Day	94 - PM Leveson	1 Inqu	iry 17 July 201
1		1	society and plurality is an important aspect of that.
2	(2.00 pm)	2	It involves two main things in my view, and this is not
3	MR JAY: Sir, the first witness this afternoon is Mr Foster,	3	new thinking by any means. I think you'd find this in
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5	please. LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you.	4	most material about plurality. The two things are to
6	MR ROBIN EDWARD FOSTER (sworn)	5	make sure there is a reasonably wide range and diversity
7		6	of news and opinion available to the public, and the
	Questions by MR JAY	7	second is to make sure that no single one of those news
8	MR JAY: First of all, please, your full name.	8	providers or a few news providers become so powerful
9	A. Robin Edward Foster.	9	that they have too much of an influence on
10	Q. Thank you. You have kindly provided us with a witness	10	opinion-forming and the political agenda.
11	statement dated 17 July 2012. Are you content to	11	So two aspects of plurality. As I say in my report,
12	confirm the truth of its contents?	12	there are a number of different measures available to
13	A. I am.	13	regulators and policy-makers to try and secure those
14	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Mr Foster, thank you very much indeed	14	outcomes.
15	for the statement and for the report on news plurality	15	Q. Thank you. Are you looking at news provision in the
16	in a digital world, which you've clearly prepared	16	main or are you looking at or across the whole range of
17	timeously. I'm very grateful to you.	17	media industries as other witnesses might be encouraging
18	A. Not at all. It was a great coincidence that it was	18	us to do?
19	published this very day.	19	A. Well, I think there is certainly a case for starting
20	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Oh, it's today?	20	with a wide perspective and looking at wider cultural
21	A. Today, yes.	21	activity and output in the UK. Certainly different
22	MR JAY: Mr Foster, you explain to us your expertise in	22	aspects of culture and content can have an impact on the
23	paragraph 1.1 of this statement and indeed what	23	way in which we think about society and our
24	Communications Chambers is. Can I ask you, in your own	24	understanding of social and political issues, but in my
25	words, to summarise that for us?	25	view, one has to be practical about these things and in
	Page 1	<u> </u>	Page 3
1	A. Yes. I'm an adviser on media policy regulation and	1	the end, the most important focus for any debate about
2	strategy and I was one of the founding members of	2	plurality, it seems to me, is on news media and related
3	Communications Chambers, which is a consultancy	3	current affairs, opinion and debate.
4	organisation which does work in those areas. I was	4	So whereas it would be nice to think about
5	previously in senior strategic positions at Ofcom, the	5	everything, the most important aspects, in my view, are
6	Independent Television Commission, and the BBC, and	6	plurality issues related to the provision of news.
7	since leaving Ofcom I've worked in a number of policy	7	Q. So your approach is similar to, if not identical to,
8	roles, most notably being on the independent steering	8	Ofcom's approach on that particular point?
9	board of the previous government's Digital Britain	9	A. If I can be described as having an approach, yes,
10	project. I've written quite extensively on media policy	10	I would agree with that, yes.
11	issues, including plurality, and as has just been noted,	11	Q. You tell us on the second page of your statement three
12	I've just completed a report on news plurality in the	12	main approaches to securing media plurality. The first
13	digital world for the Reuters Institute, which was	13	one is a structural approach. Could you explain that
14	funded by the Joseph Rowntree Reform Trust.	14	one for us, please?
15	Q. Thank you. We're going to focus on your statement, not	15	A. Yes, I think it's the structural approach which tends to
	the report, although we've read the report, unless there	16	get most focus in the plurality debate. That is about
16	the report, although we've read the report, unless there	10	get most rocus in the piuranty devate. That is about

involve caps on market share -- so the amount of the newspaper market in terms of readership or revenues. ${\rm Page}~4$

ensuring, through media ownership and concentration

approaches might include things like caps on the number

rules, that there are, if you like, enough news

providers in any particular market. So structural

of media outlets you can own as a company or as an

individual -- so, for example, a number of television

stations or number of newspapers -- or they could

are any particular points at the end of your evidence

haven't adequately covered in your estimation.

which you'd like to bring out of your report which we

The importance of plurality, first of all. Maybe

underlying concept here, but in other words could you

A. Yes. I think most people would agree that the news

Page 2

media have a significant role to play in our democratic

all the witnesses are going to be agreed about the

explain to us how you see it?

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- 1 So a couple of different approaches, but essentially 2 they are measures designed to influence the structure of 3 the industry and the number of players in it.
- 4 Q. Behavioural approach may be self-explanatory but again,
- 5 in this particular area, what does it amount to?

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A. I hope it is self-explanatory. It already exists in a number of forms in the UK. For instance, we have regulation of broadcast news, which requires a certain amount of an investment in and type of news content. In other countries, behavioural regulation is used to influence the way in which news providers present content and provide access to alternative view points.

The idea is that rather than focusing on the number of players or the size of news providers, the focus here is on what they do and regulating a sort of plurality, an internal plurality outcome.

- 17 Q. Public support. That one is self-explanatory. We're 18 talking largely about forms of subsidy and other means 19 of encouraging behaviours by paying for them?
- 20 A. That's right, and we already have two big interventions 21 in the UK in the broadcasting news market in the form of 22 the licence fee which funds an extensive news gathering
- 23 operation at the BBC and also the way in which we 24 regulate ITV, Channel 5 and Channel 4.
- 25 Q. I asked the Ofcom witnesses about the differences

Page 5

1 economic interests to do so. So there are similar 2 effects at work in the news market too.

- 3 Q. The risk of overconcentration now, Mr Foster. You've
- 4 identified two important contradictory but related
- 5 trends affecting the UK and worldwide news market at
- 6 present which have complicated consequences for market
- 7 concentration. Those are economic pressures facing
- 8 established news providers and continued growth in
- 9 popularity of new digital media and social media.
- 10 So these trends are, on one level, pointing in
- 11 different directions, one for a greater concentration
- 12 into fewer hands, one for greater proliferation, but you
- 13 also point out that there is a degree of causal link
 - between the two. Have I correctly understood it?
 - A. Yes, that's exactly so, and I think that -- there are these two forces working in the market at the moment and
- 17 I don't think anyone really quite understands what the
- 18 outcome is going to be. The established news providers
- 19 undoubtedly are facing significant economic challenges,
- 20 but there are also substantial opportunities for them in
- 21 the digital world. The new digital news providers seem
- 22 to offer quite a lot more scope for, if you like,
- 23 pluralistic supply of news, but I would suggest in a way
- 24 that the development of those sources is still at
- 25 a reasonably fragile state. So a lot of uncertainty

Page 7

- 1 between plurality and competition. You've provided your
- 2 own explanation of the difference. The one concentrates
- 3 on individuals as consumers, the other is individuals as
- 4 citizens, and of course, plurality is concerned with the
- 5 latter, not the former.
- 6 A. That's right. I thought I would insert a paragraph into
- 7 my statement to that effect just because quite often one
- 8 response to the plurality debate is: well, can't we just
- 9 leave it to the normal workings of competition law,
- 10 competition policy? And while the outcome of
- 11 competition law can help the plurality of news
- 12 provision, it doesn't necessarily provide all of the
- 13 things which we, as a society, might want in terms of 14 range and diversity of news, and hence there is, in
- 15 addition to competition -- the competition framework,
- 16 a public interest framework which I think needs to be
- 17 applied.

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- I suppose the analogy I would use is rather like -if you think about supermarkets, the competition authorities can make sure that there is effective
- 21 competition between four or five main supermarket chains 22 and that they behave sensibly in terms of pricing and
- 23 quality of goods, but what competition law can't do,
- 24 I suggest, is make sure that they all offer a very big
- 25 range and diversity of products if it's not in their
 - Page 6

- 1 ahead. Some opportunities, but also some big risks,
- 2
- 3 Q. You've identified the threats flowing really from the 4
 - economic pressures. This is paragraph 3.1.
- 5 A. Mm.
- 6 Q. I think we understand the first four bullet points, but
- 7 the fifth one, please, on the next page, page 4, where
- 8 you say:

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- 9 "As yet, no clear sign that enough consumers will be 10 willing, through direct payment, to make up the gap in 11 lost advertising revenues in order to support a full
- 12 service news proposition."
 - Can you please explain that one for us?
- 14 A. Yes. To an extent, that is linked to the previous
- 15 bullet points and the different trends which you can
- 16 observe in the market. What's happening to the
- 17 providers of packages of news, the established media
- 18 brands, is that they are facing more competition, they
- 19 are, to an extent, losing readers, their revenues, which
- 20 are -- have in the past relied substantially on
- 21 advertising are moving to new media, not necessarily in
- 22 the news market but to other digital media companies,
- 23 and if they are going to survive and prosper in the new
- 24 digital world, eventually they will have to find new
- 25 sources of revenues to make up the difference.

