about what that means. I can construe the legislation and it may be that what I consider it means may consider some persuasive weight. It certainly wouldn't bind anybody. The only way I make it certain is by saying to Parliament: "Well, make it certain", isn't it?
MR JAY: Yes. You are sitting, if I may say so, ex cathedra.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
MR JAY: Any pronouncement you make on a point of law, Page 4
although persuasive and interesting, would not even -- I
can put it in these terms -- bind a first instance judge.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So it may be unpersuasive and uninteresting.
MR JAY: It would always be interesting.
So if one detects a possible legal or linguistic weakness in section 2 , subsection 7 , maybe you should point to it and make a consequent recommendation. All I am submitting is that the better view is that there is no lack of clarity in section 2 , subsection 7 .

The offence under section 1 of RIPA is not subject to an express public interest defence. In deciding whether or not to prosecute any individual case, the CPS will always consider the strength of the evidence as well as the public interest. One could postulate an extraordinary scenario in which public interest issues might arise for the CPS, perhaps the sort of scenario described by Mr Witherow in his July 2007 article, modifying the facts slightly. I say "perhaps" and emphasise that this scenario is an Olympic distance away from any of the recent examples.

I've already touched on the issues relating to the Data Protection Act of 1998. A voicemail system contains personal data for the purposes of our statute Page 5
and proceedings could have been brought on the Goodman Mulcaire facts for a breach of section 55 . The reason why they were not is that the offence under RIPA is clearly regarded as more serious and more closely fitting the criminal conduct in question.

One possible difficulty with the public interest defence under section 55 is that it is not statutorily defined. The courts are therefore left with the obligation to interpret it, although on my understanding have not done so in this context. Doubtless if the issue were ever to arise, the courts would be considering other materials, such as the opinion of Lord Nicholls of Birkenhead in Reynolds and the Editors' Code, as well as the mass of cases on articles 8 and 10 of the Convention.

The other area of the criminal law which is highly salient to this Inquiry is the anti-corruption legislation bearing on module two in particular. Under the Prevention of Corruption Act of 1906, which replaced a late Victorian statute, it was an offence to bribe a public official. The 1906 Act has been repealed by the Bribery Act in 2011. It contains a range of quite complex provisions, including the corporate offence, under section 7 , of failing to have systems in place to prevent bribery. It also contains provisions under

Page 6
section 1 which prevent a journalist from paying a source "to induce him to perform a relevant function or activity" or "to reward him for the improper performance of such a function or activity". But if the source is a public official, it could well be argued that it is not the proper performance of his functional duty to supply information to a newspaper.

That said, one can quite see that there will be issues around the margins in relation to whistle-blowing activities. It is also to be noted that prosecutions cannot be instituted under the Bribery Act, save with the consent of the DPP or the serious fraud office or the director of Revenue \& Customs prosecutions, as the case may be. These individuals would doubtless have to consider the public interest.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: The criminal chunk of that activity is the payment.
MR JAY: Yes.
A number of press institutions have expressed concern to your Inquiry about the reach and penetration of the new Bribery Act. This may well be an issue which you are invited to consider.

The Inquiry does not have the time or the resources to consider wide-ranging reform to the criminal law, nor, frankly, would this be a remotely worthwhile Page 7
exercise. I have focused on just three potential areas and I doubt whether we will need to go any further.

The relationship between the criminal law and what I have called internal and external self-representation, will need to be considered. Plainly, one of the objectives of criminal law is to deter crime, but it is a fact of life that its measure of success in this regard is patchy.

This is not to criticise the criminal law in any way. It is the harsh reality. In relation to white collar crime, which is what we're talking about, deterrents often involve a crude cost/benefit analysis in the mind of the criminal. If he can see that people are not being prosecuted for similar offences, he may well plough on in the belief that, for whatever reason, the police will not come after him. This may be one of the reasons why a culture within News International may have grown up in the first place. Even if the criminal law were as effective as it could be, it would not follow that there is no need for better internal or external regulation.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: To be fair, when you're talking aboult culture there, you're really talking about
News of the World rather than other organs of News International?

Page 8

MR JAY: Yes.
I turn now to the civil law, which is a potentially vast area. Inevitably, I will only be skating the surface.

The Inquiry will not be directly concerning itself with the law relating to defamation, which is already the subject of much parliamentary scrutiny. We are concerned with the developing law of privacy, which in terms of our domestic law, and some would argue our common law, has grown out of the interplay between and the consequent need to balance articles 8 and 10 of the European Convention of Human Rights. I stress domestic law because the effect of the Human Rights Act 1998, which mostly came into force on 2 October 2000, is to require judges as public authorities to give effect to Convention rights.

Article 8 of the Convention provides a right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence, article 10 to freedom of speech. It is immediately apparent that these rights must, on occasion, intersect with each other and the convention itself recognises that. Thus, under article 8, subarticle 2 , a public authority may interfere with private life where such interference is in accordance with the law and necessary for the protection of the Page 9
rights and freedoms of others, and under article 10, subarticle 2, the right of freedom of expression can be curtailed or restricted "for the protection of the rights of others or preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence."

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And confidence is the tort which
a lot of these claims are based upon?
MR JAY: Yes.
The courts have consistently recognised that in a situation where article 8 potentially clashes with article 10, each human right has equal status. It is a question of balancing one right against the other, of calibrating the degree of infringement in any given case and in deciding whether the infringement in question is in accordance with the law and proportionate to the intended gain and the avoidance of foreseeable harm.

The concept of proportionality is perhaps key to this exercise. Whether all newspapers are fully alive to this concept may lie at the heart of this Inquiry's investigation.
I mentioned that for the purposes of article 8.2 of the Convention, the interference with private life, if it is to be justified, must be in accordance with the law. Phone hacking is not in accordance with the law. It follows that for the purposes of the article 8,

Page 10
article 10 intersection, privacy will always win out in relation to phone hacking.

Complaint has consistently been made that the need to balance article 8 and article 10 rights places too much power in the hands of the judges to create a privacy law without democratic accountability. But judges have to rule on individual claims and since the year 2000, claimants have been entitled to allege that their article 8 rights have been violated. Judges are duty-bound under the Human Rights Act to apply the Convention, whether directly or via existing common law concepts inherent in the law breach of confidence and a burgeoning privacy law has begun to emerge through an admittedly limited number of cases decided over the past ten years: Naomi Campbell in the House of Lords in 2003, Max Mosley at first instance in 2008 and Rio Ferdinand, again at first instance, in September of this year.
It is not possible fully to define what the common law of privacy constitutes, particularly when one notes that Rio Ferdinand's case is en route to the Court of Appeal. All that one can say is that on particular facts, the judicial outcome was as follows. Thus, on the facts of Naomi Campbell's case, the intrusion into her privacy went too far in view of the photograph of her that was published alongside the article. The Page 11
latter by itself would not have been objectionable, since there was a public interest in the subject matter.

In Max Mosley's case, there might well have been a public interest in publishing the material in question had the Nazi allegation been true, but critically, it was not. The public therefore had no legitimate interest in the details of Mr Mosley's private life, which were a matter for him.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: In that case, the decision of Mr Justice Eadie did not go to the Court of Appeal.
MR JAY: It did not.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
MR JAY: And we'll be hearing much evidence about that case next week, sir.

In Rio Ferdinand, the outcome is different because for Mr Justice Nicol, the role model argument found favour. There was a legitimate public interest in contradicting the public persona of a high profile sportsman by evidence of private misdemeanour.

The Court of Appeal may provide greater certainty in this area before this Inquiry reports. In the meantime, or perhaps in any event, there will be calls for statutory privacy law. Such a law could go further than the rights already protected by article 8 of the Convention. At the very least, this Inquiry will need

Page 12
to address those calls in deciding whether to make any relevant recommendations.
Two matters should be noted. First, a statutory privacy law would not remove power from the hands of the judges, since they would still have to interpret and apply it. Such a law would do no more than set out the general principles to be applied in particular cases, not algorithms for mechanistic application.
Secondly and more importantly, recourse to the civil law is expensive and risky. Newspapers complain about the cost to them in the form of what they describe as unscrupulous lawyers' fees and conditional fee arrangements, but the latter are probably already on their way out in their current form, and recently have been held by the European Court of Human Rights as being in breach of article 10 of the Convention in a freedom of speech context. See Mirror Group Newspapers v the United Kingdom.
The other side of the coin is that the litigation risk is often too high for private individuals with means and often theoretical for those without means. They can't afford even to go to a lawyer to tell them what the risks might be.
The position is not dissimilar in relation to the prior notification issue and the possibility of
acquiring newspapers to warn likely targets of impending publications to enable them to obtain immediate restraining orders from a High Court judge.

But although the civil law is important, this Inquiry is unlikely to be attracted by solutions which are limited to the wealthy and the bold. The greater imperative may be to find solutions which work for everyone and which are, therefore, efficient, quick and cheap.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: That might mean, might it not, considering a system whereby litigants and newspapers, or those who complain about newspaper practices and newspapers, can obtain a resolution without the expensive paraphernalia of litigating through the Chancery Division or the Queen's Bench division.
MR JAY: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
MR JAY: I turn now to the systems of internal and external regulation, since these lie at the heart of the Inquiry's work during part one.

Before explaining the difference between internal and external regulation, I should make this general observation: the purpose of regulation in general is to maintain the public confidence, to declare appropriate standards of behaviour and conduct and to modify

Page 14
behaviours by what may loosely be described as a series of sticks and carrots. The manner in which a good regulator achieves is this is not merely by dealing with problems after they arise but in setting standards which reduce the risk of those problems occurring in the first place.
By "internal regulation" I mean the range of systems within an organisation which promote or induce good behaviours and tend to expose bad behaviours if they occur. Appropriate synonyms are "corporate governance" or, more broadly perhaps, "corporate ethos". The absence of such systems will render it more likely that dysfunctional cultures will start and be permitted to drive.

We're therefore looking at a range of internal checks and balancing, including the following: rule books, codes of practise, clearly spelt out obligations in employment contracts, training and internal seminars, proper involvement of and oversight by in-house legal advisers, proper accounting systems for approving expensive payments, in particular cash payments to sources, risk management systems and proper whistleblowing policies.
The evidence submitted to the Inquiry demonstrates a wide range of corporate governance systems within the Page 15

1 industry, from the virtually non-existent on the one 2 hand to the extremely detailed on the other. Some 3 witnesses have said that these systems are no substitute 4 for journalists being trusted to use their own moral 5 intuitions fashioned by experience, but this rather 6 assumes that their moral compasses are pointing in the 7 right direction in the first place and the pressures do 8 not exist to cause that compass needle to want to 9 deviate from the right direction. The relevant evidence 10 in these issues will all be examined when the Inquiry

11 hears from the key press witnesses.

The concept of external regulation scarcely needs to be defined. Self-evidently, we're looking at systems outside the organisation in question. Here I propose to start with the Editors' Code of Practice, which it is the obligation of the Press Complaints Commission to enforce.

Typically, journalists have an express contractual obligation to comply with the code of practice, and so this might also be seen as an example of internal regulation. Whereas the PCC comprises both press and lay members, the latter being in the majority, the Editors' Code of Practice Committee, responsible for revising the code, comprises 13 editors across a range of publications. The current position is that the code Page 16
is reviewed annually. The latest edition of the
Editors' Code was ratified by the PCC in January 2001.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Probably '11?
MR JAY: 2011.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
MR JAY: Sorry.
It's to be found in our document system. I give the
reference and I hope it might be possible to produce it on a screen. Indeed it is, but whether we can see it at that level of magnification is another matter.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: If you want to focus on bits of it, we might even be able to do that.
MR JAY: Let's see how we get on.
There is also a handbook to the Editors' Code of Practice, the 2011 of which, only available online, the Inquiry will need to consider. The handbook is a commentary on the code and expands on and interprets its provisions. Given that the code of practice encapsulates so many of the issues which are central to module one of this Inquiry, I will take time to dwell on it.

The preamble to the code, which I think is at the very top, states that it provides the benchmark for ethical standards, protecting both the rights of the individual and the public's right to know:
"Both the letter and the spirit of the code should be fulfilled. Editors should co-operate fully with the PCC in the resolution of complaints. Any publication judged to have breached the code must print the adjudication in full and with prominence, including headline reference to the PCC."

As I hope you can see, even if I can't, there are 16 separate provisions of the code, eight of which are asterisked; in other words, made subject to the express public interest exception mentioned at the bottom right-hand side of the document. I hope you can see that.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. So this is the public interest?
MR JAY: The public interest, yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Is that what you're going to turn to?
MR JAY: In a moment. I'm just going to press one button and see whether I can yield --
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: We now have the public interest --
MR JAY: Actually, I'm going to article 1, first.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: You were asked, Mr Jay.
MR JAY: Yes. I caused myself to go off piste. May I start with article 1 before I get to public interest?
Article 1, which has been found, obliges the press to take care not to publish inaccurate, misleading or distorted information, including pictures. The press,

Page 18
while free to be partisan, must clearly distinguish between comment, conjecture and fact.

Article 1, as we can see, is not made subject to any public interest exception. Logically, there cannot be any public interest in publishing facts which are inaccurate. But if an individual complains that facts about him or her are inaccurate and this complaint is upheld, then the press have an obligation to set the record straight, although they are accorded considerable discretion and latitude as to the means of doing so. This is separate from any issues which arise in the context of privacy, because in that context, the individual may have a complaint, even if the facts are accurate. However, the issue becomes particularly acute when an inaccuracy complaint is coupled with a privacy complaint, since the inaccuracy compounds the violation of privacy.

Article 1 also covers the publication of matters such as inaccurate statements of scientific fact. I have already alluded to this. Sometimes inaccurate statements of scientific fact are dangerous because they cause unnecessary public concern or prompt people to fail to take sensible health measures.

The difficulty here is that the boundary between fact and opinion is very often hotly debated. If it is Page 19
clear that facts have been inaccurately stated, they must be corrected.

However, I should not be interpreted as encouraging an overly philosophical approach. A robust and common sense approach is required, particularly where the rights of individuals are concerned. Demonstrable errors must be corrected and in a condign manner. Article 1(ii) of the code expressly recognises this, as does article 2, but questions have been raised as to the extent to which organs of the press honour this obligation and the PCC enforces it.

Article 3 of the code, which, broadly speaking, mirrors article 8 of the Convention, is absolutely critical. Intrusions into a person's private life must be justified --
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Let's see if we can do that for the people who are able to see one of these screens. Can we do article 3?
MR JAY: Just a bit higher. I think we're on 4. I think we're on harassment. (Pause) Great.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you.
MR JAY: We can see from article 1, subarticle (i), the mirroring of article 8 of the Convention, although not word for word. Intrusions into a person's private life must be justified, likewise must the taking of

Page 20
photographs in private places; in other words, public or private prospect where there's a reasonable expectation of privacy. The handbook contains a useful section on what is meant by the concept of a reasonable expectation of privacy. Before publication, editors are required to decide whether the person was photographed out of the public view -- that is not visible or identifiable with a naked eye to someone in a public place -- and whether he or she was engaged in a private activity at the time. Thus the taking of photographs of a famous person in prayer at Notre Dame Cathedral was deemed by the PCC to be a private intrusion, whereas the photography of another famous person on the Majorcan beach in the height of summer is not.

As we will hear the week, the PCC has taken a different view in relation to a beach in Mauritius in low season.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: That can't be the balance, whether it's high or low season.
MR JAY: There is an issue as to whether beaches in Mauritius are public or private places, but the evidence in that case -- and we will hear about it -- is it was probably a private beach because it belonged to the hotel and the public did not have untrammelled access to it.

Page 21
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: There are also issues about photographing famous people simply walking along the street.

MR JAY: Mm. The Mauritian case, to be absolutely clear, was the eight year old child of a famous person.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
MR JAY: I accept that sentence is slightly elliptical, but I have now expanded upon it.

The term justified clearly requires a balancing exercise. Factors to be placed in the balance include: the complainant's own public disclosures of information and the extent to which the information in question is already in the public domain or may become so; detecting crime or serious wrongdoing; protecting public health and safety; and preventing the public from being misled by an action or statement of an individual or organisation.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Should we just see the public interest exception --
MR JAY: Yes, that's likely to be the bottom right hand --
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: -- going back to the bit we were on before.
MR JAY: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Maybe you could just go through it.
MR JAY: There's an inclusive definition and therefore it's
Page 22
not confined to the three categories we see as (i) (ii) or (iii). The paradigm case would be "detecting or exposing crime or serious impropriety", perhaps another equally important case is "protecting public health and safety" and then the more controversial case, because its meaning is less precise, "preventing the public from being misled by an action or statement of an individual or organisation".
The public interest exception in the code, as we can see, makes it clear that there is a public interest in freedom of expression itself. This, of course, is true, see article 10 of the Convention, but what this wording does not quite achieve is to make it explicit that one competing public interest must be weighed against another. Otherwise, there is a danger that editors will simply identify the article 10 interest, which by definition will always exist, and deploy it as a trump card.

Nor is there any express reference in the code to the concept of proportionality or to the nature of the subject matter, although it should be noted and emphasised that the editors' handbook stresses the importance of this, observing:
"It is here that editor as often fall down."
The public interest exception raises a number of Page 23
massive issues. I propose to list just some of them.
First, under the terms of the exception, I quote:
"Whenever the public interest in invoked, the PCC will require editors to demonstrate fully that they reasonably believe that the publication or the journalistic activity undertaken with a view to publication would be in the public interest."

This sentence has been well-crafted. It draws a helpful distinction between means and ends, between new journalistic news-gathering methods and the end product. Sometimes the complaint relates to both but very often the focus is on the means.

Secondly, the journalist is required to demonstrate that the activity would be in the public interest. In a case where news-gathering methods are called into issue, the appropriateness of the methods must be demonstrated before the event and not after.