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LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Effectively they've not been able to 2 monetise online newspapers. The Paywall --3 A. So far some progress is being made. The prospects 4 offered by the new newspaper apps for smartphones and 5 tablets offer greater prospect of future revenue, but 6 you're quite correct; at the moment, I don't think any 7 newspaper firm really knows whether if they're going to 8 be able to replace the lost revenues from the analogue 9 world, if you like, with new sources of digital income. 10 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: It is rather disturbing, in one 11 sense, that a newspaper puts effort and devotes

13 available for free to anybody on the Internet. 14 A. I think that's been one of the big problems, that in the 15 rush to get involved with the early stages of digital 16 media, newspapers took the view that it was important to 17 get readers rather than income. I think now those 18 strategies are starting to change and the uncertainty 19 about the future is how quickly they can change their 20 strategic direction and start, as you say, to monetise

resources into producing news which it then makes

I've seen various commentators, for example, postulate that the future of news in the end will be highly polarised. There will be a small number of providers of high value news to those who are really

Page 9

goes on to say:

"Even markets the size of the UK may not in future be able to support the range of competing local or national news brands that have been available to date."

5 May I ask you this question: leaving aside the issue 6 of subsidy, can these market pressures be overcome by 7 restricting concentration through limits on ownership or 8 is it simply that the available consumer revenues will 9 not support the level of diversity that we have now?

A. I don't think I know the answer to that. I think the point that I was trying to make is that given those uncertainties, we have to be very careful in introducing regulation which makes it even tougher for the newspapers to make a living, and as -- I go on in my statement to note that I think one of the good things which Ofcom has proposed is a series of periodic reviews, because this market is changing over time and we need to keep those changes under review while deciding what to do about plurality.

Q. Looking at the digital environment, of course, there are different types of provider and Ofcom have explained those to us. You say though that:

"Online only investment in news origination is still comparatively small."

To what extent is this because it's comparatively Page 11

1 interested and prepared to pay for it, and the rest will

- 2 be relatively -- I hesitate to use the word "low value",
- 3 but probably low investment news which will be made free
- 4 of charge for those who are less interested, and there
- 5 is a risk that the middle market might disappear, if you
- 6 believe that sort of future prediction.
- 7 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: An example of the former working
- 8 would be the Financial Times.

their valuable product.

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A. Yes, and certainly the newspapers which have found it easiest to start to monetise their product are those which have something of special or unique value which their target audience is prepared to pay for. It's harder for general interest newspapers to persuade consumers that it's worth paying for something which they can find a lot of free of charge elsewhere on the Internet.

I think, if I may, the point that I was making at the end of all of this was that because of these economic uncertainties, I think it is sensible and appropriate to take a relatively cautious approach in thinking about new caps or ceilings on ownership in the news media market for the very reason that we just don't know what the -- how those economic forces are going to develop.

25 MR JAY: You've already touched on this, but your statement Page 10

1 easy to source news from elsewhere?

- A. I'm sure that's part of the reason. I'm also sure it's because -- also part of the reason is that none of this looks particularly economically attractive to new entrants, so the business models don't add up. So we've
- 6 identified one of the causes of that but there are no 7 doubt other reasons as well.
- Q. Would you anticipate that as traditional news generation 8 9 sources reduce, there will be a corresponding increase 10
- 11 A. I wouldn't like to go that far, no. I think this is one 12 of the big issues that we really don't know the answer 13 to are.

in investment in news from online only providers?

What I would say, though, is that I don't think we should assume that the game is up for established news providers. The point I'm trying to make is that they have some tougher challenges ahead, but because they have the brands that they can call on, they have the loyalty of still quite large readership bases and because they have the investment in high quality journalism, they do stand a chance of creating compelling new digital products which are better than those offered by new entrants. So the game isn't over by any means; it's just a very tough transitional time that they're going through.

1 Q. Under the subheading "A wider debate":

2 "If news supply of direct relevance to the UK itself 3 is only modestly improved by the Internet, there's a

4 much greater increase in the volume and diversity of

5 discussion, commentary and opinion."

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Can I ask you, please, to amplify that point?

A. I don't think I have a huge amount more to say that I have in my witness statement. The point is that although we tend to think of the important aspects of news as being focused around original journalism, investigative reporting and possibly high-cost correspondents around the world, in my view there is some value in what digital media do, which is to allow individuals to talk about these things in a much more wide and open manner than was ever available before.

So although the original news reports may be limited in number, the opportunity through blogs, through social media, through -- like Facebook and Twitter, for example -- for individuals to take a subject, talk about it, share their views with other people, and indeed even start to create their own news is something we should value and something which adds to the plurality of debate in the country.

24 Q. Multi-sourcing of news. Of course, that's relevant to 25 plurality, as the Ofcom witnesses have explained. It's Page 13

1 because if you're using a search engine to access news,

2 for instance, and you are prepared to have personalised

3 searches, the search engine itself will learn your

4 preferences over time and start to present certain types

5 of news or news supplier in front of you, perhaps to the 6

detriment of a wider range and diversity of sources.

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8 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: As I said this morning, that's rather

like deciding that you're going to go to a newsagent and

10 buy one newspaper as opposed to another.

11 A. Absolutely. I was going on to say that it's not clear

13 the past, although you could argue that even the

partisan newspapers did tend to include a sort of range

of different commentators and views which you might not

to me that that is any worse than the position we had in

16 otherwise have come across, to varying degrees in

varying newspapers, but I was going to say that looking

18 further at this, the evidence so far seems to be fairly

19 inconclusive, because some studies have been done which

20 show that the effect of using digital media channels

21 simply complements what people were accessing already

22 through their traditional news media rather than

23 substitutes for it.

> So, for instance, there's been a piece of research done by the Pugh Centre of the US, which I think found

Page 15

1 on the next page, page 5. A world in which everyone

2 accesses a range of news sources is inherently more

3 pluralistic than one in which most people watch only one

4 channel or whatever, and you say here the data is

encouraging, the figure of 4.8 being the average number

of sources consumers use for news.

A. Yes, I think it is encouraging and Ofcom are right to 7

8 start to include this when they think about plurality, 9

because clearly if you have a world in which large 10 numbers of people consume half a dozen sources of news

that's different from one where we relied on one or,

at most, a couple of sources, perhaps their main

13 newspaper and their main broadcast news supplier. So

14 this is one thing which digital media makes possible.

15 It's a big benefit going forward.

16 Q. Search and social media. I think this subheading is 17 self-explanatory. Facebook and Twitter and the way in 18 which these are capable of adding to the plural mix.

19 But can I ask you please to explain the filter bubble 20

phenomenon which you do in the next subparagraph?

21 A. Yes. This, I suppose, is the counter to the benefits 22

which I've just talked about of sharing and creating news, that for various reasons digital media has been

accused of limiting the range of news and views which

people over time have access to, the reason being

Page 14

1 that social media in particular tend to provide news

2 stories which are incremental to the news which people

3 were already accessing, rather than narrowing down the

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many people have written about and we shall be aware of.

Nevertheless, I think it's one of those things which

MR JAY: A related issue: new digital intermediaries. The

8 rise of those -- you call them gatekeepers, who are

playing an increasingly important role in helping news

10 providers get to market and new users find and access

11 news content on a range of digital devices. And the

devices or the mechanisms are identified in the four

13 bullet points on the next page.

14 A. Mm.

15 Q. Those are capable of influencing the news to which we

16 have access, presumably?

17 A. Well, they could be. It's one of the things which

18 I talk about in the report which I've written for the

19 Reuters Institute. As you say, there are different

categories of digital intermediary which I've tried to

21 identify, they're not all the same and they have

22 different characteristics, but they all do provide

23 channels by which we, as users, can access a range of

24 news suppliers. So we need to be interested -- should

25 be interested in what they do and how they arrange their

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1 activities. 2 What I did in my report was look at four different 3 aspects of their activity: the extent to which they are 4 increasingly important channels through which we access 5 news, the extent to which they themselves take what I'd 6 describe as editorial-like decisions about the content 7 they provide, their impact on the overall economics of 8 news provision, which could be quite significant, and 9 finally, whether they have the appetite for and the 10 capacity to exercise any significant degree of political 11 influence. It seems to me obviously true that those are 12 four quite important areas that we should try and 13 understand in thinking about the future of the news 14 market. 15 Q. You point out the current plurality framework has little 16 to say about the activities of these entities at all.

17 I think the Ofcom view was that this was something 18 government or Parliament should address through 19 executive action. Would you side with their view? 20 A. I would, because it seems to me that at the very least, 21 if Ofcom is asked, as it has, I think, proposed -- if it 22 is asked to carry out a periodic review of plurality in 23 the news market in the UK, then the influence of these 24 digital intermediaries, how they impact on the news we

have access to and the range of different news sources

- Page 17 1 which are easily available, those are the sorts of 2 things which absolutely should be part of an Ofcom 3 plurality review, and my understanding is that there 4 would have to be some definitional change in the Act to 5
- 6 enterprise so that they could come within the Ofcom 7 remit. 8

9 sort of legislative changes which would be required but 10 it does seem to me this is one of those changes.

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if there is to be a change it requires Parliamentary

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17 are the benefits.

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19 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Your enormously valuable expertise,

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24 the minimum step as far as these digital intermediaries

1 to include them in a market review of plurality and to

2 properly assess both their positive and potentially

negative effects in reaching a view about the

4 sufficiency of plurality at any particular point in

5 time.

6 MR JAY: The inferences you draw from the market trends you 7 survey. You say, under 3.4:

8 "We should act cautiously when considering the 9 introduction of any new structural rules to address 10

shortfalls in media plurality." Looking at the point really by way of overview, if digital developments, you say, meet more optimistic

13 expectations, then plurality will be secured by those 14 developments without more, and one therefore doesn't

15 need more rules. But in any event, you have some

16 principled or practical objections to ownership and 17 concentration rules which you identify in the four

18 bullet points you see there. Can I ask you, please,

19 about the first? You say that they may well ensure the

20 existence of a number of different news providers but

21 they cannot in themselves ensure that a diverse range of

22 news is supplied. Is that through a want of internal

23 plurality? What's the problem there?

24 A. I guess one can envisage an outcome in which the 25 plurality rules have -- formulated have managed to Page 19

make sure that they were incorporated as a media

I have to confess I haven't looked in detail at the

11 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Mr Foster, let's take as a given that

imprimatur, but with respect, that jumps to the end and

may tell me little more than I knew when I began. What

I need to understand is what are the risks of doing

whatever possible courses of action there are and what

A. Yes.

I hope, can help me, recognising of, course, that

Parliament ultimately has to decide, as it will have to

decide about any recommendation I make.

A. Absolutely. I think, as I was saying, it seems to me

is concerned is to make sure that Ofcom has the ability Page 18

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1 secure, say, half a dozen different news suppliers in the market, but then there is no particular guarantee

that those news suppliers will provide a range and diversity of news. They'll be guided by a number of

5 influences, one of which will be what their advertisers

want to see. Another will be the -- may be the

7 political preferences of their proprietors. 8

So all I'm pointing out here is that these are quite blunt tools. They may well achieve a positive outcome 10 but they're not guaranteed to.

11 Q. There might be some sort of relationship though between 12 the number of news providers on the one hand and the

13 range of news supplied on the other.

14 A. That might be --

15 Q. The causal link may not be that powerful?

16 A. Yes, exactly so. That may well be the case.

17 Q. Can I ask you to explain your third point, the ethics 18 and conduct of the news media. Doesn't that raise 19 a separate point from plurality considerations?

20 A. I think it does, and you're correct to point that out.

21 The linkage, I guess, would be that -- and this may be a

22 point I make only in my main Reuters report, rather than 23 in my witness statement, but the linkage may be this:

24 that the larger and more powerful the media company

25 is -- the more it may come to believe that it itself is

1	beyond the grasp of the law of the land, so it's it	1	its market share is bo
2	may not be a huge point but there is some linkage	2	readers or viewers or
3	between the two.	3	Q. In the fourth chapter
4	Here I was noting really that if you were looking to	4	changes which could o
5	plurality rules to make a big impact on ethics and	5	are four different areas
6	conduct, you're probably looking in the wrong place.	6	is:
7	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: You say that there is some linkage,	7	"Improved measure
8	but is that a linkage which you derive evidentially or	8	Some of those, as y
9	just intuitively because of the way in which media	9	Ofcom. In a nutshell,
10	companies operate?	10	Ofcom's view on these
11	A. I think it would be intuitively.	11	A. I didn't hear their e
12	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: There may be evidence to support it,	12	read the paper which
13	but I'm just looking to see whether there was any	13	is a fair assessment.
14	particular evidence you had in mind.	14	It may be worth ju
15	A. No.	15	because this is all abo
16	MR JAY: After your fourth bullet point, you refer to the	16	can have a hard and
17	possible need for consolidation to secure ongoing	17	plurality or whether
18	viability of news provision. Then you deal with the	18	judgmental approacl
19	question of organic growth. You may have a commercial	19	I think, is proposing.
20	entity which is successful enough to acquire greater	20	It seems to me the
21	market share and you're saying: well, if that entity	21	of a bright line, strai
22	runs the risk of being divested in some way or pruned	22	on one form of measu
23	back in a mandatory fashion, then that would be highly	23	certainty in the mark
24	undesirable as a matter of principle, really. But some	24	where they are. It av
25	would say it's essential to achieve greater plurality,	25	in making assessmen
	Page 21		

pecause somebody else has lost or has exited the market.

- r of your evidence, you consider deal with problems and risks. There
- as here. The first one, 4.2 this
- ement and processes."
- you say, have been recognised by
 - , is your view very similar to
- se matters?
 - evidence this morning, but I have th Ofcom prepared and I would say that

ust saying what lies behind that, out, it seems to me, whether you d fast simple metric for measuring you have a more discretionary ch, which I would favour and Ofcom,

e way -- you can see the advantages ightforward ceiling or cap-based surement. It provides a lot of ket. It gives everyone a sense of voids a lot of regulatory wheelspin nts and so on.

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wouldn't they?

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A. Yes. I think there are trade-offs to be made here. It becomes harder with organic growth, I think, than with the case of mergers and acquisitions. With organic growth, I guess -- let's imagine we're talking about a world in which it has been suggested or that has -a cap on market share has been introduced of, say, 25 per cent and the company is very successful in building readers and breaches that limit. There is then a difficult choice to be made. The plurality case may be to tell that company it has to stop being so successful. The interest of securing high quality news may be -- which people like to read or to watch or consume may work in the other direction.

Where there is a merger and acquisition being proposed, I think it is slightly more straightforward, that you're not intervening in the case of something which has developed in the market. It's, if you like, a more artificial transaction.

Likewise, if you think about a threshold applying in a world of organic growth, a company, a newspaper or a broadcaster could find itself going above the threshold purely because somebody else has done badly, which again would seem rather unfair, to take action on the successful company if the reason it has increased

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1 The problem may be that it is entirely wrong in 2 terms of its impact on the market and there may be other 3 many more nuanced issues which a regulator should really 4 take into account when thinking about real plurality in 5 the marketplace.

How do you decide which route to take? I would use a couple of areas to guide that decision. The first, it seems to me, is: can you find a simple and effective single metric which you could use for a bright line cap or ceiling? Secondly: is the market that this would have to be applied in sufficiently robust to withstand getting it slightly wrong now and again?

I think in the world in which we live here, first of all, we can't find a simple, straightforward single metric, as Ofcom has explained, and secondly, as I was pointing out earlier on, I think the market is going through a very unpredictable transitional stage, so it seems to me that the dangers of having a single, straightforward bright line approach at the moment outweigh the risks of going down the other route. That might change over time, but at the moment that's how I see it.