Lastly, the test is whether the journalist reasonably believed that publication et cetera would be in the public interest. Honest belief is insufficient. The belief must be reasonable. Journalists are already given a large measure of discretion here, since two reasonable people may differ and the question arises as to whether the test should be made more objective.

Very often, the editor makes a rapid judgment under
considerable pressure of time and commercial imperatives. These judgments are rarely recorded, still less second-guessed or vetted. The question arises as to whether, as a matter of good practice, these decisions should be entered into a contemporaneous written record with the gist of the reasons given. In the absence of such a record, the PCC should be much slower to find that any justification exists.

This is my third point. The public interest exception includes a reference to the public being misled by an action or statement. In principle, therefore, it might be argued there is a public interest in exposing any mismatch between an individual's public persona and his or her private life. This is the hypocrisy argument I have mentioned before.

One does wonder whether, in maintaining such an argument, those who propound it are placing too much weight on the terms "action or statement". What may well be required is the identification of some express statement or specific action by the individual under scrutiny. Implied mismatches may well be insufficient.

In any event, another difficulty here, regardless of the view which might be taken on the precise language of the public interest exception, is there's a range of factual scenarios and each is capable of being treated Page 25
differently. On the one hand, there may be the celebrity who employs public relations consultants positively to depict a particular image or persona designed to enhance his or her standing and to earn more money. If evidence is unearthed to show that the cultivated image is false, then, depending on how that evidence has come to light, it's certainly arguable that there's a public interest in disclosure.

On the other hand, they may be individuals who are celebrities simply by virtue of the fact that what they are good at doing interests the public. These people may be doing absolutely nothing to cultivate a particular image of themselves and they contend, with some force, that they're not public figures and that their private lives are not for public consumption.

Then there may be a range of cases which fall in the middle: role model cases such as Rio Ferdinand and cases of those who find themselves in the public eye because they have chosen to place themselves there; for example, a politician. If a politician makes a statement about the virtues of family life, one can quite readily see that certain consequences will flow if that politician's private life suggests adherence to different standards, but at this stage I'm putting that sort of stark example to one side.

Page 26

In this difficult middle ground, there are no hard and fast rules and certainly no clear answers. Ultimately, it's a question of public expectation. Do we expect our footballers to be role models once we've taken care in defining what that term means? Do we expect our politicians to abstain from breaking the seventh commandment, or more precisely, does the press have the right to publish a failure to abstain?

Even this superficial analysis I have attempted demonstrates that the issues are subtle and complex ones. In terms of substance, the public interest exception probably needs to say more than it currently does.

In his witness statement to the Inquiry, Mr Alan Rusbridger, the editor of the Guardian, refers to the five Omand principles which have been incorporated into the Guardian's own editorial code. We will be hearing about these in due course.

Perhaps the key principle is this: that the methods used must be in proportion to the seriousness of the story and the public interest, using the minimum possible intrusion. Here one is back to the distinction -- which some would say is an entirely judgmental one -- between investigative journalism on the one hand and the quest for gossip and entertainment Page 27
on the other.
The final massive question relates to process.
Editors make these decisions and they are unaccountable, save to their proprietors and to their readers. If they fail, they will be sacked, but failure means not selling enough newspapers. It does not mean consistently making the wrong judgment calls in this context.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Or does not necessarily mean.
MR JAY: Yes, because some proprietors would say that it does include that.

Their readers may vote with their feet, as they might well have done in the face of the Milly Dowler revelations, had it come to it, but extreme facts would surely be required. Editors are rarely slow to judge the private lives of others, but those whose privacy is claimed to have been invaded will want to know who is judging, controlling or peer-reviewing the editors. On rare occasions, the civil courts have been asked to do this but the drawbacks here have already been discussed.

Beyond this, the custodians of the press are the PCC but the question has been raised as to whether they have consistently done enough to constitute a break on editorial power.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: The other question is whether they are truly custodians.

Page 28

```
MR JAY: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Are they --
MR JAY: Are they regulators properly so-called, a matter
    which I'm about to turn to.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
MR JAY: My final point on the Editors' Code relates to
    article 10 of the code. By this provision, the press
    must not obtain or publish material --
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Let's see if we can get that up.
MR JAY: Okay. It's in the middle somewhere. It's the
    third column. Yes, thank you.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON:Thank you.
MR JAY: It's one of the asterisked provisions.
    By this provision, the press must not obtain or
    publish material acquired by the use of hidden cameras,
    et cetera, interception of telephones or voicemails,
    unauthorised removal of documents or by accessing
    digitally held information without consent.
    As I've said, this is one of the asterisked
    provisions and is therefore subject to the public
    interest exception. The difficulty here is that many of
    the activities referred to are illegal under the
    criminal law: the RIPA for telephonic interception, the
    Theft Act for removal of documents without consent and
    the Computer Misuse Act for the unauthorised access to
                Page 29
    digitally held information.
    The Editors' Code does not make this clear, and in
    treating hidden cameras in the same way as telephone
    interceptions it is in danger of misleading its target
    audience. Illegal conduct should be described as such,
    so as to avoid any confusion.
    I could have touched on other provisions of code,
    but in the time available I've been selective. My
    critique has been largely textual and I hope a neutral
    one. I confine myself to unremarkable matters.
    If the Inquiry wished to read a less neutral but,
    some might say, more trenchant approach, there's always
    chapter 14 of "Media Law", written by Geoffrey Robertson
    QC and Andrew Nicol QC as he then was. This book
    chapter, which has been copied and exhibited to witness
    statement of Mark Thompson, from whom we will hear next
    week, also contains a powerful attack on the PCC.
    Overall, the Editors' Code, as a document enshrining
    good practice, may not require wholesale revision. I've
    indicated the respects in which it might be improved or
    clarified and there may be others.
    That said, what a brief analysis of the Editors'
    Code achieves is to focus the Inquiry on some of the key
    issues with which it will have to grapple. I have
    covered the issue of approach to and application of the
```

    Page 30
    MR JAY: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Are they --
MR JAY: Are they regulators properly so-called, a matter which I'm about to turn to.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
MR JAY: My final point on the Editors' Code relates to article 10 of the code. By this provision, the press must not obtain or publish material --
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Let's see if we can get that up. MR JAY: Okay. It's in the middle somewhere. It's the third column. Yes, thank you.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you.
MR JAY: It's one of the asterisked provisions.
By this provision, the press must not obtain or publish material acquired by the use of hidden cameras, et cetera, interception of telephones or voicemails, unauthorised removal of documents or by accessing digitally held information without consent.

As I've said, this is one of the asterisked provisions and is therefore subject to the public interest exception. The difficulty here is that many of the activities referred to are illegal under the criminal law: the RIPA for telephonic interception, the the Computer Misuse Act for the unauthorised access to Page 29
digitally held information.
The Editors' Code does not make this clear, and in treating hidden cameras in the same way as telephone interceptions it is in danger of misleading its target audience. Illegal conduct should be described as such, so as to avoid any confusion.

I could have touched on other provisions of code, but in the time available I've been selective. My critique has been largely textual and I hope a neutral

If the Inquiry wished to read a less neutral but, some might say, more trenchant approach, there's always chapter 14 of "Media Law", written by Geoffrey Robertson QC and Andrew Nicol QC as he then was. This book chapter, which has been copied and exhibited to witness statement of Mark Thompson, from whom we will hear next week, also contains a powerful attack on the PCC.

Overall, the Editors' Code, as a document enshrining good practice, may not require wholesale revision. I've indicated the respects in which it might be improved or clarified and there may be others.

That said, what a brief analysis of the Editors' Code achieves is to focus the Inquiry on some of the key covered the issue of approach to and application of the Page 30
public interest test. I've also mentioned the issue of process, of what happens in editor's make arguably wrong decisions and of how the record might be set straight.

The entity responsible for enforcing the code is the Press Complaints Commission, which was set up in the wake of the Calcutt reforms in the early 1990s. Then, apparently, the press was in last chance saloon, and many of the issues which will trouble this Inquiry were, as it happens, also addressed by Sir David Calcutt. Your terms of reference require the Inquiry to consider the extent to which there was a failure to act to previous warnings about media misconduct and the response to Calcutt is one of the main issues here.

It will probably be more valuable, however, if I were to concentrate on the PCC as presently constituted, and consider whether it ticks all the relevant boxes. The truth is that both the public and politicians appear to have lost faith in it. The reasons for this are likely to be multifactorial, but one important consideration is likely to be the PCC report in 2009, effectively siding with News International over its interpretation of the phone hacking scandal and criticising the Guardian for overdramatising the issue. The PCC has since withdrawn that report, but the damage has been done.

A broad consensus emerged during the seminars as to the strengths and weaknesses of the PCC. It offers a relatively quick complaints and mediation service at no cost to the complainer. At its best, it sends out desist notices to newspapers, warning them off potential breaches of privacy. It offers useful advice to editors and journalists working in the coalface and in many cases it efficiently brokers compromises which may well be satisfactory to the complainant. This work is largely done behind the scenes and the public cannot therefore assess its value. The public hears far more from dissatisfied customers than satisfied ones, but this is the nature of the beast.

However, the limited resources of the PCC means that its role is largely reactive, not proactive, and that its ability to investigate and probe is circumscribed. It mainly operates by seeking to find middle ground because it constantly needs to retain the support of the press for what it does.

The PCC cannot require a newspaper to print a correction or apology on the same page as the original offending article. It can advise and recommend, but there's no sanction for disobeying its rulings. Nor has the PCC the power to fine newspapers or order them to pay compensation. All of this gives the expression that Page 32
the PCC is operating largely without teeth and that in the occasionally ruthless world in which it's forced to operate, something altogether sharper is required.

Another obvious weakness in the PCC is that newspaper groups cannot be compelled to sign up to its scope and in January this year, Northern \& Shell withdrew its subscription to Presboff, and thereby from the formal jurisdiction of the PCC, with immediate effect.

The Inquiry will need to consider Northern \& Shell's reasoning for withdrawing before coming to any clear conclusions about the significance of this, but the very fact that an important newspaper group can extricate itself from the discipline of self-regulation without any fallout necessarily calls into question the efficacy of the current system. Other publications have also put themselves beyond the PCC's reach.

The time has come to attempt to draw some of these strands together. Inevitably, the recommendations you will make as to the future will depend to some extent on the factual findings you make in relation to the culture, practices and ethics of the press. Put bluntly, the fewer the problems you identify, the less it may be said that you need to recommend changes to the status quo. Naturally enough, the converse is also
true.
But regardless of the findings you make in relation to culture, practices and ethics, you will need to consider whether the existing system of self-regulation is fit for purpose on a number of levels.

First, systems regulation must command the confidence of the public, as well as being effective in regulating and improving behaviours.

If the confidence of the public has been lost, changes may be needed for that reason alone.

Secondly, systems of regulation must be responsive to rapid technological change, and in our context, to the formidable challenges presented by the Internet and other similar means of mass communication.

Thirdly, systems of regulation must continue to reflect the needs and expectations of the public and the rights and responsibilities of the press itself, and achieve the right balance between these competing interests. Most importantly, any effective regulatory system needs to deliver remedies which are efficient, quick and cheap.

Some have commentated that this Inquiry should not be beguiled into overreacting to the News of the World phone hacking scandal for this straightforward reason. They point out correctly that phone hacking is and

Page 34
other regulatory spheres. Dame Janet Smith's Inquiry into the serial murders of Harold Shipman led to wholesale changes in the system of medicine regulation. Whereas the immediate subject matter of the Inquiry was the criminal acts of one GP, she has not seriously suggested that the only appropriate response to this should have been a series of recommendations limited to enhancing criminal law enforcement. The domestic regulator clearly had a role to play.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Before you go on to discuss aspects of medical regulation, there is one feature of recent events that actually underlines the point that you're making, doesn't it? That is the recent revelations of those who perhaps should not have been the subject of surveillance being the subject of surveillance and the activities of private detectives, which may not breach the criminal law --
MR JAY: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: -- at all --
MR JAY: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: -- but which, if various commentator\$ are right, certainly were not appropriate.
MR JAY: Sir, yes.
There's one additional important point I should make about medical regulation because it assists in defining

Page 36
the terms of the discourse. Registered medical practitioners are self-regulated, notwithstanding that the general medical council was established under statute and its fitness to practice panels operate within the legislative scheme. Plus a self-regulated system can be statute-based even if the regulator is not government-run. As it happens, we can see the same sort of model in operation in relation to solicitors and barristers.

In all of these examples, it should be noted that the subject matter is the regulation of a body of professionals. Viewed in those terms, the immediate dissimilarities with press regulation are manifest, since professionals do not exercise article 10 rights.

At your seminars, there appeared to be little or no enthusiasm in those present for a government-run regulatory system, which would be a form of statutory regulation, still less for a system of state licensing of journalists.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: That doesn't really work because if journalists are merely exercising article 10 rights it's rather difficult to say, "You can't do that." You can say a doctor can't practice medicine or a lawyer can't appear in court.
MR JAY: Yes.
Page 37

## LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.

MR JAY: This lack of enthusiasm does not place the issue wholly beyond the agenda of this Inquiry, but is something which we can have noted. The real point though is that the true dichotomy is not between self-regulation on the one hand and a government-run regulatory system on the other.

It remains to be seen whether the Inquiry will be attracted by a solution which entails what might be called enhanced self-regulation without any legislative changes, or whether the way forward will be statute-based regulation in some shape or form, where the standing in its own right was part of a co-regulatory regime. The possible merits and demerits of the latter will be considered by the Inquiry in the context of the evidence adduced by Ofcom and the BBC and more generally.

I mention for the third time now the need for a system of redress which is quick, efficient and cheap. From the perspective of the consumer, the attributes of such a system may include an enhanced right of reply, the mandatory correction of frank errors in a manner proportionate to the original offending article, an enhanced role for the PCC or any successive body in adjudicating on complaints and compelling newspapers to 25 Page 38
record and publish its findings, and the setting up of some sort of tribunal, panel or assessor to provide binding arbitral rulings in breach of privacy in similar cases much.

Some might say that prior notification is an essential ingredient of such a system. Others might say that the perspective of consumer is the wrong perspective and the press should be allowed to continue their work in a free and open society. These are the sorts of issues which are likely to occupy our time in the months ahead.

I said I would touch on the scope and subject matter of modules two and three of the Inquiry. Module two concerns the relationship between the press and the police. The public perception -- and we will have to investigate whether it has some grounding in fact -- is that the police are often paid by the press in order to provide tips, leads, information and stories. Such payments, if made, are likely to have been in breach of the Prevention of Corruption Act 2006 and now the Bribery Act 2010. Such payments may also be part of a wider picture and a wider vice, namely the extent to which the police acts collusively with the press in failing to investigate the latter's criminal wrongdoing because there's some sort of Faustian pact or symbiotic Page 39
relationship existing between them.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Of course, there has to be a relationship between the police and the press in one sense because the police use and legitimately use the press in order to seek out witnesses.
MR JAY: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And to gain publicity for particula lines of Inquiry that they're seeking to pursue.
MR JAY: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: There's a balance.
MR JAY: Indeed.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
MR JAY: These are all important issues, but the extent to which this Inquiry will be able to penetrate institutional shields, palisades, moats and portcullises is questionable. It will be dependent on witnesses coming forward prepared to spill the beans, and as we know, there is an ongoing police investigation.

Module three, the relationship between the press and politicians, will not be constrained by any ongoing police investigation. Here the issues are as important as they are obvious.

We are talking about the trade in influence and power, or at least that perception. The press have sway over politicians to the extent that it is within their

Page 40
power to endorse particular political parties or causes and certain newspaper groups are seen as floating voters. Accordingly, the existing political settlement encourages a state of affairs in which powerful institutions and powerful men and woman within those institutions are wooed by politicians in order to retain or change their political allegiances as the case may be.

What is the quid pro quo for this? On one level, it might simply be said that press proprietors and editors enjoy the wielding of an unaccountable power and that this enjoyment is enough to constitute the price for the bestowing of favour. On the other hand, it may be said that for some the quid pro quo is a higher price, namely the bestowing of commercial favours by government.

The unaccountable power of the press, or of certain parts of it, is a consistent theme here, and if that power is concentrated in a limited number of individuals, the problem is capable of being visualised as all the more menacing.