23 Q. Of com places particular emphasis on the metric of 24 consumption, on my understanding of their evidence. 25

You suggest, as you say on page 8, that more work

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- 1 needs to be done in two areas. Can I ask you, please,
- 2 to explain what you have in mind there?
- 3 A. Yes. Consumption is a very good starting point and 4
- I agree absolutely with what Ofcom says there in terms 5 of the need to look at share of consumption, the reach
- 6 of news media and the multiple sourcing. I think,
- 7 though, the problem we have with all of these metrics is
- 8 they tell us about exposure to news media but they don't
- 9 tell us about impact and influence. Ofcom, I believe,
- 10 have done some work to look at how you might get
- 11 a better sense of the impact that different news media
- 12 have on individuals, as they're thinking about matters
- 13 of public importance. I think that there is still more
- 14 work to be done here, which is what I'm suggesting in
- 15 this report -- in this statement. Not necessarily that
- 16 it will provide a single more sophisticated metric to
- 17 use, but it will add further helpful background when
- 18 working out whether we have enough plurality or not.
 - One particular example I think is worth noting:
- 20 a lot of the surveys which tend to be used at the moment 21
- talk about news, not surprisingly, and the importance to 22 vou of news as an individual. I think that the focus on
- 23 the word "news" may be missing the point somewhat, in
- 24 that there are lots of other elements of news media --
- 25 commentary, debate, discussion, investigation -- which
 - Page 25

- plurality means and how it should be judged and the sort
- of general criteria that Ofcom would be expected to
- 3 bring to bear on any analysis they carried out. So
- 4 they're not operating in a complete vacuum.
 - Now, that guidance could range from a qualitative description of what a pluralistic market might like look
- 7 like, but I wouldn't rule out the idea that such
- 8 guidance could be given about such aspects as market
- 9 shares, consumption metrics and so, not as a cap or
- 10 threshold or trigger but as a sort of context-setting
- 11 piece of explanation or analysis which Ofcom would then
- 12 need to take into account when carrying out a review or
- 13 reaching a decision. 14
 - And I think that -- as I go on to say in my witness statement, I think that may then lead you in a direction
- 16 of being able to remove some of what is now a sort of
- 17 political contribution or involvement at various stages
 - of any plurality issue.
- 19 Q. So although sufficiency is a necessary fluid concept,
- 20 you would wish Parliament to set up about seven or eight
- 21 factors which would be taken into account in assessing
- 22 whether there is sufficient plurality but it would be
- 23 for Ofcom or the relevant decisionmaker to decide how to
- 24 weigh each factor up against the other in any particular
- 25 case?

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Page 27

- 1 might have more of an impact on the way people make up
- 2 their minds about key issues than actually reading the
- 3 news.

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- So I think there is scope for doing a bit more
- 5 sophisticated research here, which will help us get
- 6 a better understanding of just how those factors work on
- 7 individuals.
 - Q. Then we move to the issue of sufficiency of plurality.
- 9 Sufficiency, of course, is part of the statutory test in
- 10 the Enterprise Act, and you, as others have done, have
- 11 pointed out that there's no objective measure here,
- 12 which I'm sure is correct inasmuch as it's always going
- 13 to be judgmental and may always depend on the state of
- 14 the market and societal expectations; is that correct?
- 15 A. I think that is correct, but I think we have to think
- 16 about how a regulator is going to be able to work
- 17 effectively against that sort of background. I mean,
- 18 thinking back to my experience at Ofcom and the work
- 19 I used to do there, it was always very helpful to have
- 20 set out in the Communications Act the various duties and
- 21 responsibilities and criteria which needed to be taken
- 22 into account on different matters. So the proposal that
- 23 I'm suggesting here is that there is scope for
- 24 Parliament, through, I guess, a new Communications Act,
- 25 to set out in a little bit more detail what it thinks
 - Page 26

- 1 A. Yes. That's a very good way of putting it. I think
- 2 then you can have a debate about what those factors
- 3 should be, how specific they could be, given the
- 4 background of uncertainty which we've discussed, but
- 5 I think that would go some way towards providing
- 6 a degree more transparency in the plurality application
 - of plurality rules.
- 8 Of course, one of the criticisms of not having
- 9 a clear market share cap or ceiling is the uncertainty
- 10 that that creates in the marketplace. I think to an
- 11 extent that is inevitable, but you can address that, in
- 12 my view, by having these sorts of criteria or
- 13 obligations spelt out with greater clarity, and also by
- 14 making sure that there is a clear process for Ofcom to
- 15 follow.
- 16 Q. Thank you. The next subheading is dealing with new
- 17 media, because the current plurality rules are, in one
- 18 sense, antiquated, looking at old media. Can you
- 19 summarise your recommendation here?
- 20 A. Yes. The recommendation is that new online news
- 21 providers should be part of a consideration of news
- 22 plurality in the UK. They do quite clearly provide
- 23 alternative sources of news and debate. The interesting
- 24 and difficult question is working out how important they
 - actually are, because they do cover all sorts of

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1	different types of news provision. So, as we were	1	within the terms of their statutory obligations but do
2	discussing earlier, they range from blogs to full-blown	2	have a degree of discretion as they make their
3	news sites. They cover news providers who are focused	3	decisions.
4	on the UK and news providers who are focused on	4	MR JAY: I think you have two related proposals here.
5	international news and debate.	5	First, taking the decisions out of the political domain
6	So it's not going to be easy, but as the market	6	and handing them to Ofcom, and secondly, having
7	changes, I think there is there should be an	7	considerations which may be implied in the
8	expectation that Ofcom looks at all of this and decides	8	Enterprise Act made more explicit and listed in the new
9	how best to bring them into the fold, so to speak.	9	statute so that everyone knows the criteria which Ofcom
10	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But that's exercising subjective, not	10	must or may apply in any individual case. Is that how
11	an objective judgment.	11	you see the issue of accountability?
12	A. Not well, the objective part is measuring the	12	A. That's correct; whether it's the Enterprise Act or the
13	consumption	13	Communications Act or one of the two. It was designed
14	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes, you have the metrics but there	14	to try and address the concern that quite clearly exists
15	must be sufficient flexibility this isn't just	15	about political involvement at a detailed level on
16	putting the facts in, turning the handle and getting the	16	a case-by-case basis, which at least leads to the
17	answer out.	17	perception of influence on decisions, but also to
18	A. Sure. So the first step is to get the metrics in place,	18	address the concern that: should we really be leaving
19	but then I absolutely agree that you have to take	19	these fundamental democratic issues to a technocratic
20	a view based on accumulated expertise of the extent to	20	regulator to decide? It's my best really, the
21	which these different types of online news providers do	21	proposal is my best effort at trying to get a balance
22	have an impact on plurality of supply. So, for	22	between those two conflicting objectives.
23	instance, one of the you may say, "Well, of course,	23	Q. People may still say: well, Ofcom has its agenda, which
24	we can now get access to the New York Times online.	24	may become apparent through the way it deals with cases
25	That's another great increase in plurality of news in	25	over a period of time, in the same way as politicians
	Page 29		Page 31
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	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
1	the UK." Well, of course it isn't really, because not	1	may have their agenda.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	the UK." Well, of course it isn't really, because not many people will consume it but also it may not be talking about the issues of importance to society and politics here. So you're absolutely right; there has to be some sort of discretion applied in working out whether these are important or not. LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But the question is whether that discretion should be exercised politically or by a body such as Ofcom. A. Sure. LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Because whatever happens, it's going to have to be open and transparent. A. Mm. So what I was trying to square that circle, I was suggesting that there is an important role for political discretion and decision-taking that could be accommodated at the start of the process in any new legislation in setting out the parameters which Ofcom should apply, but then the regulator would be then free to exercise discretion within those more closely drawn or clearly drawn parameters when it came to looking at an individual plurality case, and that would not be that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	may have their agenda. A. Well, I guess so. I do recall, though, from my time at Ofcom that it's quite difficult to have your own agenda when there are some very clear processes in place for carrying out duties and responsibilities, and in a way, personally, I would have more confidence that a professional body constrained by statute would and subject possibly to some sort of appeal process as well, would be able to deal with these issues, perhaps in a more robust way than individual politicians. LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Although there isn't the same accountability. A. There isn't accountability in the sense that you can vote Ofcom out, I know, and that, for many, is the big issue. The accountability, I think, has to be built in, as I suggest, in the way in which Parliament sets out the approach that Ofcom can take and the factors that it needs to take into account, but I don't deny that these are quite difficult choices to make. I'm not sure, I should add, that Ofcom would particularly welcome doing any of this either. I didn't catch this morning whether they thought this sort of

the professional bodies are obliged to operate obviously

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clear they're not looking for the responsibility of

1 regulation in this area.