This Inquiry will start by hearing evidence from the core participant victims from a range of individuals in various walks of life who claim to have suffered from various manifestations of press misconduct and who wish to bring these matters to the Inquiry's attention. Then Page 41
we will move on to hear evidence from those directly involved in Operation Motorman and the work of the Information Commissioner's office in this respect.
Thereafter, the work of the Inquiry will branch out into hearing a number of witnesses who are critical of the culture, practices and ethics of the press before we move on to hear the substantial body of press evidence, which is likely to give us a different perspective. Then we will hear from the BBC and other broadcasters before concluding module one with evidence from the regulators. This undoubtedly is a challenging programme and I have not even mentioned the witnesses for modules two and three.
I said at the outset that this Inquiry will set some unprecedented challenges. I do not believe that I was guilty of any exaggeration.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Nor, for the avoidance of doubt, Mr Jay, do I. I think that's possibly a convenient moment to have a break. We'll come back in about quarter of an hour. Thank you very much indeed.
( 2.58 pm )
(A short break)
(3.12 pm)

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Right. Mr Jay, let's see if we can work out where we're going to go from here. As Page 42

```
    I understand it, witnesses have been arranged to
    commence from next Monday?
MR JAY: Sir, yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON:So we have the rest of the day and
    the next couple of days, on the basis of our seven-day
    format, sitting four days next week, to hear the
    remaining opening submissions.
MR JAY: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Do I gather that your informal
        discussions suggest that that won't necessarily take up
        all the time that I have available?
MR JAY:We have plenty of time to hear the remainder of the
        opening submissions on Tuesday and Wednesday. The
        programme for the moment, so that I can make it clear --
        I've discussed it with the individuals concerned but not
        necessarily with everybody collectively -- is that
        Mr Jonathan Caplan QC will be starting tomorrow at
        either 10 am or 10.30 am on behalf of Associated News,
        and Mr Rhodri Davies QC --
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Why is that this way around? I'm not
        terribly excited about it, but why is Mr Rhodri Davies
        not starting?
MR JAY: It doesn't matter.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON:Oh, I see.
MR JAY: If you feel that we should hear from Mr Davies
```

                                    Page 43
    first --
    LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I just wonder whether his clients' --
        well, perhaps -- it might be there's a reason for
        Mr Caplan wanting to go first because he has other
        commitments.
    MR JAY: No.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: All right.
MR JAY: If you feel it should be Mr Davies and then
Mr Caplan, let's do it that way around.
I know that Mr James Dingemans QC is otherwise
engaged until 3.15 in the Supreme Court, so we have
pencilled him in but not before 3.15. Frankly, at the
moment, unless the Daily Telegraph are wanting to make
oral submissions -- and we don't believe that they do --
that's it for tomorrow.
On Wednesday, at the moment, we have --
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: The Telegraph have submitted
something in writing, haven't they?
MR JAY: Yes. I think Mr Gavin Millar was telling me he's
not minded to amplify those orally.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But I might want him to. He's gonep
MR SPEKER: He has gone, but we can check on his
availability, if you wish.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. I don't mind sharing with you
my concern, because it seems to me that it's probably
Page 44
sensible that these submissions are available publicly. I don't require people to speak where they don't wish to, but if I just pick up the document which I've seen, I'm rather concerned at paragraph 6 of his opening submission. So that this is not coded, let me read it and tell you what my concern is. It says:
"The starting point of the Inquiry that a free and enquiring press acting in the public interest is fundamental to pluralistic democracy gives us encouragement."
Well, I'm pleased about that. I have no problem with that at all. It's the next sentence:
"We also welcome the Inquiry's appreciation that 'any new regulatory system, howsoever devised or organised, could impact adversely on freedom of expression or have a chilling effect on responsible journalism which is so critical in our democratic society'."

Now, that quotation is actually a quote from paragraph 34 of a ruling I gave, but with great respect, it doesn't seem accurately to reflect that ruling. The words are correct but the inference from paragraph 6 is that I was saying that any new regulatory system could impact adversely, and that's not what I said at all.

If necessary, I would want to hear Mr Millar on the Page 45
topic, or you could review it. If I just remind you what I did say, what I said was this:
"The fundamental dichotomy is between a requirement to understand and identify the extent to which the print media have been prepared to use illegal or unethical techniques on the one hand, and descending into the detail of specific acts of alleged illegal and unethical conduct on the other."
I omit some words in parentheses.
"In avoiding the latter, however, I must not leave the analysis of the former at such a high level that it is insufficiently evidence-based to justify reaching conclusions about the adequacy of present methods of regulation and the justifiability of new or different mechanisms. That is so particularly if it could be suggested that any new regulatory system, however devised or organised, could impact adversely on freedom or expression or having a chilling effect on the responsible journalism which is so critical in our democratic society."
I hope you see that those two things are slightly different.
MR SPEKER: Sir, we'll take on board those comments.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: It's rather odd that one is doing it the wrong way around. I have no problem if the

Page 46

Telegraph don't formally want to open it. That's absolutely up to them and I'm very happy to put their opening submissions into the public domain, but I'd be supremely grateful if they didn't -- I won't use the word "spin", but slightly misrepresent what I was rather careful to say in that paragraph. It may be that that's where I am, but if one reads your submission, it suggests I've already got that.
MR SPEKER: We will take that on board.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you very much. Right.
MR JAY: And then Wednesday? I was going to fill you in on Wednesday?
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Carry on with Wednesday, yes.
MR JAY: The NUJ are going first, at the moment at 10 am .
I think we're going to hear from their general secretary, Michelle Stanistreet. Then we have Alan Rusbridger of the Guardian, who is lined up for about 11 o'clock on Wednesday, and then Mr Sherborne will conclude.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Then you may come back?
MR JAY: Then I may or may not come back, and of course we're going to hear from Mr Garnham now.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
MR JAY: A witness list for next week, which takes us actually to close of play on Monday, 28 November, will Page 47
be made available this evening, and we can hope to populate the remaining days, the 29th and 30 November and 1 December, by, say, close of play Wednesday this week, so everybody knows what we're doing until 1 December. We would welcome, in relation to next week's witnesses, any lines of questioning from the core participants.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And they will have the statements on the intranet available for them from when?
MR JAY: Some are there already. They're going on as fast as possible.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Very good. That's one of the reason why we can't start until Monday, until everybody's had a chance, besides the complications of organising people to be here.
MR JAY: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Right.
MR SHERBORNE: Sir, can I rise, somewhat perturbed, to raise a matter which I hope sincerely is a coincidence and nothing more sinister, but there has been detected on our system -- and I say ours because I see it nowhere
detected on anybody else's intranet system -- a threat,
according to my computer in front of me; namely that --
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: A threat?
MR SHERBORNE: A threat raised by the possible interception
of material on our intranet system. I say that because we do have on our system, unlike others, confidential material, as I understand it. I'm told it's the same, but a Trojan horse has been detected, seeking to access material on our computer system. Now, it may well would be a coincidence but looking around the screens, I don't see a threat detected on anyone else's computer systems.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: There's nothing at all on my screen. 8 What does it say? Read it out.
MR SHERBORNE: It says, in very large red lettering, rather similar to the News of the World get-up, it says --
THE CHAIRMAN: No, no, Mr Sherborne, I'm sorry, that's a gag that you're going to have to do without. Keep going.
MR SHERBORNE: "Threat detected. File name ..."
Then it has a file name, a series of digits and letters, and then: "Threat name: Trojan horse", which, sir, you will appreciate does refer to a computer virus.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I know what it means.
MR SHERBORNE: Then it simply offers a series of options:
"Move to vault", which is safely to quarantine the infected file, "Go to file", which I think takes you to the file or part of the registry where that file resides, and then the last one and perhaps the least attractive, which is to ignore the threat.
I don't know whether anyone can deal with this at Page 49

> this stage?

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I absolutely want it dealt with at this stage.
MR SHERBORNE: Sir, that's why I rise at this moment.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: No, no, Mr Sherborne, thank you very much. My screen is entirely blank.
MS PHILLIPS: Can I just say I had something similar when I started off this morning but I cleared it and it's gone.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: You decided to ignore it, did you?
Somebody must understand the men that run around in these machines.

Thank you very much, Mr Sherborne. I would be grateful if that could be dealt with as soon as possible and certainly today.

With that excitement out of the way, does anybody have any observations about the timetable?
MR DAVIES: I don't know if it properly goes with a conversation with the timetable, perhaps I could just say that so far as we're concerned, our written opening submissions were written to be made public, and they can be made public as soon as anyone would like to do it. I say that because I am not intending to read them out or repeat them in my oral opening tomorrow morning.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: No, I understand that and that's very
Page 50
helpful. That will happen. I have rather visualised that those who have put in written submissions are aware they're likely to go on the Internet, as indeed all the other submissions have been made over the months that we have actually been thinking about this Inquiry, and have gone onto the Internet. Does that cause anybody any embarrassment? No? Good. Thank you very much indeed.

Right. I'm not often thrown, but Mr Sherborne has managed to do that very early on in this Inquiry, I hope for the last time.

Mr Garnham, you're in a slightly different position to everybody else, so if it's convenient to you, then I am very happy to hear what you have to say at this stage. Thank you very much indeed for your comprehensive submissions, which, of course, take account of the ruling that I gave about a week ago.
MR GARNHAM: Sir, yes, they did.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Do I gather from the way in which your statement is expressed that at least at present the basis of my ruling is sufficient for the Metropolitan Police to rely upon?
MR GARNHAM: Yes, sir.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Right. Thank you.
Opening submissions by MR GARNHAM
MR GARNHAM: As you know, the Metropolitan Police have more Page 51
than a single interest in the work of your Inquiry. First, it was the MPS which was responsible for the investigation which led to the convictions of Mulcaire and Goodman in 2006 and about which you have already heard much from Mr Jay.

Second, it is the MPS who are currently conducting further investigations into phone hacking, into alleged corruption of police officers and into computer hacking by the press, and third, sir, as the police service for London, the MPS has to maintain an effective working relationship with the press in order to communicate with the public for the purposes both of appealing for information about crime and for relaying information relevant to public protection and safety.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And indeed, wearing a different hat, it's also equally important to ensure the public is able to have confidence in the criminal justice system.
MR GARNHAM: Absolutely.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: As it's operated in this country.
MR GARNHAM: Absolutely, sir.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
MR GARNHAM: The MPS is, as a result, keen to help ensure that that relationship with the press is structured and managed in the way that will best advance the public interest.

|  | As you know, sir, in December 2005, reports were |  | MR GARNHAM: B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | made to the MPS by members of the royal household about | 2 | des, sí, yes. |
|  | the possible unauthorised accessing of voicemail | 3 | LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. So would it be right to say |
| 4 | sages on their mobil |  | is |
| 5 | ecialist operations branch of the MPS responsib |  | appropriate proper argument to mount -- |
| 6 | for anti-terrorism, launched what was a necessarily | 6 | MR |
| 7 | covert criminal investigation, later to be known as | 7 | EVESON: -- that listening to stored messages |
| 8 | peration Carrothead(?). That operation identified | 8 | still contravenes RIPA? |
|  | Clive Goodman and Glenn Mulcaire as responsible | 9 | e origi |
|  | nspir | 10 |  |
|  | financial gain, which has been explained to you by | 11 | LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. |
| 12 | Mr Jay | 12 | GARNHAM: But by the time the matter was coming on for |
| 13 | 左 | 13 | , |
|  | suggesting that others were being targeted. The scale | 14 | o be had there |
| 15 | of that evidence increased concerns that both public | 15 | ay has adverted |
| 16 | safety and natio | 16 | LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Is that still the view of the police? |
| 17 | accordingly, it was decided that the operation could | 17 | MR GARNHAM: The view of the police currently and in the |
| 18 | lo | 18 | current investigation, which I shall come to in |
| 19 | arrested | 19 | at |
| 20 | y | 20 | mbit because the advice now would appear |
| 21 | ica | 21 |  |
|  | munications. Their | 22 | LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So you don't mind whether I exercis |
| 23 | was seized and that appeared to confirm that their | 23 | or not |
|  | activities were aimed beyo household. | 24 25 | MR GARNHAM: No, sir. I'm not sure that it would count much if I did mind, but I don't. |
|  | Page 53 |  | Page 55 |
|  | llowi | 1 | RD JUSTICE LEVESON: It won't, actually. |
| 2 | de to charge Mulcaire with |  | R GARNHAM: I rather thought it wouldn't, sir. |
| 3 | rcept | 3 | ORD JUSTICE LEVESON: All right. Yes, okay. |
| 4 | sehold, and Mr Jay has given you some particula | 4 | MR GARNHAM: That investigation, the 2005 investigation, |
| 5 | se additional charges. That decision reflected the |  | as I've said, conducted by the anti-terro |
| 6 | strength of the evidence, the need properly to expose | 6 | ch because of the national security implications |
| 7 | criminal conduct concerned, the wish to test the | 7 | interception of phone calls of members of the roya |
| 8 | ing legislation and the ability to prove the | 8 | household. It was limited in scope at that time because |
| 9 | The result of the trial that follow | 9 | mpeting operational demands on that branch, |
| 10 | been explained to you by Mr Jay. | 10 | imarily from the serious and sustained threats of |
|  | LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: When you say "test the limits of the | 11 | terrorist attacks that were extant in and after 2005. |
| 12 | legislation", Mr Jay expl | 12 | onetheless, it was apparent that there was |
| 13 | concern that stored but listened to messages no long | 13 | ference in the Mulcaire papers to many individuals |
| 14 | fell within the legislation. |  | her than those identified in the criminal charge. In |
| 15 | r Garnham: Yes, and | 15 | 09, Assistant Commissioner John Yates was asked |
| 16 | the purposes behind their addition was that it was se | 16 | lish the facts with a view to ascertaining wheth |
| 17 | as a possible means of testing that very point. | 17 | y new information was available that warranted |
| 18 | LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: | 18 | opening the original investigation. He concluded that |
|  | MR GARNHAM: In fact, because of the pleas that were put in, | 19 |  |
| 20 | the test was | 20 |  |
| 21 | ung factors behind the decision to add those | 21 | tigation and the subseq |
| 22 | charges | 22 | decisions may be the subject of some criticism in the |
| 23 | LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So obviously the director took the | 23 | latter stages of this Inquiry. The previous |
| 24 | was a prima facie case and it was | 24 | mmissioner, Sir Paul Stephenson, resigned as |
| 25 | in the public interest to charge with those -Page 54 | 25 | a consequence of the ongoing speculation and accusations Page 56 |

```
about MPS links with News International. John Yates
also resigned, expressing regret "that those potentially
affected by phone hacking were not dealt with
appropriately".
Both those officers, together with former assistant commissioners Andy Hayman and Peter Clarke were referred to the Independent Police Complaints Commission by the Metropolitan Police Authority for their role in handling the phone hacking investigation, although the IPCC concluded that the conduct of none of these officers amounted to a recordable conduct matter. It's acknowledged nonetheless that issues of legitimate concern were raised.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So the public understand, "recordable 14 conduct matter" means something that is worthy of potential disciplinary pursuit.
MR GARNHAM: Investigation in a disciplinary context, sir, yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. Just that it's a phrase that the public may not understand. Yes?
MR GARNHAM: In addition, sir, claims that Mr Yates secured a job for the daughter of former News of the World deputy editor Neil Wallace were referred to the IPCC.
Mr Yates has been told by the IPCC very recently that it has found no evidence of misconduct to justify
``` Page 57
disciplinary proceedings in respect of the Amy Wallace matter, and a report to that effect will be published in due course. The MPS's director of public affairs is also currently the subject of an IPCC misconduct investigation for his hiring of Neil Wallace.

On the 26th of this year, the MPS began a fresh investigation, Operation Weeting, into allegations of phone hacking at the News of the World. Unlike its predecessor, this investigation was set up in the specialist crime directorate of the MPS so as to allow the counter-terrorism command to focus on their primary objectives of protecting the UK from the threat of terrorism.

Running concurrently with Operation Weeting are operations Elveden, an investigation into allegations of inappropriate payments to the police by those involved with phone hacking, and Tuleta, an investigation into alleged computer hacking carried out by elements of the media.

To date, as Mr Jay rightly told you, 13 people have been arrested since Operation Weeting began investigating phone hacking, and that investigation is continuing. The work involved for the Metropolitan Police in that operation is extensive. The rebuilt News of the World computer databases alone contain some

Page 58

300 million emails.
As the MPS and the CPS have repeatedly indicated, there is considerable anxiety that nothing done in this Inquiry should prejudice or risk prejudicing the integrity of the MPS investigations that are currently taking place, and we are grateful, sir, for the indications you have given as to the steps you will take to guard against those risks, and we will do all we can to assist the Inquiry with its work in that regard.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'm very grateful about that, Mr Garnham. I'm very conscious of it. The timeframe, without in any sense committing the Metropolitan Police or the CPS to it, if you have to go through even a small fraction of the number of emails to which you've referred, looks uncertain, to say the least.
MR GARNHAM: Uncertain is right, sir. The matter progresses with some expedition and it's the focus of a great deal of hard work by a large number of officers.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I've absolutely no doubt about that I've taken the view that I should be extremely cautious about whatever is not in the public domain.
MR GARNHAM: Sir, yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But what is in the public domain in other words, is not there because of me -- it would be rather foolish of me and probably self-defeating to Page 59

\section*{ignore.}

MR GARNHAM: And I couldn't attempt to dissuade you from that, sir.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. But the timeframe for me is, a I have made clear, to try to provide a report before the end of September next year. Whatever stage you might have reached, it's unlikely that you will then have concluded. Would that be fair?
MR GARNHAM: That would appear to be a fair estimate, sir. LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. Because, of course, there still remains part two of the Inquiry, which actually goes into the detail but only after all police investigations and/or prosecutions, if there are any, have been concluded.
MR GARNHAM: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: All right.
MR GARNHAM: Sir, we recognise, as I've said, that the Inquiry may reach conclusions that are critical of the MPS investigations and of its relationship with the media, but this is an Inquiry and not a trial, sir, and the MPS have decided that they will not adopt a defensive stance.

Accordingly, it will seek to assist, not to obstruct; to self-criticise, rather than to justify; and to reveal, rather than hide. In short, sir, it stands

Page 60
ready to assist you in your work and to learn from any errors the Inquiry may reveal.

The MPS has not been content, however, to sit back and await the outcome of your work. It's already taken a number of steps aimed at identifying deficiencies in its practice and learning from any past error.

On 20 August of this year, Elizabeth Filkin, the former Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards, was appointed to examine the ethical issues arising from the relationship between the police and the media. As you will know, sir, Ms Filkin has a reputation for vigorous independence. The MPS have welcomed her review and are co-operating fully with her to ensure that she's able to carry out her terms of reference.

Those terms of reference include the provision of advice to the Commissioner as to the proper purpose of the relationship between the police and the media, the steps that might be taken to improve public confidence in police and media relations, whether steps could be taken to improve the transparency of police and press relations, and what, if any, hospitality it is acceptable for the police to receive from the media or provide to them.

A considerable amount of work has already been completed by Ms Filkin and her team and we understand Page 61
that she hopes to be able to complete her report by Christmas. It's understood that she has already identified some areas of concern but there is also much that is healthy, positive, authorised and legitimate in the relationship between the press and the police.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'm sure it's critical -- as I understand the matter, that report will be available to me in my Inquiry long before we've concluded and therefore will become part of the material which I will be able to consider.
MR GARNHAM: Yes, sir.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. MR GARNHAM: On 15 September of this year, the Commissioner 13 of the Metropolitan Police, Bernard Hogan-Howe, announced that he'd requested the Chief Constable of Durham Police to carry out a review of Operation Weeting and that review too is continuing.