MR JAY: Mm.

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3 A. And some commentators have noted the risks, too, which

I think I should acknowledge, which are that the 4

5 regulator could become the subject of a huge amount of

expensive lobbying and influence from powerful media

7 companies if it had this sort of responsibility.

8 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Oh yes. It doesn't solve the

problem; it shifts it. Once you say that there isn't

10 a technical answer, there isn't an objective or

11 mechanistic approach to these issues but inevitably

12 there are judgments, so whoever makes the decision is

13 going to be the subject of submissions, lobbying, all

14 sorts of pressure, and therefore the question is: who is

15 best capable of withstanding that pressure to reach

16 a robust decision in the public interest?

17 I'm not suggesting either wouldn't, but it's

abundantly clear that there are perception problems

probably both ways, and it's a mistake to say: well, the

answer is Ofcom or some other regulatory -- I'm not

21 criticising Ofcom at all.

22 A. I absolutely agree and I guess what makes me veer

towards the Ofcom/other regulator solution is that this

is then strength in numbers, in process, in the

25 institutional framework for that regulator, whether it

Page 33

1 plurality toolkit than they have been in the past.

2 O. I suppose it flows logically that if, in a case of

organic growth and a successful company, you're not keen

4 on, some would say, the draconian remedy of divestment,

5 then you're forced back to the position: well, in order

6 to plurality, the next best thing we can do is consider

7 behavioural intervention. There's nowhere else to go,

8 is there?

9 A. Absolutely. Let me just be clear in case I've created

10 the wrong impression. I wouldn't rule out those, as you

11 describe them, draconian measures of divestment,

12 spin-off. They should still be kept in the toolkit.

13 The point I'm trying to make is we should need to make

14 sure we don't just think about those and we think about

15 these different types of behavioural remedies too and --

16 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: You run the risk otherwise of 17

penalising success. 18

A. Yes, and I think from the point of view of a situation 19 in which we have organic growth, then perhaps this

20 behavioural remedy list is likely to be more useful or

21 more valuable than telling people to shut down or sell

22 off a newspaper or close down a television channel.

23 Again, these are not straightforward issues. There 24

are problems in devising behavioural remedies which can 25 then be properly monitored and enforced. So it's not

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1 be Ofcom or not, which may be better placed to withstand

2 the sort of pressures that I agree would be there than

3 an individual or a group of politicians. But, as you

4 say, if you don't get rid of the risk, it's still there

5 to be dealt with.

6 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: You've just moved the hole in the

7 wall to another part of the wall.

8 A. And, I suppose, strengthened the wall a bit.

9 MR JAY: You go on to address some behavioural remedies at

10 the bottom of page 9, which might apply if one owner

11 becomes too powerful through organic growth. Can we

just understand how these might work in practice?

13 I just take the first one.

14 A. I've lost it on my screen so I'll read it on my notes.

15 This is about requiring the content investment

commitments. In practice, there are precedents in

17 place, as I mentioned earlier, in broadcasting in the

18 UK. In other counties -- for instance I think in the

19 US, where there are local newspaper mergers, one of the

issues which is considered in deciding whether to agree

20 21 to the merger or not is whether the emerging parties are

22 committing to invest more money in news content. So one

23 can see a number of models around which could be

24 developed for application here if we took the view, as

25 I do, that these may have to become more central to our Page 34

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necessarily an easy and straightforward approach, but

I think there are ways of doing that which could apply

3 in some circumstances and be of some considerable value.

4 MR JAY: Yes. Can we consider what the range of remedies

5 logically are? We have divestment, spin-off

6 undertakings in lieu and behavioural interventions.

7 I may be wrong, but I can't think of many others, are

8 there?

9 A. No, indeed, and the behavioural interventions may be

10 undertakings in lieu, so there's some crossover between

11 the two. The only other set of interventions, as I come

12 onto later, are those which apply specifically to

digital gateways -- so access interventions -- and then, 13

14 of course, public support, which is another dimension

15 entirely.

16 Q. Indeed. Can I as you, please, to explain the access

17 intervention. It applies, of course, to new digital

18 intermediaries but what's the issue there and what is

19 your thinking as to how to address it?

20 A. Yes. The issue is that new digital intermediaries like

21 Google, a powerful search engine, Facebook as a social

22 network, Apple as a mechanism for getting newspaper

23 apps, all place themselves between the news provider and

24 the consumer. So one concern would be if any one of 25 those, or perhaps a few of them collectively, became so

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1 important that they were the main means of getting news. 2 They would at least have the scope then, through their 3 business policies, to start influencing the nature of 4 news suppliers they provided access to and the ease with 5 which we, as individuals, could find the news that we 6 wanted to go to.

I'm not suggesting that they do that at the moment. Indeed I think most would say that they try and provide a wide range of news sources which are of some relevance to their consumers, but nevertheless the possibility exists.

We have looked at this issue before in the context of digital broadcasting and digital transmission systems, where, at a European level, it was decided that it was important, whatever the distribution channel you chose as a consumer, that you should have access to a wide range of broadcast services, and in particular to public broadcast services, whether you opted for cable or for satellite or for terrestrial transmission.

It seems to me there may come a time where these gatekeepers are almost equivalent, in terms of distribution channels, to those broadcast distribution networks, in which case we may think that it's in the public interest to make sure that if you choose to use Google or you choose to use Facebook that you still have

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1 Nevertheless, it may be that they are not as

2 public-spirited as I would hope they would be, in which

3 case I think that at the very least, if Ofcom then

4 carries out a plurality review -- and as I've suggested,

5 they should be part of the remit for Ofcom -- and finds

6 that there are these problems or concerns, then it's at

7 that point that it should consider what remedies could

8 be introduced.

> So my own preference would be try to get them engaged. If it fails, Ofcom should monitor through its plurality reviews and then remedies -- access remedies or their equivalent if needed at that stage.

There is a more nuclear, if you like, of saying this is so important we need to have action now along the lines of they must carry regulation we already have in broadcasting. I'm not sure we're quite there yet myself and it would be, I think, very helpful for the digital

intermediaries to demonstrate what they can do

19 themselves rather than being forced into doing it.

20 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But wouldn't there be a complexity in

21 relation to the digital media in respect of those who

22 are based offshore or in countries which operate

23 different legal regimes in relation to free speech?

A. I think that is absolutely right and indeed, it's one of the factors behind my suggestion that in the first

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1 access to a wide range of news sources.

- 2 Q. Page 11, three bullet points towards the top of the
- 3 page. You suggest a number of potential obligations
 - that could be put on digital news intermediaries. Are
- 5 you suggesting that this should be used only when
- 6 a plurality problem is identified or do you think they
- 7 should be introduced to avoid plurality concerns
- 8 developing?

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- 9 A. It's a very good question and I think I would like to
- 10 step back from that, if you don't mind, to say that
- 11 first of all, in my Reuters paper, I suggest that we
- 12 shouldn't leap to this sort of regulation in any event,
- 13 because although it's possible to identify the potential
- 14 threat, it's not clear that a regulatory solution, at
- 15 least for the time being, is the right one, and indeed
- 16 my proposal was to, in effect, for government and other
- 17 interested parties, to challenge these big digital
- 18 intermediaries to take part, if you like, in the 19
- plurality debate, engage in the concerns that we have 20 and demonstrate how they would respond to them. I don't
- 21 think it is totally ridiculous to think that they might 22 find it in their interests to -- as a means of
- 23 continuing to sustain the trust of their users in the
- 24 UK, to demonstrate that they are on the side of doing
- 25 all of these good things.