Whilst awaiting the product of those reviews, the MPS has embarked on its own analysis of the issues arising from phone hacking. That analysis has led the MPS to review its policy and practices in a number of areas, and I wish, if I may, sir, to give a preliminary indication of its initial thinking.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: That would be very useful, thank you 2 very much.

Page 62

MR GARNHAM: We suggest, sir, the close and transparent working relationship between the police and the media is critical to ensuring both fair reporting and effective policing. Properly structured, such a relationship improves the scope, the depth and the accuracy of press reporting and enables the police better to perform their duty of protecting the public.

It is, we would suggest, through healthy and open contact with the police that the media are able properly to report on the criminal justice system, the point you were making to me earlier, sir.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
MR GARNHAM: It's through contact with an honest and intelligent press that the police are able to engage and inform the public, not just with a view to solving crime but also as a means of warning and protecting the public where that's necessary.

Furthermore, through their own investigative work, the media are, on occasions, able to bring crime and potential crime to the attention of the press and the public. Those benefits, sir, apply to all police forces and all media outlets up and down the country and it follows that it's not just the MPS who have an interest in a proper relationship between press and police.

Sir, we would suggest that a society in which there Page 63
is no contact between media and police is unhealthy and potentially undemocratic. All legitimate attempts by the media to inform the public should be encouraged, and the MPS continue to support that process by working closely with the press and media on a daily basis.

A healthy relationship between press and police can be mutually beneficial, but too close a relationship can, we would suggest, distort proper judgment by both parties and there are competing priorities which do not always mate towards a common outlook. For example, ensuring that criminal investigations can be conducted efficiently and effectively can conflict with the media's demand for information and stories. Balancing the need to be open and transparent with both the media and the public at large can conflict with legitimate journalistic objectives of obtaining an exclusive story to editorial deadlines. Similarly, a properly sanctioned whistle-blowing mechanism can expose wrongdoing and protect the public interest, but the misuse of such a mechanism can undermine investigations, can damage the legitimate need for the police to maintain discipline, and can distort the proper functioning of the police service.

It's against those competing considerations that the MPS, like other police forces, has to decide how best to Page 64
regulate its contact with the media.
The MPS, sir, alone amongst the Forces in England and Wales, has a 24/7, 24 hours a day, seven days a week press bureau, which receives over 200 media calls a day. It engages with the press nationally, locally and internationally. But the Met, sir, is not a simple monolithic corporation. Its essential agent is a constable holding independent office under the Crown. Officers often work in areas where a high degree of individual discretion applies. The regulation of the relationship, therefore, has to address both the Met at a corporate level and also at the level of individual officers going about their duties.

That work that's being conducted pending Ms Filkins' report has led to the identification by the Met of the following eight areas of concern: first, the ethics of exchanging information with the press.

There are difficult ethical considerations when journalists learn of a potential story that touches upon a police investigation. The exchange of information designed to maintain the integrity of the police investigation can lead to short-term gains for both parties, and in many cases, will serve the immediate public interest.

However, the risks and implications in the longer Page 65
term for this type of exchange are obvious. It's recognised that in some circumstances this interdependency can develop into inappropriate relationships between press and police.

But it seems to us, if we may say so respectfully, sir, that there remains an operational need for officers in certain limited circumstances to brief journalists on a confidential basis. The MPS accepts that guidance could be improved in this area and it is recognised that this sort of briefing should be appropriately authorised and open to scrutiny and examination by the courts retrospectively where appropriate.

Second, sir, the use of police sources. There are many occasions when journalists refer to information being provided by a police source. The MPS accepts that on occasions, this has been a police officer or employee and sometimes criminal or misconduct investigations have been necessary.

However, it appears to be common practice for the term to be used for many other reasons, including to enhance the apparent legitimacy of a story and to disguise the lack of a credible source. There are also examples where information has been provided, perfectly properly, which has been subsequently portrayed as originating from a police source in order to give an

Page 66
unjustified gloss of investigative journalism. This journalistic practice is one which we suggest the Inquiry may need to address.

Third, whistle-blowing. The provisions protecting disclosure under the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 are well recognised as necessary and important, as is the need for general whistle-blowers to have their identities protected, but in other cases, it would be our suggestion a police source ought not to remain unnamed.

Fourth, guidance about protecting private data. The MPS acknowledges its position as a custodian of confidential and private data. There needs to be clear expectations, we would suggest, for officers and staff throughout their careers in this field, and that needs to be supported by clear and readily useable guidance. A robust set of sanctions for those that choose to depart from those rules is also appropriate.

The MPS's current operating framework provides some guidance. We accept it's questionable as to how helpful that guidance is at a practical working day level.

Fifth, police standards of conduct and training. A police officer's code of professional standards prohibits officers knowingly making false, misleading or inaccurate statements. The code also addresses how Page 67
officers are to treat confidential information. Police officers are not to disclose to the media or the public legitimate policing business other than when authorised to do so.

Therefore, in the absence of any specific training, a police officer's code of conduct provides clear guidance to which officers should adhere whenever they have contact with the media or the general public. Breach of that code renders a police officer liable to disciplinary procedures or, in appropriate circumstances, to criminal charges.

But we recognise, sir, that there may be a need for more than rules set out in code books. Training on media handling is presently directed to certain career pathways, and it may be that its reach and extent needs to be explored. Certainly, whilst senior detective training includes media management, that training does not focus on ethical issues underpinning those relationships, and it's recognised that insufficient training and practical guidance is provided to officers below and of different rank. Only limited exposure to media issues is provided on promotion.

Sixth, gifts and hospitalities. A recent review of gifts and hospitalities received by MPS officers and staff revealed, sir, a lack of consistency of approach

Page 68
both to self-declaration and to recording of such gifts.
Further work may be required to determine how that approach be reflected across the organisation and how a set of values and principles common to both senior and junior ranks can be devised and implemented.

Seventh, post-police service employment considerations. The Home Affairs Select Committee, in its 13th report of 19 July 2011, were critical of the fact that former assistant Commissioner Andy Hayman:
"... took a job with News International within two months of his resignation and less than two years after he was purportedly responsible for an investigation into employees of that company."

The MPS shares that concern and will look to support any proportionate mechanism to prevent such employment for a reasonable period of time after cessation of police service.

Eighth, and finally, procurement. In July 2011, the MPS mandated the use of a system called CompeteFor for all purchases between \(£ 500\) and \(£ 50,000\). All procurement over \(£ 50,000\) is managed through central MPS procurement. That, sir, is in line with best practice and addresses some of the concerns, at least, originating from the hiring of Neil Wallace.

Sir, the MPS is striving to carry out its public
Page 69
role to the best of its abilities and to ensure that public confidence in the police is both maintained and justified.

With that aim in mind, we are committed to assisting you and your team in understanding the issues and pressures placed upon officers policing the capital, in order that workable recommendations can be implemented.

We acknowledge, sir, that not all of the MPS's relationships with the press in the past have met the test of being both ethical and transparent, but the Met, sir, is committed to instituting practical and pragmatic change that recognises the legitimate roles of a free press and of a police service, both metropolitan and national, that are accountable to the highest of ethical standards in public life.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Mr Garnham, thank you very much. Let's just take stock for a moment.

The Metropolitan Police have engaged the services of Ms Elizabeth Filkin, as you've explained to me. That clearly would be relevant.

The Durham review of Weeting doesn't immediately strike me as coming to the forefront of my concerns.
MR GARNHAM: We doubt it will in part one, sir.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: That's my view, too.
You mention in your skeleton but you've not
Page 70
```

mentioned this afternoon the communication and advisory group for ACPO.
MR GARNHAM: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Do you know whether that's something that's likely to come my way, or should I be looking at ACPO to provide me with some evidence and some material on that subject independently?
MR GARNHAM: Sir, you may indeed want to get independent evidence from ACPO but we can provide you with that manual.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you very much.
I'm very conscious that Mr Phillips, who I denied core participant status for module one, isn't here. Do you know whether the police authority are doing anything of their own on top of everything that ACPO are doing?
MR GARNHAM: I don't, sir, and it wouldn't be right for me to speculate whether they are.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: No, no, I wouldn't want you to speculate.
MR GARNHAM: And I don't know.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Fair enough. All I can say is that any work that's being done I would be grateful to see. Just thinking about it aloud, it strikes me that there is a very carefully devised system for ensuring open and transparent relationships between police officers and

```

\section*{Page 71}
informers.
MR GARNHAM: Yes.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: It might be that the Met can learn
from that mechanism as to the way in which the relationships to which you've referred can best be monitored, without in any sense undermining the very, very real importance that is to be attached to the links between the police and the press.
MR GARNHAM: Sir, it's a worthwhile thought and we will take it back and work on it.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you very much. Right. That' probably as far as we can go today. Do you still have the message, Mr Sherborne?
MR SHERBORNE: I do, sir, although I understand arrangements are in place to deal with it.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. I am going to find out about that now. Thank you. Does anybody have any other matter that they want to raise that may not be linked to the particular openings?
MS PHILLIPS: Can I ask what time we're starting tomorrow?
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes, you can. 10 o'clock. I'm not
sure how far we'll go tomorrow, because it's inevitable
that we have to -- the witnesses who are the first set
of witnesses are not professionals, in the sense that
they're not engaged in the business of delivering or
Page 72