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- 1 instance, we, in effect, try and bring them into the
- 2 fold, wherever they may be located. I think Google and
- 3 Facebook have registered in Ireland, I believe, and as 4
 - you say, there are other international companies too.
- 5 So setting aside whether it is easy or not to
- 6 regulate these intermediaries, it would be a good idea
- 7 to try and bring them into the debate and get them
- 8 thinking about UK public interest and UK public
- 9 expectations, and indeed I think they've already started
- 10 to do that in terms of trying to observe UK laws even
- 11 if, in practice, they don't have to because they're not
- 12 always based here.
- 13 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: The trouble is it's all rather
- 14 cumbersome. If you want to challenge something online,
- 15 then you have to get some sort of order and that
- 16 requires a ruling from an Article 6 compliant court,
- 17 which has its own problems.
- 18 A. I think that's absolutely right. I think the second
- 19 line of attack, if you like, is then probably not at UK
- 20 level but on an EU basis, rather along the lines of the
- 21 Audiovisual Media Services Directive or the E-commerce
- 22 Directive, because these are organisations which operate
- 23 across the EU and may be based in other EU Member
- 24 States, and while it may seem cumbersome, there is,
- 25 I sense, a head of steam building up in Brussels for

1 1 would seem to be missing an opportunity of not taking an looking at and trying to address concerns in these 2 2 areas. So it may be that if the UK government wishes to overview of plurality measures in this case and omitting 3 3 work with Brussels, it would be pushing at an open door a consideration of, for example, the measures which are in some of these areas. But that would seem to be the 4 4 open to government to sustain high quality news on ITV 5 next stage. 5 or to get more of a plurality push from the BBC. So 6 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Parallel to that is another 6 I understand it's not your main area of focus but 7 7 I think it is quite an important part of the overall possibility: that you make the incentives of 8 8 toolkit. participation sufficiently attractive to cause the 9 9 More generally, thank you for the opportunity of relevant companies to want to be involved. Now, what 10 10 incentives could we use to do that? giving you my views. As I say in my witness statement, 11 11 A. I can think of a number of sticks as opposed to carrots, I think what I was trying to do was think of a set of 12 12 which would be -proposals which provided what I described as a sensible 13 13 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Sticks will do too. balance between safeguarding plurality, but at the same 14 A. Really, this would be the threat of more draconian 14 time as enabling the news market to grow and innovate. 15 15 I think it will be messy. I don't think there's regulation. And I don't for a moment suggest that we 16 would want to go down this route, but other countries do 16 a single plurality magic bullet, but I think the range 17 find ways of controlling the activities of big 17 of measures which we talked about this afternoon I would 18 international search engines and other digital 18 hope would go some way towards providing a more 19 19 flexible, adaptable and predictable environment for companies --20 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: We've not done very well on the 20 these issues to be discussed and regulated. 21 21 MR JAY: Thank you very much. threat of more draconian legislation for UK-based news 22 outlets, have we? 22 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes, thank you very much indeed. 23 23 A. But here there may be some levers that can be pulled. We'll take a break now. 24 24 For instance, the Internet service providers would be (3.12 pm)25 25 (A short break) one way of getting at whether these organisations have Page 41 Page 43 1 wide access to consumers or not. You can look at the 1 (3.22 pm)2 extent to which UK advertisers can advertise on 2 MR JAY: The last witness today is Claire Enders, please. 3 3 MS CLAIRE WHITMORE ENDERS (Affirmed) compliant or non-compliant digital companies which are 4 based outside of the UK. 4 Questions by MR JAY 5 None of these sound terribly attractive to me at the 5 MR JAY: Thank you. Your full name. 6 6 A. Claire Whitmore Enders. moment but they are, if you like, sticks which could be 7 7 Q. You've kindly provided us with a witness statement on waved a bit to encourage, which would be my 8 preference -- to encourage Google and the others to work 8 the issue of media plurality. It's dated 9 July 2012. 9 9 Are you content to put this forward as your formal very closely with the relevant parties to deliver the 10 10 evidence to the Inquiry on that specific issue? sorts of things we're hoping could be delivered. 11 11 MR JAY: Thank you. The subheading "Positive support" is 12 largely self-explanatory but applies more to the BBC and 12 Q. You also gave us a presentation at one of our seminars 13 13 on 6 October 2011 and the paper which you submitted has to public service broadcasting, possibly straying 14 14 now been put on our system. Again, are you content that outside our terms of residence. Is there anything you'd 15 15 that be formally accepted in evidence? like to say in conclusion on the effects of the changes 16 16 that you feel you may not have covered adequately, A. Yes. Mr Foster? Q. We're not going to run through that today because you 17 17 18 A. If I could just add a word of explanation on the 18 explained it very clearly seven or eight months ago. LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Ms Enders, thank you very much for 19 positive support, just to set the context. It seems to 19 20 20 me that quite your remit is quite rightly focused on the both those contributions. Rather a lot of water has 21 21 areas we've discussed so far. More generally though, if flown under the bridge since the last one, so it's 22 22 we are interested in news plurality, it is worth noting perhaps fitting that you should come in at this sort of 23 23 that the majority of news people still get is from stage of the Inquiry, having been at the very beginning, 24 television and in that respect not only the BBC but the 24 but I'm grateful to you. 25 25 A. Thank you. commercial news providers have a key role to play and it Page 42 Page 44

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- 1 MR JAY: Can you tell us briefly about yourself and about
- 2 **Enders Analysis?**
- 3 A. Yes. It's quite hard to summarise a working life that
- 4 has spanned for than 30 years but I have been very
- 5 fortunate in being given many interesting problems to
- 6 think about and solve and in particular, I just wanted
- 7 to highlight the fact that I was an expert witness in
- 8 the proceedings that set digital copyrights in the US
- 9 congress as well as in the UK, and therefore I can be
- 10 said at least to be an expert in digital models. I hope
- 11 that's helpful.
- 12 I also wanted to stress that my sole nationality is 13 British. I am not American. I ceased to be American
- 14 some time ago. So I have a -- I have been in love with
- 15 this country since I emigrated to it and my concern for
- 16 it is that of an immigrant.
- 17 Q. Thank you. Now, you explain monitoring the plurality of
- 18 news provision. You say there are several ways of
- 19 monitoring that --
- 20 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I think we'd better just record that
- 21 you've spent 30 years as an analyst, strategist and
- 22 forecaster in the media and technology sectors in the
- 23 UK, and 15 years working in cable TV, satellite TV and
- 24 commercial public sector broadcasting before setting up
- 25 Enders Analysis in 1997, which creates comprehensive
- models and forecasts of all parts of the UK media, 1
- 2 telecoms and technology sectors.
- 3 A. Thank you.
- 4 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Well, it's just so that it's all in

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- 5 one place and anybody watching this evidence can know
- 6 the background from which Ms Enders speaks.
- 7 A. And also, if you'd like any background about Enders
- 8 Analysis, I can provide it to you, but in summary, I own
- 9 100 per cent of the company and you know, I work at it
- 10 every day. We produce written research which the list
- 11 of companies in the relevant companies in the annex
- 12 support for by paying for it.
- 13 MR JAY: Thank you. The different means or ways of
- 14 monitoring/measuring news plurality. There are three of
- 15 those. In terms of identifying the candidates, your 16 position is the same as Ofcom's. You favour the share
- 17 of consumption metric. May I ask you to explain why?
- 18 A. Well, like Ofcom and indeed other commentators, this
- 19 metric ends up by being one of the best ways of giving a
- 20 guide, a set of estimates, to (a) the number of media
- 21 and of course the actual minutes of viewing or listening
- 22 or reading and so on that are allocated by members of
- the public, and as a result of that -- essentially, 23
- 24 consumption is a very good proxy for how the public
- 25 interacts with all media and indeed how the public
 - Page 46

- interacts over time.
- 2 I do agree with Robin Foster that the issue of the
 - impact on politicians is left outside of this measure,
- 4 and indeed that is not Ofcom's job. But that is
- 5 something -- and indeed, Ofcom thought relatively deeply
 - about this matter when it was considering the
- 7 News Corp/BSkyB merger in 2010. So it thought quite
- 8 deeply about this matter and it ended up with a metric
- 9 that involved share of consumption measured at the time
- 10 as being around 17 per cent for News Corporation's share
- 11 of total UK news provision, plus BSkyB rising to
 - 21 per cent. So this is something which has been dealt
- 13 with and is relatively advanced as a metric.
- 14 Q. Is one of the other advantages of the share consumption
- 15 metric that it's reasonably objective, non-judgmental
- 16 and uncontroversial -- some of the other metrics have
- 17 a greater judgmental and subjective element and
- 18 therefore there's more argy-bargy about what they might
- 19 mean on the one hand and amount to on the other?
 - A. Yes. These are all imperfect measures and they involve
- 21 estimates and so on, and they are quite complicated
- 22 calculations to make, but what matters in any case is
- 23 not absolute specifics. It's actually trends or -- you
- 24 know, the big pieces in any story are what matter. But
- 25 also the problem with share of consumption is also that
 - Page 47
- 1 it doesn't measure the relative impact of -- I think
- 2 Robin Foster also alluded to that -- various types of --
- 3 different forms of consumption, and indeed supporting
- 4 consumption and debate, around any particular use of
- 5 a medium. So it's a soft measure but it's as good as
- 6 we've got.
- 7 Q. The television might be on, but one might not be
- 8 watching it?
- 9 A. Correct, and indeed in the case of radio listenership,
- 10 people do leave their radios on for very long periods of
- 11 time and may be in and out of listening and so on. So
- 12 it is a very imperfect soft measure, but it gives an
- 13 idea.
- 14 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: How about the news? Is there
- 15 Data Research on how long people read newspapers for?
- 16 A. Yes, there is, actually.
- LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So that's how you do that? 17
- 18 A. On the other hand, just to the point made by Mr Jay,
- 19 although for instance, in this country, an average
- 20 newspaper reader -- again, who's an average? -- would
- 21 read a newspaper for 40 minutes a day, a consumer of 22 a newspaper website will only consume for around 15
- 23 minutes a month. So these are very, very different
- 24 media in terms of impact, but also in the case of
- 25 newspapers, the work that we submitted to you subsequent