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline A & 46:7 & amplify 44:20 & 65:16 & availability & 53:24 54:3 & capable 25:25 \\
\hline abilities 70:1 & actuated 54:20 & Amy 58:1 & arguable 26:7 & 44:23 & bind 4:19 5:2 & 41:19 \\
\hline ability 32:16 & acute 19:1 & analysis 8:12 & arguably 3:24 & able 2:14, & binding 39 & 7 \\
\hline 54:8 & add 54:21 & 27:9 30:22 & 31:2 & 17:15 30:8 & Birkenhead 6:13 & aplan 43:1 \\
\hline able 17:12 20:17 & addition 54:16 & 46:11 62:19,20 & argue 9:9 & 43:11 45:1 & bit 20:19 22:21 & 44:4,9 \\
\hline 40:14 52:16 & 55:1 57:21 & Andrew 30:14 & argued 7:5 25:12 & 48:1,9 56:17 & bits 17:11 & ard 23:18 \\
\hline 61:13 62:1,10 & additional 35:4 & Andy 57:6 69:9 & argument 12:16 & 62:7 & blank 50:6 & are 18:24 \\
\hline 63:9,14,19 & 36:24 54:5,15 & and/or 60:13 & 25:15,17 55:5 & avoid 30:6 & bluntly 33:23 & career 68:14 \\
\hline absence 15:12 & address 2:20 & announced & 55:14,15 & avoidance 4:10 & board 46:23 47 & 67:1 \\
\hline 25:7 68:5 & 13:1 65:11 & 62:15 & arises 24:23 25:3 & 10:16 42:17 & body 37:11 38:2 & careful 47:6 \\
\hline absolutely 20:13 & 67:3 & annually 17 :1 & arising 61:9 & ing 46 & 42:7 & arefully 71:24 \\
\hline 22:4 26:12 & addresse & answer 35:11 & \(62 \cdot 20\) & 61.4 & bold 14:6 & rried 58: \\
\hline 47:2 50:2 & addresses 67:25 & answers 27:2 & arranged & awaiting 62:181 & bo & rrothea \\
\hline 52:18,20 59:19 & 69:22 & 35:17 & arrangements & aware 51:2 & books 15:17 & carrots 15:2 \\
\hline abstain 27:6,8 & adduced 38:16 & anti-corruption & 13:13 72:14 & & 68:13 & carry 47:13 \\
\hline accept 22:7 & adequacy 46:13 & 6:17 & ar & B & (18 & 61:14 62:16 \\
\hline 67:20 & adhere 68:7 & ant & 58:21 & back 22:21 & 22:20 & 69:25 \\
\hline acceptable 61:22 & adherence 26:23 & 53:6 & article 5:19 9:17 & 42:19 47:20,21 & boundary 19:2 & case 2:15 4:12 \\
\hline accepts 66:8,15 & adjourned 73:11 & anti-terrorist & 9:19,22 10:1 & 61:3 72:10 & boxes 31:17 & 5:14 7:14 \\
\hline access 2:9 3:6 & adjournment 1:3 & 56:5 & 10:10,11,21,25 & bad 15:9 & branch 42:4 53:5 & 10:13 11:20,23 \\
\hline 21:24 29:25 & adjudicating & anxiety 59:3 & 11:1,4,4,9,25 & Bailey 55:13 & 56:6,9 & 12:3,9,13 \\
\hline 35:6 49:4 & 38:25 & anybody 4:19 & 12:24 13:16 & balance 9:11 & breach 6:2 11:1 & 21:22 22:4 \\
\hline accessing 4:12 & adjudication & 48:22 50:16 & 18:19,22,23 & 11:4 21:18 & 13:16 36:16 & 23:2,4,5 24:15 \\
\hline 29:17 53:3 & 18:5 & 51:6 72:17 & 19:3,18 20:8,9 & 22:10 34:18 & 39:3,19 68:9 & 41:7 54:8,24 \\
\hline corded 19:9 & admittedly 11:14 & 73:6 & 20:12,13,18,22 & 40:10 & breached 18:4 & cases 2:12 4:1 \\
\hline account 35:7 & adopt 60:2 & apology 32:21 & 20:23 23:12,16 & balancing 10:12 & breaches 32:6 & 6:14 11:14 \\
\hline 51:16 & advance 52:24 & apparent 9:20 & 29:7 32:22 & 15:16 22:9 & break 28:22 & 13:7 26:16,17 \\
\hline accountability & adversely 45:15 & 56:12 66:21 & 37:14,21 38:23 & 64:13 & 42:19,22 & 26:17 32:8 \\
\hline \[
11: 6
\] & 45:24 46:17 & apparently 31:7 & articles 6:14 9:11 & barristers 3 & breaking 27:6 & 39:4 65:23 \\
\hline accountable & adverted 55:15 & Appeal 11:21 & ascertaining & based 10:7 & bribe 6:20 & 67:8 \\
\hline 70:14 & advice 32:6 55 & 12:10,20 & 56:16 & basis 43:5 51:20 & bribery 6:22,25 & ash 15:21 \\
\hline accounting & 55:20 61:16 & appealing 52:1 & asked 18:20 & 64:5 66:8 & 7:11,21 39:21 & categories 23:1 \\
\hline \[
15: 20
\] & advise 32:22 & appear 31:18 & 28:18 56:15 & BBC 38:17 42:9 & brief 30:22 66:7 & cater 3:5 4:7 \\
\hline accuracy 63:5 & advisers 15:20 & 37:24 55:20 & aspects 36:10 & beach 21:13,16 & briefing 1:16 & athedra 4:23 \\
\hline accurate 19:14 & advis & 60:9 & assess 32:11 & 21:23 & 66:10 & Cathedral 21:11 \\
\hline accurately 45:21 & affairs 41:458 & appeared 3:15 & assessor 39:2 & beaches 21:20 & bring 41:25 & cause 16:8 19:22 \\
\hline accusations & 69:7 & 37:15 53:23 & assist 59:9 60:23 & :17 & 63:19 & 51:6 \\
\hline \[
56: 25
\] & afford 13:22 & appears 66:19 & 61:1 & be & bringing 35:6 & caused 18:21 \\
\hline achieve \(1: 15\) & afternoon 71:1 & application 13:8 & assistant 56:15 & beast 32:13 & broad 32:1 & causes 41:1 \\
\hline 23:13 34:18 & agenda 38:3 & 30:25 & 57:5 69:9 & began 58:6,21 & broadcaste & tion 4 \\
\hline achieves 15:3 & agent 65:7 & applied 13:7 & assisting 70:4 & beguiled 34:23 & 42:9 & autious 59:20 \\
\hline 30:23 & ago 51:16 & applies 65:10 & assists 36:25 & begun 11:13 & broadly 15:11 & eases 3:10 \\
\hline acknowledge & ahead 39:11 & apply 11:10 13:6 & Associated 43:18 & behalf 43:18 & 20:12 & elebrities 26:10 \\
\hline 70:8 & aim & 3:21 & ass & behaviour 14:25 & brokers 32:8 & celebrity 26:2 \\
\hline acknowledged & aimed 53:24 61:5 & appointed 61:9 & asterisked 18:9 & behaviours 15:1 & brought 6:1 & central 17:19 \\
\hline \[
57: 12
\] & Alan 27:14 47:16 & appreciate 49:17 & 29:13,19 & 15:9,9 34:8 & bureau 65:4 & 69:21 \\
\hline acknowledges & algorithms 13:8 & appreciation & attached 72:7 & belief 8:15 24:20 & burgeoning & certain 4:20,21 \\
\hline 67:12 & alive 10:18 & 45:13 & att & 24:21 & 11:13 & 26:22 41:2,16 \\
\hline ACPO 71:2,6,9 & allegation 12:5 & approach 3:25 & attacks 56:11 & believe 24:5 & business 68 & 66:7 68:14 \\
\hline \[
71: 15
\] & allegations 58:7 & 20:4,5 30:12 & attempt 33:18 & 42:15 44:14 & 72:25 & certainly 4:19 \\
\hline acquired 29:15 & 58:15 & 30:25 68:25 & 60:2 & lieved 24:19 & button 18:16 & 26:7 27:2 \\
\hline acquiring 14:1 & allege 11:8 & 69:3 & attempted 27:9 & belonged 21:23 &  & 36:22 50:15 \\
\hline act 1:21,23 5:24 & alieged
\(58: 18\) & appropriate
14:24 15:10 & attempts 64:2 attention 41:25 & Bench 14:15
benchmark & Calcutt 31:6,9 & certainty 12:20 \\
\hline 6:19,21,22
\(7: 11,219: 13\) & 58:18
allegiances 41:7 & 14:24 15:10 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { attention 41:25 } \\
& 63: 20
\end{aligned}
\] & benchma
17:23 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Calcutt 31:6,9 } \\
& 31: 13
\end{aligned}
\] & certainty 12:20 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 7: 11,219: 13 \\
& 11: 1029: 24,25
\end{aligned}
\] & allow 58:10 & 55:5 66:12 & attracted 14:5 & beneficial 64:7 & calibrating & cetera 24:19 \\
\hline 31:11 39:20,21 & allowed 39:8 & 67:18 68:10 & 38:9 & benefits 63:21 & 10:13 & 29:16 \\
\hline 67:5 & alluded 19:20 & appropriately & attractive 49:24 & Bernard 62:14 & called 8:4 24:15 & CHAIRM \\
\hline acting 45:8 & all-embracing & 57:4 66:10 & at & best 32:4 52:24 & 38:10 69:19 & 49:12 \\
\hline action 22:16 23:7 & 35:19 & appropriateness & audience 30:5 & 64:25 69:22 & calls 12:22 13:1 & challenges 34:13 \\
\hline 25:11,18,20 & alongside 11:25 & \[
24: 16
\] & August 53:19
\(61: 7\) & \(70: 172: 5\)
bestowing 41:13 & 28:7 33:15 & \\
\hline activities 7:10 & \begin{tabular}{l}
aloud 71:23 \\
already-read 4:7
\end{tabular} & approving 15:20 arbitral 39:3 & authorise & bestowing 41:13
\(41: 15\) & 56:765:4 & challenging
42:11 \\
\hline 29:22 36:16 & altogether 33:3 & area 6:16 9:3 & 66:10 68:3 & 41:15 & cameras 29:15
30:3 & chance \(31: 7\) \\
\hline 53:24 & altogether 33:3
ambit 55:20 & area 6:16 9:3
12:21 66:9 & 66:10 68:3
authorities 9:15 & better 5:10 8:20 & 30:3
Campell 11:15 & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { chance } 31: 7 \\
48: 14
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 21:9 24:6,14 & amount 61:24 & areas 1:188:1 & authority 9:23
\(57.871: 14\) & beyond \(28: 20\) & Campbell's & Chancery 14:15 change 1:11 \\
\hline acts 36:5 39:23 & amounted 57:11 & 62:3,22 65:9 & 57:8 71:14 & 33:17 38:3 & 11:23 & change \(1: 11\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 4:12 41:7 & :9,1 & compasses 16:6 & conclude 4:5 & 68:25 & copied 30:15 & 54:7 56:14 \\
\hline 70:12 & coded 45:5 & compelled 33:5 & 47:19 & consistent 41:17 & core 41:22 48:6 & 63:10 64:11 \\
\hline changes 4:9 & codes 15:17 & compelling & concluded 56:18 & consistently 10:9 & 71:13 & 66:17 68:11 \\
\hline 33:24 34:10 & coin 13:19 & 38:25 & 57:10 60:8,14 & 11:3 28:6,22 & corporate 6:23 & critical 20:14 \\
\hline 36:3 38:11 & coincidence & compensation & 62:8 & conspiracy 53:10 & 15:10,11,25 & 42:5 45:17 \\
\hline chapter 30:13,15 & 48:19 49:6 & 32:25 & concludi & 53:20 & 65:12 & 6:19 60:18 \\
\hline charge 54:2,25 & collar 8:11 35 & Compete & 42:10 & constable 62:1 & corporation 65:7 & 62:6 63:3 69:8 \\
\hline 56:14 & collect 2:9 & 69:19 & conclusion & 65:8 & correct 35:2 & critically \(12: 5\) \\
\hline charged 53:20 & collectively & competing 23:14 & 33:12 46:13 & constantly 32:18 & 45:22 & criticise 8:9 \\
\hline charges 54:5,15 & 43:16 & 34:18 56:9 & 60:18 & constitute 28:22 & corrected 20:2,7 & criticising 31:23 \\
\hline 54:22 55:2 & collusively & 64:9,24 & concurre & 41:12 & correction 32:21 & criticism 56:22 \\
\hline 68:11 & column 29:11 & complain 13:10 & 58:14 & constitute & 38:22 & critique 30:9 \\
\hline cheap 14:9 34:21 & come 8:16 26:7 & 14:12 & condign 20:7 & 31:16 & correctly 34:25 & Crown 65:8 \\
\hline 38:19 & 28:13 33:18 & complaina & conditional & constitutes 11:19 & correspondence & rude 8:12 \\
\hline check 44:22 & 42:19 47:20,2 & 32:9 & 13:12 & constrained & 9:19 & cultivate 26:12 \\
\hline checks 15:16 & 55:18 71:5 & complainant's & conduct 6:5 & 40:20 & corruption 6:19 & cultivated 26:6 \\
\hline Chief 62:15 & coming 33:11 & 22:11 & 14:25 30:5 & construction 2:1 & 39:20 52:8 & culture 1:9 8:17 \\
\hline child 22:5 & 40:17 55:12 & complainer 32:4 & 46:8 54:7 & 3:22 & cost 13:11 32:4 & 8:23 33:22 \\
\hline chilling 45:16 & 70:22 & complains 19:6 & 56:20 57:10,11 & construe 4:17 & cost/benefit 8:12 & 34:3 42:6 \\
\hline 46:18 & command & complaint 11:3 & 57:15 67:22 & consultants 26:2 & council 37:3 & cultures 15:13 \\
\hline choose 67:17 & 58:11 & 19:7,13,15,16 & 68:6 & consumer 38:20 & Counsel 1:17 & current 13:14 \\
\hline chosen 26:19 & commandment & 24:11 & conducted 56:5 & 39:7 & count 55:24 & 16:25 33:16 \\
\hline Christmas 62:2 & 27:7 & complaint & 64:11 65:14 & consumption & counter-terror & 55:18 67:19 \\
\hline chunk 7:16 & commence 43:2 & 16:16 18:3 & conducting 52:6 & 26:15 & 8:11 & currently 27:12 \\
\hline circumscribed & comment 19:2 & 1:5 32:3 & confidence 10:5 & contact 63:9,13 & country 52:19 & 52:6 55:17 \\
\hline 32:16 & commentary & 38:25 57:7 & 10:6 11:12 & 64:1 65:1 68:8 & 63:22 & 58:4 59:5 \\
\hline circumstances & 17:17 & complete 35:11 & 14:24 34:7,9 & contain 58:25 & counts 3:18 54:2 & curtailed 10:3 \\
\hline 66:2,7 68:11 & commenta & 62:1 & 52:17 61:18 & contains 5:25 & couple 43:5 & custodian 67:12 \\
\hline civil 1:13 9:2 & 4:22 & completed & 0:2 & 6:22,25 21:3 & coupled 19:15 & custodians 28:20 \\
\hline 13:9 14:4 & commentators & complex 6:23 & confidential 49:2 & 30:17 & course 23:11 & 28:25 \\
\hline 28:18 35:6,8 & 36:21 & 27:10 & 66:8 67:13 & contemporane... & 27:18 40:2 & customers 32:12 \\
\hline 35:17,21 & comments 46:23 & complications & 68:1 & 25:5 & 47:21 51:15 & Customs 7:13 \\
\hline claim 41:23 & commerci & 8:14 & confine 30:10 & nd 26: & 58:3 60:10 & \\
\hline claimants 11:8 & 41:15 & comply 1 & co & content 61:3 & cou & D \\
\hline claimed 28:16 & Commission & compounds & confirm 53:23 & contents 2:13,15 & 12:10,20 13:15 & daily 44:13 64:5 \\
\hline claims 10:7 11:7 & 16:16 31:5 & 19:16 & conflict 64:12,15 & context 6:10 & 14:3 37:24 & damage 31:25 \\
\hline 57:21 & 57:7 & comprehensive & confusion 30:6 & 13:17 19:12,12 & 44:11 & 64:21 \\
\hline clarified 30:21 & Commiss & 51:15 & conjecture 19:2 & 28:7 34:12 & courts 6:8,11 & Dame 21:11 36:1 \\
\hline clarity 5:11 & 56:15,24 61:8 & comprises 16:21 & conscious 59:11 & 38:16 57:17 & 10:9 28:18 & danger 23:15 \\
\hline Clarke 57:6 & 61:16 62:13 & 16:24 & 71:12 & continue 34:15 & 35:6 66:11 & 30:4 \\
\hline clashes 10:10 & 69:9 & compromises & consensus 32:1 & 39:8 64:4 & cover 4:12 & dangerous 19:21 \\
\hline clear 2:19 3:1,19 & commissioners & 32:8 & consent 7:12 & continuing 58:23 & covered 30:25 & data 5:24,25 \\
\hline 4:12 20:1 22:4 & 57:6 & computer 29:25 & 29:18,24 & 62:17 & covers 1:12,23 & 53:10 67:11,13 \\
\hline 23:10 27:2 & Commissioner's & 48:23 49:5,7 & consequence & contracts 15:18 & 2:19 19:18 & databases 58:25 \\
\hline 30:2 33:11 & 42:3 & 49:17 52:8 & 56:25 & contractual & covert 53:7,18 & date 58:20 \\
\hline 43:14 60:5 & commitments & 58:18,25 & consequences & 16:18 & co-operate 18:2 & daughter 57:22 \\
\hline 67:13,16 68:6 & 44:5 & concentrate & 26:22 & contradictin & co-operating & David 31:9 \\
\hline cleared 50:8 & committed 70:4 & 31:15 & consequent 5:9 & 12:18 & 61:13 & Davies 43:19,21 \\
\hline clearly 6:4 15:17 & 70:11 & concentrated & 9:11 & contrary 55:10 & co-regulatory & 43:25 44:8 \\
\hline 19:1 22:9 36:9 & Committee 3:24 & 41:18 & consider 4:4,18 & contravenes 55:8 & 38:14 & 50:18 \\
\hline 70:20 & 16:23 69:7 & concept 10:17,19 & 4:18 5:15 7:15 & controlling & CPS 5:14,18 & day 43:4 65:3,4 \\
\hline clients 44:2 73:2 & committing & 16:12 21:4 & 7:22,24 17:16 & 28:17 & 54:1 59:2,13 & 67:21 73:11 \\
\hline Clive 53:9 & 59:12 & 23:20 & 31:10,16 33:10 & controversial & create 11:5 & days 43:5,6 48:2 \\
\hline close 47:25 48:3 & common 9:10 & concepts 11:12 & 34:4 62:10 & 23:5 & credible 66:22 & 65:3 \\
\hline 63:1 64:7 & 11:11,18 20:4 & concern 7:20 & considerable & convenience & crime 8:6,11 & deadlines 64:17 \\
\hline closely 6:4 64:5 & 64:10 66:19 & 19:22 44:25 & 19:9 25:1 59:3 & 73:3 & 22:14 23:3 & deal 49:25 59:17 \\
\hline closing 3:4 & 69:4 & 13 & 61:24 & convenient 42:18 & 35:14 52:13 & 72:15 \\
\hline coalface 32:7 & communicate & 7:13 62:3 & consideration & 51:12 & 58:10 63:15,19 & dealing 15:3 \\
\hline code 6:14 16:15 & 52:11 & 65:16 69:14 & 1:19 31:20 & convention 6:15 & 63:20 & dealt 50:2,14 \\
\hline 16:19,23,24,25 & communication & concerned 9:8 & considerations & 9:12,16,17,21 & criminal 1:12,19 & 57:3 \\
\hline 17:2,14,17,18 & 2:4,7,13,16 3:9 & 20:6 43:15 & 64:24 65:18 & 10:22 11:11 & 3:13 6:5,16 & debated 19:25 \\
\hline 17:22 18:1,4,8 & 34:14 71:1 & 45:4 50:20 & 69:7 & 12:25 13:16 & 7:16,24 8:3,6,9 & December 48:3,5 \\
\hline 20:8,12 23:9 & communications & 54:7 & considered 8:5 & 20:13,23 23:12 & 8:13,18 29:23 & 53:1 \\
\hline 23:19 27:17 & 1:22,24,25 & concerning 9:5 & 35:14 38:15 & conversation & 35:3,10,12,16 & decide 21:6 \\
\hline 29:6,7 30:2,7 & 53:21,22 & concerns 39:14 & considering 6:12 & 50:19 & 35:21 36:5,8 & 64:25 \\
\hline 30:18,23 31:4 & company 69:13 & 53:15 69:23 & 14:11 35:20 & converse 33:25 & 36:17 39:24 & decided 11:14 \\
\hline 67:23,25 68:6 & compass 16:8 & 70:22 & consistency & convictions 52:3 & 52:17 53:7 & 50:10 53:17 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

60:21
deciding 5:13 10:14 13:1
decision 12:9 54:1,5,21
decisions 25:5 28:3 31:3 56:22
declare 14:24
deemed 21:11
defamation 9:6
defence 5:13 6:7
defensive 60:22
deficiencies 61:5
define 11:18
defined 6:8 16:13
defining 27:5 36:25
definition 22:25 23:17
degree 10:13 65:9
deliver 34:20
delivered 3:11
delivering 72:25
demand 64:13
demands 56:9
demerits 38:15
democracy 45:9
democratic 11:6 45:17 46:20
Demonstrable 20:6
demonstrate 24:4,13
demonstrated 24:17
demonstrates 15:24 27:10
denied 71:12
depart 67:18
depend 33:20
dependent 40:16
depending 26:6
depict 26:3
deploy 23:17
depth 63:5
deputy 57:23
descending 46:6
describe 2:25 13:11
described 1:13 5:19 15:1 30:5
designed 26:4 65:21
desist 32:5
detail 46:7 60:12
detailed 1:16 16:2
details 12:7
detect 35:15
detected 48:20 48:22 49:4,7 49:14
detecting 22:13 23:2
detective 68:16
detectives 36:16
detects 5:7 deter 8:6 determine 69:2 deterrents 8:12 develop 66:3 developing 9:8 deviate 16:9
devised 45:14 46:17 69:5 71:24
dichotomy 38:5 46:3
differ 24:23
difference 14:21
different 1:15
12:15 21:16
26:23 42:8
46:14,22 51:11
52:15 68:21
differently 26:1
difficult 27:1 35:15 37:22 65:18
difficulty 6:6 19:24 25:22 29:21
digitally 29:18 30:1
digits 49:15
Dingemans 44:10
directed 68:14
direction 16:7,9
directly 9:5 11:11 42:1
director 7:13 54:23 58:3
directorate 58:10
disciplinary 57:16,17 58:1 68:10
discipline 33:14 64:22
disclose 68:2
disclosure 10:4 26:8 67:5,5
disclosures 22:11
discourse 37:1
discretion 19:10 24:22 65:10
discuss 36:10
discussed 28:19 43:15
discussions 43:10 54:1
disguise 66:22
disobeying 32:23
dissatisfied 32:12
dissimilar 13:24
dissimilarities 37:13
dissuade 60:2
distance 5:21
distinction 24:9
27:23
distinguish 19:1
distort 64:8,22
distorted 18:25
diverted 2:16
division 14:15,15
doctor 37:23
document 17:7
\[
18: 1130: 18
\] 45:3
documents 29:17 29:24
doing 19:10 26:11,12 46:24 48:4 71:14,15
domain 22:13
47:3 59:21,23
domestic 9:9,12 36:8
doubt 1:8 4:8,10 8:2 42:17 59:19 70:23
doubtless 6:10
7:14
doubts 3:22
Dowler 28:12
DPP 7:12
draw 33:18
drawbacks 28:19
draws 24:8
drive 15:14
due 27:18 58:3
Durham 62:16

\section*{70:21}
duties 65:13
duty 7:763:7
duty-bound 11:10
dwell 17:20 dysfunctional 15:13
\begin{tabular}{c|c}
\(\frac{\mathbf{E}}{\text { Eadie } 12: 10}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(17: 19\) \\
encouraged 64:3 \\
encouragement
\end{tabular}
\end{tabular}

Eadie 12:10
earlier 63:11
early 31:6 51:9
earn 26:4
edition 17:1
editor 23:24
24:25 27:15 57:23
editorial 27:17 28:23 64:17
editors 6:13
16:15,23,24
17:2,14 18:2 21:5 23:15,22 24:4 28:3,14 28:17 29:6 30:2,18,22 32:6 41:10
editor's 31:2
effect 9:13,15
33:9 45:16

effective 8:19
34:7,19 35:2
35:16 52:10
63:3
effectively 31:21
64:12
effectuated
35:18
efficacy 33:15
efficient \(14: 8\)
34:20 38:19
efficiently \(32: 8\)
64:12
eight 18:8 22:5
65:16
Eighth 69:18
either 43:18
element 35:23
elements 58:18
Elizabeth 61:7 70:19
elliptical 22:7
else's 48:22 49:7
Elveden 58:15
emails 59:1,14
embarked 62:19
embarrassment 51:7
emerge 11:13
emerged 32:1
emphasise 5:21
emphasised 23:22
employee 66:16
employees 69:13
employment
15:18 69:6,15
employs \(26: 2\)
en 11:20
enable 14:2
enables 2:8 63:6
encapsulates
encouraged 64:3
45:10
encourages 41:4
encouraging 20:3
endorse 41:1
ends 24:9
enforce 16:17 enforcement 35:3,13 36:8
enforces 20:11
enforcing 31:4
engage 63:14
engaged 21:9 44:11 70:18 72:25
engages 65:5
England 65:2
enhance 26:4 66:21
enhanced 35:3