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1 to the first appearance indicated that, depending on the 2 newspaper, the idea of news is a very broad picture. It 3 includes news of celebrities, news of TV shows, news of 4 movies, news of a million things that we wouldn't really 5 put in the serious buckets. Indeed, news of bridge 6 triumphs and sporting triumphs as well. So there are 7 many different kinds of things that are encompassed in 8 newspapers, so even newspaper readership itself is not 9 a good proxy -- that 40 minutes a day is not a good 10 proxy for the readership of hard news. 11 Of course, in the vast continuum of newspapers,

which the UK is blessed in having an extraordinary number -- and indeed, newspaper readership in the UK is exceptionally high by comparison with all other nations except for certain very small ones, but nonetheless, within that, the fact is that the tabloids have relatively less hard news, and the quality papers, which are a very small subset of total circulations themselves, have more. So I think that it is a very, very difficult thing to get a grip on in any kind of adequacy, but it's as good as we have. MR JAY: You say in relation to the next metric, which is reach, it has less value. You explain how it's calculated. The modes of calculation appear to be about as objective or as subjective, depending on your point

1 look at reach and multi-sourcing. First of all, have

2 I correctly understood where you're coming from? And if

I have, what's wrong with the combined approach?

4 A. We don't make any suggestions about the combined 5 approach or indeed -- you know, Ofcom's really very 6 expert in these matters.

I must say, to our credit as an organisation, Ofcom decided to use the methodology that we had advanced in November 2010 in order to come to a view, but I wouldn't want to underestimate the difficulty of coming to those views or the effort that Ofcom has put, nor its greater understanding than I have about the different impacts.

It is still a measure that is a proxy and gives only a sense of what is going on in the media marketplace. But Ofcom has thought very deeply about this because it prefers this kind of measurement and it prefers measuring. So it's very fond of that.

19 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Because it's more objective than 20 subjective, but it actually buries within it -- this is 21 what I was rather suggesting -- all sorts of subjective

22 questions.

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A. That's right. And also I sometimes wonder whether the 24 focus -- and I think it's something I point out in my 25 submission -- I wonder if Ofcom's almost exclusive focus Page 51

1 of view, as the consumption modes of calculation. Is

2 that a reasonable assessment?

3 A. Yes, that's right, but remember that these calculations

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came about out of a chance remark made by Lord Puttnam.

5 When he was asked what plurality meant, he said "share

6 of voice". So these calculations have somewhat emerged

7 from sort of an accident off-the-cuff remark, so one

8 can -- one is trying to find something that fits with

9 the law.

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10 Q. Why is reach of less value than consumption?

11 A. Well, we think that the -- can I get back to you about 12

that? It's just not something I really --

13 Q. Yes, fair enough.

14 A. Thank you.

15 Q. So the multi-sourcing, which is -- again, you say it has

16 some use but less than the consumption measure. You

17 refer to the modes of calculation again. Really, it's

18 the same point. They're as good or as bad as the

19 consumption and reach modes of calculation, are they?

20 A. Mm-hm.

23

21 Q. I think the point that Ofcom sought to make -- can

22 I sort of put it to you in these terms? -- is that

really one has to combine these measures to get at the

24 best end point, when my understanding of your evidence

25 is that you would prefer to focus on consumption but not

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1 on news and plurality as calculated in this way is in

2 fact what was originally embodied in the legislation,

3 the 2003 legislation, and my understanding is that it is

4 not. I think I make the arguments in my submission that 5 there are many other forms of plurality that should be

6 more important than counting this kind of impact,

7 although it is important -- it is important to have an

8 understanding of how it is that people in the UK are

consuming all kinds of media outlets.

I mean, for instance, it is always a source of great surprise to people that the BBC has such an extraordinary share of voice in the UK, mainly because there are apparently so many news media, there is -- of course, this is the most digital nation, there's the most extensive use of online news and media in this nation than there is anywhere in the world. So it is a paradox of plenty versus a concentration on the supply side. So this -- you know, Ofcom is right to put a lot of emphasis on it, but I think that in the recent report that Ofcom put out on these matters, I felt that the emphasis on what it can count reliably in terms of consumption rather missed the point of the whole plurality debate in its totality.

24 MR JAY: May we look next, please, at paragraph 8 of your 25 witness statement, Ms Enders. We're identifying here

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- 1 a definition of plurality. You commissioned
- 2 Professor Brewer to examine this question for you and
- 3 she made it clear that plurality unambiguously means
- 4 a large number. When we talk of plurality, we're
- 5 talking of a profusion, a multiplicity and an abundance.
- 6 Aren't we also talking about difference, not just large
- 7 quantity?
- 8 A. Yes, absolutely. I mean, diversity. Diversity,
- 9 differentiation and so on. Yes, definitely. As I go on
- to say in my submission, that is definitely how it is
- 11 that different points of view can be expressed in
- 12 a complex and interesting society.
- Q. Yes. Ofcom have pointed out that the reality of the
 news market is such that there will be a tendency these
- days to consolidate and that sustainable provision may
- not be compatible with a profusion or abundance of
- provision. Do you agree with that?
- A. That's certainly true on the news side. There is a great difficulty in economic models for all news,
- whether it's in the newspapers or on TV or on radio.
- 21 Q. I suppose the point is that one can't force new voices
- 22 into news provision, so plurality must be dependent on
- the willingness of the market to provide it, mustn't it?
- A. Or the willingness of its patrons, because after all, it is a patronage -- it is funded by patronage. I mean,

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- 1 overconcentration of control over news and current
- 2 affairs provision?"
 - You point out that:
- 4 "Society has said that news plurality is important."
- 5 And you give a number of reasons why that's so. Can
 - I ask you about point (b):
- 7 "All other matters being equal, plurality is greater
- 8 if providers have roughly equal shares of news
- 9 consumption than if one or two news sources have large
- shares and others have very small shares."
- Why is that so?
 - A. I'm just using the sort of economic theory around
- oligopolies, which is that -- ologopolies are more
- 14 effective if there's more equal strength between the
- parties. In the UK, for instance, there is ITV,
- 16 Channel 4 and Channel 5 that all sell advertising and
- 17 indeed there is a plethora of multichannels that do so
- 18 too, but ITV has 50 per cent of net advertising revenue,
- $19 \qquad \text{ and that's quite a concentrated market. The other two} \\$
- main players are very, very small indeed, one really very small. So it's just the effectiveness of real
- 22 competition is always based on economic power and
- 23 financial muscle. That's the truth of the world.
- 24 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: It's also the size of the megaphone,
- 25 isn't it?