38:10,21,24
enhancements 35:24
enhancing 36:8
enjoy 41:11
enjoyment 41:12
enquiring 45:8
enshrining 30:18
ensure 52:16,22
61:13 70:1
ensuring 63:3
64:11 71:24
entails 38:9
entered 25:5
entertainment 27:25
enthusiasm
37:16 38:2
entirely \(27: 23\) 50:6
entitled 11:8
entity 31:4
envisaged 35:18
equal 10:11
equally 23:4
52:16
error 61:6
errors 20:7
38:22 61:2
essential 39:6 65:7
establish 56:16
established 37:3
estimate 60:9
et \(24: 19\) 29:16
ethical 17:24
61:9 65:18
68:18 70:10,14
ethics 1:9 33:22
34:3 42:6
65:16
ethos 15:11
European 9:12
13:15
evening 48:1
event 12:22
24:17 25:22
events \(3: 19\) 36:12
everybody 43:16 48:4 51:12 73:5
everybody's 48:13
evidence \(3: 15\) 5:15 12:13,19 15:24 16:9 21:21 26:5,7 38:16 41:21 42:1,7,10 53:13,15,22 54:6 57:25 71:6,9
evidence-based 46:12
ex 4:23
exactly \(4: 1\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|} 
exaggeration \\
\(42: 16\) \\
examination \\
\(66: 11\) \\
examine \(61: 9\) \\
examined \(16: 10\) \\
example \(16: 20\) \\
\(26: 19,2464: 10\) \\
examples \(5: 22\)
\end{tabular}

22:12 31:11
33:20 39:22
40:13,25 46:4 68:15
external 1:14 8:4
8:21 14:18,22
16:12 35:22
extraordinary 5:17
extreme 28:13
extremely 16:2 59:20
extricate \(33: 13\)
eye \(21: 8\) 26:18
\(\frac{}{\mathbf{F}}\)
face \(28: 12\)
facie 54:24
fact \(8: 719: 2,19\)
19:21,25 26:10
33:13 35:10
39:16 54:19
69:9
factors 22:10 54:21
facts 5:20 6:2
11:22,23 19:5
19:6,13 20:1
28:13 56:16
factual 25:25 33:21
fail 19:23 28:5
failed 4:6
failing 6:24 39:24
failure 27:8 28:5 31:11
fair 8:22 60:8,9 63:371:21
faith \(31: 18\)
fall 23:24 26:16
fallout \(33: 15\)
false 26:6 67:24
family \(9: 18\) 26:21
famous \(21: 10,13\) 22:2,5
far 11:24 32:11 50:20 72:12,22
fashioned 16:5
fast 27:2 48:10
Faustian 39:25
field 67:15
Fifth 67:22
figures 26:14
file 49:14,15,21 49:21,22,22
Filkin 61:7,11,25 70:19
Filkins 65:14
fill 47:11
final 28:2 29:6
finally \(69: 18\)
financial 53:11
find 14:7 25:8 26:18 32:17 72:16
findings 1:9 33:21 34:2 39:1
fine \(32: 24\)
first 1:19 2:22
5:2 8:18 11:16
11:17 13:3
15:5 16:7
18:19 24:2
34:6 44:1,4
47:14 52:2
65:16 72:23
fit 34:5
fitness 37:4
fitting 6:5
five 27:16 54:2
54:15 55:1
floating 41:2
flow 26:22
focus 17:11 24:12 30:23 58:11 59:17 68:18
focused 8:1
follow 8:20
followed 54:9
following 15:16 54:1 65:16 73:11
follows 10:25 11:22 35:1 63:23
foolish 59:25
footballers 27:4
force 9:14 26:14
forced 33:2
forces 63:21 64:25 65:2
forefront 70:22
foreseeable 10:16
form 13:11,14 37:17 38:12
formal 33:8
formally 47:1
format 43:6
former 46:11 57:5,22 61:8 69:9
formidable 34:13
forward 38:11

\section*{f}

40:17
found 12:16 17:7 18:23 57:25
four 43:6
Fourth 67:11
fraction 59:14
framework
67:19
frank 38:22
frankly 7:25 44:12
fraud 7:12
free 19:1 39:9 45:7 70:12
freedom 9:19 10:2 13:16 23:11 45:15 46:17
freedoms 10:1
fresh 58:6
front 48:23
fulfilled 18:2
full 18:5
fully 10:18 11:18 18:2 24:4 61:13
function 7:2,4
functional 7:6
functioning 64:23
fundamental 45:9 46:3
further 1:18 8:2 12:23 52:7 54:2 69:2
Furthermore 63:18
future 33:20
G
gag 49:12
gain 10:16 40:7 53:11
gains 65:22
Garnham 47:22 51:11,17,22,24 51:25 52:18,20 52:22 54:15,19 55:1,6,9,12,17 55:24 56:2,4 57:17,21 59:11 59:16,22 60:2 60:9,15,17 62:11,13 63:1 63:13 70:16,23 71:3,8,16,20 72:2,9
gather 43:9 51:18 53:10
Gavin 44:19 general 13:7 14:22,23 37:3 47:15 67:7 68:8
generally 38:17
Geoffrey 30:13 get-up 49:11
\begin{tabular}{|l|} 
gifts \(68: 23,24\) \\
\(69: 1\) \\
gist \(25: 6\) \\
give 9:15 17:7 \\
22:8 62:22 \\
\(66: 2573: 7\) \\
given 10:13 \\
17:18 24:22 \\
25:6 54:4 59:7 \\
gives 32:25 45:9
\end{tabular}
10:24 11:2
31:23 34:24,25
35:2 52:7,8
57:3,9 58:8,17
58:18,22 62:20
hand 16:2 22:20
26:1,9 27:25
38:6 41:13
46:6
handbook 17:14
17:16 21:3
23:22
handling 57:8
68:14
hands 11:5 13:4
happen 51:1
happening 35:8
happens 31:2,9
37:7
happy 47:2 51:13
harassment 20:20
hard 27:1 59:18
harm 10:16
Harold 36:2
harsh 8:10
hat \(52: 15\)
Hayman 57:6 69:9
headline 18:6
health 19:23 22:14 23:4
healthy 62:4 63:8 64:6
hear 21:15,22 30:16 42:1,7,9 43:6,12,25 45:25 47:15,22 51:13
heard 52:5 53:20
hearing 12:13 27:17 41:21 42:5 73:11
hears 16:11 32:11
heart 10:19 14:19
height \(21: 14\)
held 13:15 29:18 30:1
help 52:22
helpful 24:9 51:1 67:20
hidden 29:15 30:3
hide 60:25
high 12:18 13:20 14:3 21:19 46:11 65:9
higher 20:19 41:14
highest 70:14
highly 6:16
hiring 58:5 69:24
Hogan-Howe 62:14
holding 65:8
home 9:18 69:7
honest 24:20 63:13
honour 20:10
hope 17:8 18:7 18:11 30:9
46:21 48:1,19
51:9
hopes 62:1
horse 49:4,16
hospitalities 68:23,24
hospitality 61:21
hotel 21:24
hotly 19:25
hour 42:20
hours 65:3
House 11:15
household 53:2
53:25 54:4 56:8
howsoever 45:14
human 9:12,13 10:11 11:10 13:15
hypocrisy 25:15
\(\frac{\text { I }}{\text { identifiable 21:7 }}\)
identification 25:19 65:15
identified 53:8 56:14 62:3
identify \(1: 18\) 23:16 33:23 46:4
identifying 61:5
identities 67:8
ignore 49:24 50:10 60:1
ii \(23: 1\)
iii \(23: 2\)
illegal 29:22 30:5 35:1 46:5,7
image 26:3,6,13
immediate 14:2
33:8 36:4
37:12 65:23
immediately 9:20 70:21
impact 45:15,24 46:17
impending 14:1
imperative \(14: 7\)
imperatives 25:2
implemented 69:5 70:7
implications 56:6 65:25
Implied 25:21
importance 23:23 72:7
important 1:10 14:4 23:4
31:20 33:13
35:23 36:24

40:13,21 52:16 67:6
importantly 13:9 34:19
improper 7:3
impropriety 23:3
improve 61:18 61:20
improved 30:20 66:9
improvements 35:12,13,17,19
improves 63:5
improving 34:8 35:6
inaccuracy 19:15,16
inaccurate 18:24 19:6,7,19,20 67:25
inaccurately 20:1
inappropriate 58:16 66:3
include 2:5,15 22:10 28:10 38:21 61:15
includes 25:10 68:17
including 1:24 6:23 15:16 18:5,25 66:20
inclusive 22:25
incorporated 27:16
increased 53:15
independence 61:12
independent 57:7 65:8 71:8
independently 71:7
indicated 30:20 59:2
indication 62:23
indications 59:7
indictment 1:22
individual 5:14
11:7 17:25
19:6,13 22:16
23:7 25:20
65:10,12
individuals 7:14 13:20 20:6 26:9 41:19,22 43:15 56:13
individual's 25:13
induce 7:2 15:8
industry 16:1 35:4
inevitable 72:22
Inevitably 9:3 33:19
infected 49:21
inference 45:22
influence 40:23
inform 63:15 64:3
informal 43:9
information 7:7
10:5 18:25
22:11,12 29:18
30:1 39:18 42:3 52:13,13
56:17 64:13
65:17,20 66:14
66:23 68:1
informers 72:1
infringement 10:13,14
ingredient 39:6
inherent 11:12
initial 3:25 62:23
inprisonment 1:23
Inquiry 1:8,16 6:17 7:20,23 9:5 12:21,25 14:5 15:24 16:10 17:16,20 27:14 30:11,23 31:8,10 33:10 34:22 35:20 36:1,4 38:3,8 38:15 39:13 40:8,14 41:21 42:4,14 45:7 51:5,9 52:1 56:23 59:4,9 60:11,18,20 61:2 62:8 67:3
Inquiry's 10:19 14:20 41:25 45:13
instance 5:2 11:16,17
instituted 7:11
instituting 70:11
institutional 40:15
institutions 7:19 41:5,6
insufficient 24:20 25:21
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 30:4 & 64:20 66:17 & journalistic 24:6 & K & legitimacy 66:21 & limits 54:11 & low 21:17,19 \\
\hline interdependency & investigative & 24:10 64:16 & keen 52:22 & legitimate 12:6 & line 69:22 & luncheon 1:3 \\
\hline 66:3 & 27:24 63:18 & 7:2 & Keep 49:13 & 12:17 57:12 & lined 47:17 & \\
\hline interest 5:13,16 & 67:1 & journalists 16:4 & Key 1:18 10:17 & 62:4 64:2,15 & lines 3:16 40:8 & M \\
\hline 5:17 6:6 7:15 & invited 7:22 & 16:18 24:21 & key 16:11 27:19 & 64:21 68:3 & 48:6 & machines 5 \\
\hline 12:2,4,7,17 & invoked 24:3 & 32:7 37:19,21 & 16:11 37 & 70:12 & linguistic 5:7 & magnification \\
\hline 18:10,13,14,18 & involve 8:12 & 65:19 66:7,14 & Kingdom & legitimately 40:4 & linked 72:18 & 17:10 \\
\hline 18:22 19:4,5 & involved 35:11 & judge 5:3 14:3 & know 17:25 & letter 3:10 18:1 & links 57:1 72:7 & main 31:13 \\
\hline 22:19 23:9,10 & 42:2 58:16,23 & 28:14 & 28:16 40:18 & lettering 49:10 & list 24:1 47:24 & maintain 14:24 \\
\hline 23:14,16,25 & involvement & judged 18:4 & 44:10 49:18,25 & letters 49:16 & listened 2:23 & 52:10 64:22 \\
\hline 24:3,7,14,20 & 15:19 & judges 9:15 11:5 & 50:18 51:25 & let's 17:13 20:16 & 3:16 54:13 & 65:21 \\
\hline 25:9,12,24 & in-house 15:19 & 11:7,9 13:5 & 53:1 61:11 & 29:9 42:24 & listening 4:755:7 & maintained 70:2 \\
\hline 26:8 27:11,21 & IPCC 57:9,23,24 & judging 28:17 & 71:4,14,20 & 44:9 70:17 & litigants 14:11 & maintaining \\
\hline 29:21 31:1 & 58:4 & judgment 24:25 & 73:7, & level 17:10 41:9 & litigating 14:14 & 25:16 \\
\hline 45:8 52:1,25 & issue 1:6,25 2:20 & 28:764:8 & know & 46:11 65:12,12 & litigation 13:19 & Majorcan 21:13 \\
\hline 54:25 63:23 & 2:21 3:12 4:4 & judgmental & & 67:21 & 35:8 & majority 16:22 \\
\hline 64:19 65:24 & 6:11 7:21 & 27:24 & & levels 34:5 & little 37:15 & making 28:6 \\
\hline 67:5 & 13:25 19:14 & judgments 25:2 & & LEVESON 1:5 & lives 26:15 28:15 & 36:13 63:11 \\
\hline interesting 5:1,6 & 21:20 24:16 & judicial 11:22 & L & 2:25 4:14,16 & locally 65:5 & 67:24 \\
\hline interests 26:11 & 30:25 31:1,24 & July 5:19 53:13 & & 4:24 5:4 7:16 & Logically 19:4 & managed 51:9 \\
\hline 34:19 & 35:12 38:2 & 69:8,18 & & 8:22 10:6 12:9 & London 52:10 & 52:24 69:21 \\
\hline interfere 9:23 & 54:12 & junior 69:5 & 66:22 68:25 & 12:12 14:10,17 & long 62:8 & management \\
\hline interference & issues 5:17,23 & jurisdiction 33:8 & language 25:23 & 17:3,5,11 & longer 3:9 53:18 & 15:22 68:17 \\
\hline 9:24 10:22 & 7:9 16:10 & justice 1:5 2:25 &  & 18:13,15,18,20 & 54:13 65:25 & mandated 69:19 \\
\hline internal 1:13 8:4 & 17:19 19:11 & 3:14 4:14,16 & 64:15 & 20:16,21 21:18 & look 69:14 & mandatory \\
\hline 8:20 14:18,21 & 22:1 24:1 & 4:24 5:4 7:16 & \[
\text { argely } 3: 1430
\] & 22:1,6,18,21 & looking 15:15 & 38:22 \\
\hline 15:7,15,18 & 27:10 30:24 & 8:22 10:6 12:9 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { rgely 3:14 30:9 } \\
& 32: 10,1533: 1
\end{aligned}
\] & 22:24 28:8,24 & 16:13 35:25 & manifest 37:13 \\
\hline 16:20 35:22 & 31:8,13 39:10 & 12:10,12,16 & & 29:2,5,9,12 & 49:6 71:5 & manifestations \\
\hline International & 40:13,21 57:12 & 14:10,17 17:3 & & 36:10,19,21 & looks 59:15 & 41:24 \\
\hline 8:17,25 31:22 & 61:9 62:19 & 17:5,11 18:13 & latest 17:1 & 37:20 38:1 & loosely 15:1 & manner 2:8 15:2 \\
\hline 57:1 69:10 & 68:18,22 70:5 & 18:15,18,20 & latitude 19:10 & 40:2,7,10,12 & Lord 1:5 2:25 & 20:7 38:22 \\
\hline internationally & & 20:16,21 21:18 & latter's 39:24 & 42:17,24 43:4 & 4:14,16,24 5:4 & manual 71:10 \\
\hline 65:6 & J & 22:1,6,18,21 & launched 53:6 & 43:9,20,24 & 6:13 7:16 8:22 & margins 7:9 \\
\hline Internet 34:13 & James 44:10 & 22:24 28:8,24 & law 1:13,13,19 & 44:2,7,17,21 & 10:6 12:9,12 & Mark 1:17 30:16 \\
\hline 51:3,6 & Janet 36:1 & 29:2,5,9,12 & \[
4: 25 \text { 6:16 7:24 }
\] & 44:24 46:24 & 14:10,17 17:3 & mass 6:14 34:14 \\
\hline interplay 9:10 & January 3:14 & 35:9 36:10,19 & \[
8: 3,6,9,199: 2
\] & 47:10,13,20,23 & 17:5,11 18:13 & massive 24:1 \\
\hline interpret 6:9 & 17:2 33:6 35:9 & 36:21 37:20 & \[
9: 6,8,9,10,13
\] & 48:8,12,17,24 & 18:15,18,20 & 28:2 \\
\hline 13:5 & Jay 1:5,6 3:2 & 38:1 40:2,7,10 & 9:25 10:15,24 & 49:8,18 50:2,5 & 20:16,21 21:18 & mate 64:10 \\
\hline interpretation & 4:14,15,22,25 & 40:12 42:17,24 & \[
10: 24 \text { 11:6,11 }
\] & 50:10,25 51:18 & 22:1,6,18,21 & material 12:4 \\
\hline 31:22 & 5:6 7:18 9:1 & 43:4,9,20,24 & 11:12,13,19 & 51:23 52:15,19 & 22:24 28:8,24 & 29:8,15 49:1,3 \\
\hline interpreted 20:3 & 10:8 12:11,13 & 44:2,7,17,21 & \[
12: 23,2313: 4
\] & 52:21 54:11,18 & 29:2,5,9,12 & 49:5 62:9 71:6 \\
\hline interprets 17:17 & 14:16,18 17:4 & 44:24 46:24 & 13:6,10 14:4 & 54:23 55:3,7 & 36:10,19,21 & materials 6:12 \\
\hline intersect 9:21 & 17:6,13 18:14 & 47:10,13,20,23 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 3:6,10 14:4 } \\
& 29: 2330: 13
\end{aligned}
\] & 55:11,16,22 & 37:20 38:1 & matter 12:2,8 \\
\hline intersection 11:1 & 18:16,19,20,21 & 48:8,12,17,24 & \[
35: 3,10,12,13
\] & 56:1,3 57:14 & 40:2,7,10,12 & 17:10 23:21 \\
\hline intranet 48:9,22 & 20:19,22 21:20 & 49:8,18 50:2,5 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 35: 3,10,12,13 \\
& 35: 16,17,21,21
\end{aligned}
\] & 57:19 59:10,19 & 42:17,24 43:4 & 25:4 29:3 36:4 \\
\hline 49:1 & 22:4,7,20,23 & 50:10,25 51:18 & 36:8,17 & 59:23 60:4,10 & 43:9,20,24 & 37:11 39:12 \\
\hline intrusion 11:23 & 22:25 28:9 & 51:23 52:15,17 & lawfully 2:22 & 60:16 62:6,12 & 44:2,7,17,21 & 3:23 48:19 \\
\hline 21:12 27:22 & 29:1,3,6,10,13 & 52:19,21 54:11 & lawyer 13:22 & 62:24 63:12 & 44:24 46:24 & 55:12,19 57:11 \\
\hline Intrusions 20:14 & 36:18,20,23 & 54:18,23 55:3 & \[
37: 23
\] & 70:16,24 71:4 & 47:10,13,20,23 & 57:15 58:2 \\
\hline 20:24 & 37:25 38:2 & 55:7,11,16,22 & \[
\text { wyers } 1
\] & 71:11,18,21 & 48:8,12,17,24 & 59:16 62:7 \\
\hline intuitions 16:5 & 40:6,9,11,13 & 56:1,3 57:14 & & 72:3,11,16,21 & 49:8,18 50:2,5 & 72:18 \\
\hline invaded 28:16 & 42:18,24 43:3 & 57:19 59:10,19 & lead 65:22 & liable 68:9 & 50:10,25 51:18 & matters 1:17 \\
\hline investigate 32:16 & 43:8,12,23,25 & 59:23 60:4,10 & leads 39:18 & licensing 37:18 & 51:23 52:15,19 & 13:3 19:18 \\
\hline 39:16,24 & 44:6,8,19 & 60:16 62:6,12 & learn 61:1 65:19 & lie 10:19 14:19 & 52:21 54:11,18 & 30:10 41:25 \\
\hline investigating & 47:11,14,21,24 & 62:24 63:10,12 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { arn } \\
72: 3
\end{array}
\] & lies \(35: 5\) & 54:23 55:3,7 & 73:4 \\
\hline 58:22 & 48:10,16 52:5 & 70:16,24 71:4 & learning 61:6 & life 8:7 9:18,24 & 55:11,16,22 & Mauritian 22:4 \\
\hline investigation & 53:12 54:4,10 & 71:11,18,21 & leave 46:10 & 10:22 12:7 & 56:1,3 57:14 & Mauritius 21:16 \\
\hline 3:25 10:20 & 54:12 55 & 72:3,11,16,21 & led 36:2 52:3 & 20:14,24 25:14 & 57:19 59:10,19 & 21:21 \\
\hline 40:18,21 52:3 & 58:20 & justifiability & 62:20 65:15 & 26:21,23 41:23 & 59:23 60:4,10 & Max 11:16 12:3 \\
\hline 53:755:18 & job 57:22 69:10 & 46:14 & & 70:15 & 60:16 62:6,12 & mean 14:10 15:7 \\
\hline 56:4,4,18,21 & John 56:15 57:1 & justification 25:8 & legal 5:7 15:19 & light 26:7 & 62:24 63:12 & 28:6,8 \\
\hline 57:9,17 58:5,7 & Jonathan 43:17 & justified 10:23 & legislation 4:17 & likewise 20:25 & 70:16,24 71:4 & meaning 3:7 4:5 \\
\hline 58:9,15,17,22 & journalism & 20:15,25 22:9 & \[
6: 18 \text { 54:8,12 }
\] & limited 11:14 & 71:11,18,21 & 4:11 23:6 \\
\hline 65:20,22 69:12 & 27:24 45:17 & 70:3 & \[
54: 14
\] & 14:6 32:14 & 72:3,11,16,21 & means 2:4,6 4:16 \\
\hline investigations & 46:19 67:1 & justify 46:12 & legislative 4:9 & 36:7 41:18 & Lords 11:15 & 4:18 13:21,21 \\
\hline 52:7 59:5 & journalist 7:1 & 57:25 60:24 & 37:5 38:10 & 56:8 66:7 & lost 31:18 34:9 & 19:10 24:9,12 \\
\hline 60:12,19 64:11 & 24:13,18 & & & 68:21 & lot 10:7 & 27:5 28:5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline meant 21:4 & 66:17 & 56:13 & Northern 33:6 & 49:19 & organs 8:24 & Pause 20:20 \\
\hline measure 8:7 & misdemeanour & multifactorial & 33:10 & office 7:12 42:3 & 20:10 & pay 32:25 \\
\hline 24:22 & 12:19 & 1:19 & noted 7:10 13:3 & 65:8 & original 32:21 & paying 7:1 \\
\hline measures 19:23 & misleading 18:24 & murders 36:2 & 23:21 37:10 & officer 66:16 & 38:23 55:9 & payment 7:17 \\
\hline mechanism & 30:4 67:24 & mutually 64:7 & 38:4 & 68:9 & 56:18,21 & payments 15:21 \\
\hline 64:18,20 69:15 & misled 22:15 & & notes 11:1 & officers 52:8 & originating & 15:21 39:19,21 \\
\hline 72:4 & 23:7 25:11 & N & 2: & 57:5,10 59:18 & 66:25 69:23 & 58:16 \\
\hline mechanism & mismatch 25:13 & naked 21:8 & S 32: & 65:9,13 66:6 & ought 67:9 & PCC 16:21 17:2 \\
\hline 46:15 & mismatches & name 49:14,15 & notification & 67:14,24 68:1 & outcome 11:22 & 18:3,6 20:11 \\
\hline mechanistic 13:8 & 25:21 & 49:16 & 13:25 39: & 68:2,7,20,24 & 12:15 61:4 & 21:11,15 24:3 \\
\hline media 30:13 & misrepresent & Naomi 11:15,23 & notoriously & 70:6 71:25 & outlets 63:22 & 25:7 28:20 \\
\hline 31:12 46:5 & 47:5 & national 53:16 & 35:15 & officer's 67:23 & outlook 64:10 & 30:17 31:15,20 \\
\hline 58:19 60:20 & misuse 29:25 & 56:6 70:14 & Notre 21:11 & 68:6 & outset 42:14 & 31:24 32:2,14 \\
\hline 61:10,17,19,22 & 64:20 & nationally 65:5 & notwithstanding & official 6:21 7:5 & outside 16:14 & 32:20,24 33:1 \\
\hline 63:2,9,19,22 & Mm 22:4 & natural 3:7 & 37:2 & Oh 43:24 & Overall 30:18 & 33:4,8 38:24 \\
\hline 64:1,3,5,14 & moats 40:15 & Naturally & November 1:1 & okay 29:10 & 35:20 & PCC's 33:17 \\
\hline 65:1,4 68:2,8 & mobile 53:4 & nature 23:20 & 47:25 48:2 & old 22:5 & overdramatising & peer-reviewing \\
\hline 68:14,17,22 & model 12:16 & 32:13 & NUJ 47:14 & Olympic 5:21 & 31:24 & 28:17 \\
\hline mediation 32:3 & 26:17 37:8 & Nazi 12:5 & number 7:19 & Omand 27:16 & overly 20 : & pencilled 44:12 \\
\hline media's 64:13 & models 27:4 & necessarily \(28: 8\) & 11:14 23:25 & omit 46:9 & overreacting & pending 65:14 \\
\hline medical 36:11,25 & modify \(14: 25\) & 33:15 43:10,16 & 34:5 41:18 & once 3:11 27:4 & 34:23 & penetrate 40:14 \\
\hline 37:1,3 & modifying 5:20 & 53:6 & 42:5 59:14,18 & ones 27:11 32:12 & oversight 15:19 & penetration 7:20 \\
\hline medicine 36:3 & module 6:18 & necessary 9:25 & 61:5 62:21 & ongoing 40:18,20 & overview 1:7 & people 8:13 \\
\hline 37:23 & 17:20 39:13 & 45:25 63:17 & & 56:25 & o'clock 47:18 & 19:22 20:17 \\
\hline members 16:22 & 40:19 42:10 & 66:18 67:6 & 0 & online 17:15 & 72:21 & 22:2 24:23 \\
\hline 53:2,24 56:7 & 71:13 & need 1:7 4:4 8: & objectio & op & & 26:11 45:2 \\
\hline men 41:5 50:11 & modules 39:13 & 8:5,20 9:11 & 12:1 & open 39:9 & P & 48:14 58:20 \\
\hline menacing 41:20 & 42:12 & 11:3 12:25 & objective & 63:8 64:14 & pact 39:25 & perception 39:15 \\
\hline mention 38:18 & moment 4:14 & 17:16 33:10 & 24:24 & 66:11 71:24 & page 32:21 & 40:24 \\
\hline 70:25 & 18:16 42:19 & 34:3 38:18 & objectives 8:6 & opening 43:7,13 & paid 39:17 & perfectly 66:23 \\
\hline mentioned 10:21 & 43:14 44:13,16 & 54:6 64:14,21 & 58:12 64:16 & 45:4 47:3 & palisades 40:15 & perform 7:2 63:6 \\
\hline 18:10 25:15 & 47:14 50:4 & 66:6 67:3,7 & obligation 6:9 & 50:20,24 51:24 & panel 39:2 & performance 7:4 \\
\hline 31:1 42:12 & 55:19 70:17 & 68:12 73:6 & 16:16,19 19:8 & openings 72:19 & panels 37:4 & 7:6 \\
\hline 71:1 & Monday 1:1 43:2 & needed 34:10 & 20:11 & operate \(33: 3\) & apers 56:13 & period 69:16 \\
\hline merely 15 & 47:25 48:13 & needle 16:8 & obligatio & 37:4 & paradigm 23:2 & permitted 15:13 \\
\hline 37:21 & money 26:5 & needs 16:12 & 15:17 & operated 52:19 & paragraph 45:4 & person 2:14,17 \\
\hline merits 38:14 & monitored 72:6 & 27:12 32:18 & obliges 18:23 & operates 32:17 & 45:20,22 47:6 & 21:6,10,13 \\
\hline message 72:13 & monolithic 65:7 & 34:16,20 67:13 & observation & operating 33:1 & paraphernalia & 22:5 \\
\hline messages 53:4 & months 39:11 & 67:15 68:15 & 14:23 & 67:19 & 14:14 & persona 12:18 \\
\hline 54:13 55:7 & 51:4 69:11 & Neil 57:23 58:5 & observati & operation \(37: 8\) & parentheses 46:9 & 25:14 26:3 \\
\hline met 65:6,11,15 & moral 16:4,6 & 69:24 & 50:17 & 42:2 53:8,8,17 & Parliament 4:20 & personal 5:25 \\
\hline 70:9,10 72:3 & morning 50:8, & neutral 30:9 & observing 23:23 & 58:7,14,21,24 & parliamentary & 53:10 \\
\hline methods 24:10 & 73:9 & never 54:20 & obstruct \(60: 24\) & 62:16 & 9:761:8 & person's 20:14 \\
\hline 24:15,16 27:19 & Mosley 11:16 & new 7:21 24:10 & obtain 14:2,13 & operational 56:9 & part 14:20 38:13 & 20:24 \\
\hline 46:13 & Mosley's 12:3, & 45:14,23 46:14 & 29:8,14 & 66:6 & 39:21 49:22 & perspective \\
\hline metropolitan & motivating 54:21 & 46:16 56:17 & obtained 53:13 & operations 53: & 60:11 62:9 & 38:20 39:7,8 \\
\hline 51:20,25 57:8 & Motorman 42:2 & news \(8: 17,24,25\) & obtaining 64:16 & 58:15 & 70:23 & 42:8 \\
\hline 58:23 59:12 & mount 55:5 & 31:22 34:23 & obvious 33:4 & opinion 6 & participant & persuasive 4:18 \\
\hline 62:14 70:13,18 & move 42:1,7 & 43:18 49:11 & 40:22 66:1 & 19:25 & 41:22 71:13 & 5:1 \\
\hline Michelle 47:16 & 49:20 & 57:1,22 58:8 & obviously \(54: 23\) & 0 & participants & perturbed 48:18 \\
\hline middle 26:17 & moving 1:6 & 58:25 69:10 & occasion 9:21 & oral 44:14 50:24 & 48:7 & Peter 57:6 \\
\hline 27:1 29:10 & MPS 52:2,6,10 & 73:1 & occasionally & orally \(44: 20\) & particular 6:18 & Phillips 50:7 \\
\hline 32:17 & 52:22 53:2,5 & newspaper 7:7 & 33:2 & order 32:24 & 11:21 13:7 & 71:12 72:20 \\
\hline Millar 44:19 & 55:9 56:20 & 14:12 32:20 & occasions 28:18 & 39:17 40:5 & 15:21 26:3,13 & philosophical \\
\hline 45:25 & 57:1 58:6,10 & 33:5,13 41:2 & 63:19 66:14,16 & 41:6 52:11 & 35:12 40:7 & 20:4 \\
\hline million 59:1 & 59:2,5 60:19 & newspapers & осcupy 39:10 & 66:25 70:7 & 41:172:19 & phone 1:6,20 \\
\hline Milly 28:12 & 60:21 61:3,12 & 10:18 13:10,17 & occur 15:10 & orders 14:3 & particularly & 10:24 11:2 \\
\hline mind \(8: 13\) 44:24 & 62:19,21 63:23 & 14:1,11,13 & occurring 15:5 & ordinary 3:7 & 11:19 19:14 & 31:22 34:24,25 \\
\hline 55:22,25 70:4 & 64:4,25 65:2 & 28:6 32:5,24 & October 9:14 & organisation & 20:5 46:15 & 35:2 52:7 56:7 \\
\hline minded 44:20 & 66:8,15 67:12 & 35:7 38:25 & odd 46:24 & 15:8 16:14 & particulars 54:4 & 57:3,9 58:8,17 \\
\hline minimum 27:21 & 68:24 69:14,19 & news-gathering & Ofcom 38:16 & 22:17 23:8 & parties 41:1 64:9 & 58:22 62:20 \\
\hline Mirror 13:17 & 69:21,25 & 24:10,15 & offence 1:20 5:12 & 69:3 & 65:23 & phones 53:4 \\
\hline mirroring 20:23 & MPS's 58:3 & Nicholls 6:13 & 6:3,20,23 & organisations & partisan 19:1 & photograph \\
\hline mirrors 20:13 & 67:19 70:8 & Nicol 12:16 & offences 8:14 & 73:1 & parts 41:17 & 11:24 \\
\hline misconduct & Mulcaire 3:16,19 & 30:14 & offending 32:22 & organised 45:15 & patchy 8:8 & photographed \\
\hline 31:12 41:24 & 6:2 52:3 53:9 & non-existent & 38:23 & 46:17 & pathways 68:15 & 21:6 \\
\hline 57:25 58:4 & 53:18 54:2 & 16:1 & offers 32:2,6 & organising 48:14 & Paul 56:24 & photographing \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

22:2
photographs
\(21: 1,10\)
photography
\(21: 12\)
phrase 57:19
pick 45:3
picture 39:22
pictures 18:25
piste 18:21
place 6:24 8:18
15:6 16:7 21:8 26:19 38:2 59:6 72:15
placed 22:10 70:6
places 11:4 21:1 21:21
placing 25:17
Plainly 8:5
play 36:9 47:25 48:3
plead 3:20
pleas 54:19
pleased 45:11
plenty 43:12 73:4,7
plough 8:15
pluralistic 45:9
Plus 37:5
pm 1:4 42:21,23 73:10
point 3:10 4:25 5:9 25:9 29:6 34:25 35:25 36:12,24 38:4 45:7 54:17 63:10
pointing 16:6
points 3:21
police 8:16 39:15 39:17,23 40:3 40:4,18,21 51:21,25 52:8 52:9 53:13 55:16,17 57:7 57:8 58:16,24 59:12 60:12 61:10,17,19,20 61:22 62:5,14 62:16 63:2,6,9 63:14,21,24 64:1,6,21,23 64:25 65:20,21 66:4,13,15,16 66:25 67:9,22 67:23 68:1,6,9 69:17 70:2,13 70:18 71:14,25 72:8
police's 3:24
policies 15:23
policing 63:4 68:3 70:6
policy 62:21
political 41:1,3,7
politician 26:20
\begin{tabular}{|c|} 
26:20 \\
politicians 27:6 \\
31:18 40:20,25 \\
41:6
\end{tabular} politician's 26:22
populate 48:2
portcullises 40:15
portrayed 66:24
position 3:19
13:24 16:25 51:11 67:12
positive 62:4 positively 26:3 possibility 3:5 13:25
possible 3:22 5:7 6:6 11:18 17:8 27:22 35:23 38:14 48:11,25 50:14 53:3 54:17
possibly 42:18
postal 1:24 3:11 postulate 5:16 post-police 69:6
potential 8:1 32:5 57:16 63:20 65:19
potentially 9:2 10:10 57:2 64:2
power 11:5 13:4 28:23 32:24 40:24 41:1,11 41:16,18
powerful 30:17 41:4,5
practical 67:21 68:20 70:11
practice 16:15 16:19,23 17:15 17:18 25:4 30:19 37:4,23 61:6 66:19 67:2 69:22
practices 1:9 14:12 33:22 34:3 42:6 62:21
practise 15:17 practitioners 37:2
pragmatic 70:11
prayer 21:11
preamble 17:22
precise 23:6 25:23
precisely \(27: 7\)
predecessor 58:9
prejudice 59:4
prejudicing 59:4
preliminary 62:22
premises 53:22
prepared 3:20

40:17 46:5
Presboff 33:7
present 37:16
46:13 51:19
presented 34:13
presently 31:15 68:14
press 7:19 16:11 16:16,21 18:16 18:23,25 19:8 20:10 27:7 28:20 29:7,14 31:5,7 32:19 33:22 34:17 37:13 39:8,14 39:17,23 40:3 40:5,19,24 41:10,16,24 42:6,7 45:8 52:9,11,23 61:20 62:5 63:5,14,20,24 64:5,6 65:4,5 65:17 66:4 70:9,13 72:8
pressure 25:1 pressures 16:7 70:6
prevent 6:25 7:1 69:15
preventing 10:4 22:15 23:6
Prevention 6:19 39:20
previous 31:12 56:23
price 41:12,14
prima 54:24
primarily 56:10
primary 58:11
principle 25:11 27:19 35:10
principles 13:7 27:16 69:4
print 18:4 32:20 46:4
prior 13:25 39:5
priorities 64:9
privacy 9:8 11:1 11:6,13,19,24 12:23 13:4 19:12,15,17 21:3,5 28:15 32:6 39:3
private 9:18,24 10:22 12:7,19 13:20 20:14,24 21:1,2,9,12,21 21:23 25:14 26:15,23 28:15 36:16 53:10 67:11,13
pro 41:9,14
proactive 32:15
probably 13:13 17:3 21:23 27:12 31:14
pr
\(\mathbf{p}\)
\(\mathbf{p}\)
\(\mathbf{p}\)
\(\mathbf{p}\)
\(\mathbf{p}\)

44:25 59.25
72:12
probe 32:16 problem 41:19

45:11 46:25
problems 15:4,5 33:23
procedures 68:10
proceed 55:19
proceedings 3:13
3:15 6:1 58:1
process 28:2 31:2 64:4 procurement
69:18,20,21
produce 17:8
product 24:11
62:18
professional 67:23
professionals
37:12,14 72:24
profile 12:18
programme
42:11 43:14
progresses 59:16
prohibits 67:24
prominence 18:5
promote 15:8
promotion 68:22
prompt 19:22
pronouncement 4:25
proper 7:6 15:19 15:20,22 55:5 55:14 61:16 63:24 64:8,22
properly 29:3 35:22 50:18 54:6 63:4,9 64:17 66:24
proportion 27:20
proportionality 10:17 23:20
proportionate 10:15 38:23 69:15
propose 16:14 24:1
propound 25:17
proprietors 28:4 28:9 41:10
prosecute 5:14
prosecuted 8:14
prosecutions 7:10,13 60:13
prosecutorial 4:3
prospect 21:2
protect 64:19
protected 12:24 67:8
protecting 17:24 22:14 23:4 58:12 63:7,16

67:4,
protection 5:24 9:25 10:3 52:14
prove 54:8
proved 4:1
provide 2:2
12:20 39:2,18
60:5 61:23
71:6,9
provided 66:15 66:23 68:20,22
provides 9:17 17:23 67:19 68:6
provision 29:7
29:14 61:15
provisions 6:23
6:25 17:18
18:8 29:13,20
30:7 67:4
public 5:13,16
5:17 6:6,21 7:5 7:15 9:15,23 12:2,4,6,17,18 14:24 18:10,13 18:14,18,22 19:4,5,22 21:1 21:7,8,21,24 22:11,13,14,15 22:18 23:4,6,9 23:10,14,25 24:3,7,14,20 25:9,10,12,13 25:24 26:2,8 26:11,14,15,18 27:3,11,21 29:20 31:1,17 32:10,11 34:7 34:9,16 39:15 45:8 47:3 50:21,22 52:12 52:14,16,24 53:15 54:25 57:14,20 58:3 59:21,23 61:18 63:7,15,16,21 64:3,15,19 65:24 67:5 68:2,8 69:25 70:2,15
publication 18:3
19:18 21:5
24:5,7,19
publications 14:2 16:25 33:16
publicity 40:7
publicly 45:1
public's 17:25
publish 18:24
27:8 29:8,15
39:1
published 11:25 58:2
publishing 12:4 19:5
punishable 1:22
purchases 69:20
purportedly
reached 60:7
reaching 46:12 reactive \(32: 15\) read 2:24 4:12 30:11 45:5 49:9 50:23
readers 28:4,11
readily 26:21 67:16
reads 47:7
ready \(61: 1\)
real 38:4 72:7
reality \(8: 10\)
really \(3: 12\) 8:23 37:20
reason 3:2,24 4:3 6:2 8:15 34:10 34:24 44:3
reasonable 21:2 21:4 24:21,23 69:16
reasonably 24:5 24:19
reasoning 33:11
reasons 8:17
25:6 31:19
48:12 66:20
rebuilt 58:24
receive 61:22
received 1:16 10:5 55:9 68:24
receives 65:4
receiving 73:1
recipient 2:9,23
recipients 3:17
recognise 56:20 60:17 68:12
recognised 10:9 66:2,9 67:6 68:19
recognises 9:22 20:8 70:12
recommend 4:8 32:22 33:24
recommendati... 5:9
recommendati...
1:11 13:2
33:19 36:7
70:7
record 19:9 25:6 25:7 31:3 39:1
recordable 57:11 57:14
recorded 2:17 25:2
referred 29:22
57:6,23 59:15
72:5
refers 27:15
reflect 34:16 45:21
reflected 54:5
69:3
reform 7:24
reforms 31:6
regard 8:8 59:9
regarded 6:4
regardless 25:22 34:2
regime \(38: 14\)
Registered 37:1
registry 49:22
regret 57:2
regulate 65:1
regulating 34:8 73:1
regulation 8:21 14:19,22,23 15:7 16:12,21 34:6,11,15 35:4,21,22 36:3,11,25 37:11,13,18 38:12 46:14 65:10
regulator 15:3 36:9 37:6
regulators 29:3 42:11
regulatory \(1: 8\) 1:12 34:19 36:1 37:17 38:7 45:14,23 46:16
related 56:21
relates 24:11 28:2 29:6
relating 5:23 9:6 54:3
relation 1:10 3:18 7:9 8:10 11:2 13:24 21:16 33:21 34:2 37:8 48:5
relations 26:2 61:19,21
relationship 8:3 39:14 40:1,3 40:19 52:11,23 60:19 61:10,17 62:5 63:2,4,24 64:6,7 65:11
relationships 66:4 68:19 70:9 71:25 72:5
relatively \(32: 3\)
relaying 52:13
relevant \(3: 8,17\) 7:2 13:2 16:9 31:17 52:14 70:20
rely \(51: 21\)
remain 53:18 67:9
remainder 43:12 remaining 43:7 48:2
remains 38:8 60:11 66:6
remedies 34:20
remind \(46: 1\)
remotely 7:25
removal 29:17 29:24
remove 13:4
render 15:12
renders 68:9
reopening 56:18
repealed 6:21
repeat 50:24
repeatedly 59:2
replaced 6:19
reply 38:21
report \(31: 21,25\)
58:2 60:5 62:1
62:7 63:10
65:15 69:8
reporting 63:3,6
reports 12:21 53:1
reputation 61:11
requested 62:15
require 9:15 24:4 30:19 31:10 32:20 45:2
required \(20: 5\) 21:5 24:13 25:19 28:14 33:3 69:2
requirement 46:3
requires \(22: 9\)
resides 49:23
resignation 69:11
resigned 56:24 57:2
resolution 14:13 18:3
resources 7:23 32:14
respect 9:18 42:3 45:20 58:1
respectfully 66:5
respects \(30: 20\)
response \(31: 13\) 35:2,5 36:6 53:4
responsibilities 34:17
responsible 16:23 31:4 45:16 46:19 52:2 53:5,9 69:12
responsive \(34: 11\)
rest 43:4

\section*{}
restraining 14:3
estricted 10:3
restrictive 3:25
result 52:22 54:9 retain 32:18 41:6 retrospectively

66:12
reveal 60:25 61:2
revealed 68:25 revelations

28:13 36:13
Revenue 7:13
review 46:1
61:12 62:16,17
62:21 68:23 70:21
reviewed 17:1
reviews 62:18
revising 16:24
revision 30:19
reward 7:3
Reynolds 6:13
Rhodri 43:19,21
right 9:17 10:2
10:11,12 16:7
16:9 17:25
22:20 27:8
34:18 36:22
38:13,21 42:24
44:7 47:10
48:17 51:8,23
55:3 56:3
59:16 60:16
71:16 72:11
rightly 58:20
rights 9:12,13,16
9:20 10:1,4
11:4,9,10
12:24 13:15
17:24 20:6
34:17 37:14,21
right-hand 18:11
Rio 11:16,20 12:15 26:17
RIPA 1:20 2:1 5:12 6:3 29:23 55:8
rise 48:18 50:4
risk 13:20 15:5 15:22 53:16 59:4
risks 13:23 59:8 65:25
risky 13:10
Robertson 30:13
robust 20:4 67:17
role 12:16 26:17 27:4 32:15
36:9 38:24
57:870:1
roles 70:12 route 11:20 royal 53:2,24 54:3 56:7
rule 11:7 15:16 rules 27:2 67:18

68:13
ruling 45:20,21 51:16,20
rulings \(32: 23\) 39:3
run 50:11
Running 58:14
Rusbridger
27:15 47:17
ruthless \(33: 2\)
S
sacked 28:5
safely 49:20
safety \(22: 1523: 5\)
52:14 53:16
salient \(6: 17\)
saloon 31:7
sanction 32:23
sanctioned 64:18
sanctions 67:17
satisfactory \(32: 9\)
satisfied 32:12
save 7:11 28:4
saying \(4: 20\)
45:23
says \(45: 649: 10\)
49:11
scale 53:14
scandal 31:23 34:24
scarcely 16:12
scenario 5:17,18 5:21
scenarios 25:25
scenes 32:10
scheme 37:5
scientific 19:19 19:21
scope 33:6 39:12 56:8 63:5
screen 17:9 49:8 50:6
screens 20:17 49:6
scrutiny 9:7 25:21 66:11
searched 53:22
season 21:17,19
Second 52:6 66:13
Secondly 13:9 24:13 34:11
second-guessed 25:3
secretary \(47: 16\)
section 2:1,3,12
3:23 4:5,11 5:8
5:11,12 6:2,7
6:24 7:1 21:3
secured 57:21
security 53:16 56:6
see \(7: 88: 13\) 13:17 17:9,13 18:7,11,17 19:3 20:16,17

20:22 22:18
23:1,10,12
26:21 29:9
37:7 42:24
43:24 46:21
48:21 49:7
71:22
seek 40:5 60:23
seeking 1:14
32:17 40:8
49:4
seen 16:20 \(38: 8\)
41:2 45:3
54:16
seized 53:23
Select 3:24 69:7
selective 30:8
self-criticise 60:24
self-declaration 69:1
self-defeating 59:25
Self-evidently 16:13
self-regulated 37:2,5
self-regulation 1:14 33:14 34:4 38:6,10
self-representa... 8:4
selling 28:5
seminars 15:18
32:1 37:15
sends \(32: 4\)
senior 68:16 69:4
sense 20:5 40:4
59:12 72:6,24
sensible 19:23 45:1
sentence 22:7 24:845:12
separate 18:8 19:11
September 11:17 60:6 62:13
serial 36:2
series 15:1 36:7 49:15,19
serious 6:4 7:12 22:14 23:3 56:10
seriously 36:5
seriousness 27:20
serve 65:23
service \(3: 1132: 3\)
52:9 64:23 69:6,17 70:13
services 70:18
set \(13: 619: 8\)
31:3,5 42:14
58:9 67:17
68:13 69:4
72:23
setting 15:4 39:1
settlement 41:3 seven 65:3
seventh \(27: 7\)
69:6
seven-day 43:5
shape \(38: 12\)
shares 69:14
sharing 44:24
sharper 33:3
Shell 33:6
Shell's 33:10
Sherborne 47:18
48:18,25 49:10
49:12,14,19
50:4,5,13 51:8
72:13,14
Sherborne's 73:2
shields 40:15
Shipman 36:2
short 42:22
60:25 73:6
short-term 65:22
show 26:5
side 13:19 18:11
26:25
siding 31:21
sign 33:5
significance 33:12
similar 8:14 34:14 39:3 49:11 50:7
Similarly 64:17
simple 65:6
simply 22:2
23:16 26:10 41:10 49:19
sincerely 48:19
single 52:1
sinister 48:20
sir 1:6 12:14 31:9 36:23
43:3 46:23
48:18 49:17 50:4 51:17,22 52:9,20 53:1
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \\
starting \(43: 17,22\) \\
\(45: 772: 20\) \\
state \(37: 1841: 4\) \\
stated \(20: 1\) \\
statement \(22: 16\) \\
\(23: 725: 11,18\) \\
\(25: 2026: 20\) \\
\(27: 1430: 16\) \\
\(51: 19\) \\
statements \(19: 19\) \\
\(19: 2148: 8\)
\end{tabular} 67:25
states 17:23
status 10:11 33:25 71:13
statute 5:25 6:20 37:4
statute-based 37:6 38:12
statutorily \(6: 7\)
statutory 12:23 13:3 37:17
Stephenson 56:24
steps 59:7 61:5 61:18,19
sticks 15:2
stock 70:17
stored 2:24 54:13 55:7
stories 39:18 64:13
storing 2:8
story 27:21 64:16 65:19 66:21
straight 19:9 31:3
straightforward 34:24
strands 33:19
street 22:3
strength \(5: 15\) 54:6
strengths \(32: 2\)
stress 9:12
stresses 23:22
strike 70:22
strikes 71:23
striving 69:25
structured 52:23 63:4
subarticle 9:23 10:2 20:22
subject 5:12 9:7 12:2 18:9 19:3 23:21 29:20 36:4,14,15 37:11 39:12 56:22 58:4 71:7
submission 4:10 45:5 47:7
submissions 43:7 43:13 44:14 45:1 47:3 50:21 51:2,4
\(51: 15,24\)
submitted \(15: 24\)
\(44: 17\)
submitting \(5: 10\) subscription 33:7
subsection 2:2 2:11,19,21 3:1 3:5,23 4:6,11 5:8,11
subsequent 4:7 56:21 subsequently 2:18 66:24 substance 27:11 substantial 42:7 substitute 16:3 subtle 27:10 success \(8: 7\) successive 38:24
suffered 41:23
sufficient 51:20
suggest 43:10 63:1,8,25 64:8 67:2,14
suggested 3:8 36:6 46:16
suggesting 53:14
suggestion 67:9
suggests 26:23 47:8
suited 73:3 summer \(21: 14\) superficial 27:9 supply 7:7 35:16 support 32:18 55:21 64:4 69:14
supported 67:16
Supreme 44:11
supremely 47:4
sure 55:24 62:6 72:22
surely \(28: 14\)
surface 9:4
surveillance 36:15,15 sustained 56:10 sway 40:24 symbiotic \(39: 25\) synonyms 15:10 system 1:8,12 2:5,6,24 5:24 14:11 17:7 33:16 34:4,20 36:3 37:6,17 37:18 38:7,19 38:21 39:6 45:14,23 46:16 48:21,22 49:1 49:2,5 52:17 63:10 69:19 71:24
systems 6:24 14:18 15:7,12 15:20,22,25 16:3,13 34:6
\(\left.\frac{34: 11,1549: 7}{\mathbf{T}} \right\rvert\,\)
take 3:20 17:20
18:24 19:23
43:10 46:23
47:9 51:15
59:7 70:17
72:9
taken 2:5,13 21:15 25:23 27:5 55:4,13 59:20 61:4,18 61:20
takes 47:24 49:21
talking 8:11,22 8:23 40:23
target 30:4
targeted 53:14 targets 14:1 team 61:25 70:5 technical 3:21 techniques 46:6 technological 34:12
teeth 33:1 telecommunic... 2:5
Telegraph 44:13 44:17 47:1
telephone 30:3
telephones 29:16
telephonic 29:23
tell 13:22 45:6
telling 44:19
ten 11:15
tend 15:9
term 1:22 22:9 27:5 66:1,20
terms 5:2 9:9 24:2 25:18 27:11 31:10 37:1,12 61:14 61:15
terribly 43:21 terrorism 58:13 terrorist 56:11 test 24:18,24 31:1 54:7,11 54:20 70:10 testing 54:17 textual 30:9 thank 20:21 29:11,12 42:20 47:10 50:5,13 51:7,14,23 62:24 70:16 71:11 72:11,17 73:9
Theft 29:24
theme 41:17
theoretical 13:21
things 46:21 73:6 73:8
think 4:16 17:22 20:19,19 42:18
\(44: 1947: 15\)
\(49: 2173: 4\)
thinking \(51: 5\)
\(62: 2371: 23\)
third \(25: 929: 11\)
\(38: 1852: 9\)
\(67: 4\)
Thirdly \(34: 15\)

53:21
unnamed \(67: 10\)
unnecessary
\(19: 22\)
walking 22:2
walks 41:23
Wallace 57:23
58:1,5 69:24
want 16:8 17:11
28:16 44:21
45:25 47:1
50:2 71:8,18
72:18
wanting 44:4,13
Warby \(1: 17\)
warn 14:1
warning 32:5 63:16 warnings 31:12
warranted 56:17
way \(4: 198: 10\)
13:14 30:3
35:7 38:11
43:20 44:9
46:25 50:16
51:18 52:24
71:5 72:4 73:3
weakness 5:8 33:4
weaknesses 32:2
wealthy \(14: 6\)
wearing 52:15
Wednesday
43:13 44:16
47:11,12,13,18
48:3
week 12:14 21:15 30:17 43:6 47:24 48:4 51:16 65:3
week's 48:6
Weeting 58:7,14
58:21 62:16 70:21
weighed 23:14
weight \(4: 18\) 25:18
welcome 45:13 48:5
welcomed 61:12
well-crafted \(24: 8\)
went \(11: 24\)
we'll 12:13 42:19 46:23 72:22 73:7
we're 8:11 15:15 16:13 20:19,20 42:25 47:15,22 48:4 50:20 72:20
we've 27:4 62:8
whilst \(62: 18\) 68:16
whistleblowing 15:23
whistle-blowers 67:7
whistle-blowing 7:9 64:18 67:4
white 8:10 35:14
```