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- 1 the BBC is funded by public patronage and the Times is
- 2 funded by News Corp and the Guardian is funded by the
- 3 Scott Trust and so on. Patronage is quite a common
- 4 feature of the provision of newspapers and of news more
- 5 generally.
- 6 I believe there are only two major news
- 7 organisations in the world that are profitable and very
- 8 significantly profitable, and that's Fox News and CNN,
- 9 and that's probably because of the size of the American
- 10 market.
- 11 Q. It may be market forces are working against new patrons
- 12 coming into being?
- 13 A. Well new patrons come into being because they make money
- in other places. You know, they make money through
- 15 property in the case of the Barclay brothers or they
- 16 make money in mining in the case of Ms Rinehart or
- indeed, in the case of Lebedevs, in other activities in
- 18 Russia. So actually new patrons for newspapers come
- into being, I presume, at least once a month.
- 20 Q. Fair enough. Question one, which you now address in
- 21 paragraph 9 and following --
- 22 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I wish it was once a month.
- 23 A. That would be nice. Well, they come along regularly.
- 24 MR JAY: The question was, in question one:
- 25 "Is there a risk that there is or could be an

Page 54

- A. Yes, absolutely, and the megaphone across many different
- 2 places, you know, in the City or in government and so
- on. Financial power is immensely significant in every
- 4 way.

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- 5 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So if there are lots that are broadly
- 6 the same -- I don't say they cancel each other out, but
- 7 there is a fairer hearing for all than if some have
- 8 particularly large multi-decibel megaphones that
- 9 actually can --
- 10 A. Also they can also invest -- there's more leeway. But
- obviously we're not talking about a country in
- isolation; we're talking about the UK and the UK as it
- 13 really is.
- 14 MR JAY: Point (d) on the next page, 01769, page 4:
 - "Regulatory and court judgments and departmental
- 16 guidance documents ..."
- 17 Sorry:

15

- 18 "Although the point is poorly expressed there, it
- seems to be the conventional assumption that at some
- 20 point decreasing plurality would result in an
- 21 overconcentration of control over news and current
- 22 affairs provision."
- 23 And that carries with it the associated vice of too
- 24 much power in too few people and that, you say, is
 - a matter of common sense; no more, no less than that?

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1	A. I think it's also been constantly considered at regular
2	intervals, anyway. Certainly in the 2003 concept, which
3	I remember very well, there were a number of issues
4	around the specificities of the UK which Lord Putnam and
5	many other peers sought to frame. So they have always
6	been conscious that there is always a danger and
7	actually, I think that this is not the only society to
8	look at those issues. I mean, there are every major
9	country in the world has thought of these issues and
10	fears overconcentration of control in news and current
11	affairs and believes that would be anti-democratic for
12	that to be allowed to develop. Although Robin didn't
13	mention it, there are other kinds of structural remedies
14	that people have in place, indeed to even remove the
15	prospect of a foreign owner, for instance, having
16	being an actor in an overconcentration.
17	Q. Thank you. In paragraphs 10 and 11, you point to the
18	distinction in the legislation between newspaper mergers
19	on the one hand and cross-media or broadcast mergers on

the other. In relation to the former, the statute looks

at a sufficient plurality of views in newspapers but in

a sufficient plurality of persons with control. So in

one case, it's views which we want a significant or

sufficient number of but in the other case it's persons.

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LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I think the consequence of that was

2 that some papers closed.

3 A. Indeed, that is what happens when those mergers are not

4 allowed. So it is a paradox of our situation in the UK

that indeed, with a few behavioural remedies, the

6 News Corp/BSkyB transaction was well on the way to full

7 approval with Ofcom's blessing.

8 MR JAY: In terms of plurality of views or rather the lack

of plurality of views, the risk you identify in

10 paragraph 15 is that the range of news, comment and

11 opinion reaching the citizen is lower than is beneficial

12 for a healthy democracy and so that's, as it were, the

13 policy underlying the relevant provision in the

14 Enterprise Act. Here, I think, we're looking at section

15 582A and 2B.

16 Can I ask you, please, to develop what you mean in 17

paragraph 15 about the risk to a democracy? 18 A. I think this is a very conventional view and also

19 a theoretical one, in the sense that reading all the 20 literature on these matters, whether produced by

21 academics and so on, there is a sense -- a systematic

22 sense that -- to Lord Leveson's point, it's that

23 noisiness of the voices, the differentiation of the

24 voices, it's something that you feel is there or isn't

there, and that what it does -- the fourth estate has Page 59

In terms of the background to the legislation, could you help us, please, as to why in newspaper mergers it's points of views which count and not numbers of persons?

A. I'm not a specialist in this area, but it is

relation to the latter, the statute looks at

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a long-running leitmotif around issues of local markets

and local advertisers, as well as local consumers. So

recently there was a case involving the Kent Messenger

Group in which a small local merger was turned down, and

so in practice, you know, the existing legislation has

10 precluded consolidation in local papers to

11 an extraordinary degree because of a fear of loss of

means of entry for advertisers as well as consumers --

13 more importantly for advertisers. In most of the cases 14

that I have some knowledge of, it has been around

allowing advertisers to reach that local market through

16 separate media because local media are quite 17

economics of supply are quite questionable on a national

concentrated. I mean, it's very hard to -- if the

and global front, I can tell you that on the local front

they're also quite difficult in many cases.

So there has been a longstanding view that local media markets should be looked at separately and on

a case-by-case basis. It is quite an extraordinary

paradox that these small scale mergers have been

25 systematically rejected by the Competition Commission.

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1 always had this extraordinarily important role in 2 society in terms of being almost a confrontational force 3 to power blocs and indeed vice versa.

So I think that part of the protection of plurality as envisaged in the law is a protection of consumers, of citizens, from forces that are around them that they may not understand that would end up by diminishing the range and diversity of the voices that reached them, and which they can't understand, as it were, on the ground, going about their daily lives.

And I think that that is something which I think is extraordinarily important to any healthy society, but above all to this one, because this one is a very creative society, not only with the highest per capita consumption of printed material and so on in the world but also one which depends for its lifeblood -- many economic sectors in the UK depend on plurality as a whole to survive, flourish, prosper and innovate. This is an exceptionally wonderful country from that perspective, so there's such a range of creative enterprises.

I mean, to give you an example, this market which, after all, has about 50 per cent smaller number of households than Germany -- 36 million in Germany and around 25 million here -- has a media market which is Page 60

1 1 politician becomes the bearer of a specific agenda of almost the same size as Germany's. So it is actually of 2 2 vital economic importance as well as democratic a specific owner, an agenda which may affect the lives 3 3 importance and this is why plurality of owners is of many ordinary people. For instance -- I can give you 4 4 a very good example of this. There was a lot of lead-up an immensely valuable concept here. 5 Q. I think you mean plurality of views is a valuable 5 to the 2010 election around issues to do with the 6 6 existence and powers of Ofcom or the income of the BBC, concept because you go on in paragraph 16 to look at 7 7 plurality of owners. and all of those decisions, taken very much on the spur 8 A. Indeed. 8 of the moment as the incoming government had intended, 9 Q. Which is --9 would have had very, very far-reaching consequences. 10 10 A. Which is related. The original proposal of a 40 per cent cut in the BBC's 11 11 income would have had far-reaching implications for Q. Yes, related but separate, because we're looking at a 12 12 different provision of the Act this time. people's lives and although the people advancing these 13 13 A. That's right. various ideas may not listen to Radio 4 or may not enjoy 14 Q. It's section 58.2C. You draw attention to the fact that 14 medium wave or may not ever listen or view any of the 15 the News Corp/BSkyB merger was considered not under the 15 services which are available to people in this country, 16 newspaper rubric, which is "plurality of views", but 16 all of these media -- public service broadcasting in 17 17 under the cross-media rubric of "plurality of owners". particular -- are a bedrock of our culture and our 18 That, I suppose, was inevitably really given the issue 18 understanding, and if these products, if these services 19 19 but you then say what the risk is in paragraph 17: are removed by people by political fiat through the 20 "Low levels of ownership plurality cause problems 20 pursuit of a specific agenda, especially when that 21 21 for different reasons to poor plurality of views." organisation is not exactly co-adventuring with the rest 22 Can I invite you to expand on what those different 22 of us, it is quite a threatening state for a society to 23 concerns are in a low plurality of owners type of case? 23 be in. Or I saw it that way. I mean, I may be 24 24 A. As I explain in here, the world is so made that there exceptional in seeing things this way, but I did feel 25 25 that the agenda carried forward by News Corp in are only so many patrons and only so many news outlets Page 61 Page 63 1 and inevitably the further concentration one gets, the 1 particular, in the years leading up to the transaction,

2 less diversity, you know, the less porousness of the 3 system. 4

In the UK in particular, but in many other nations, vou know, this problem of ownership plurality -- I think Italy comes to mind as a country where ownership plurality has been at the top of the political agenda for some time, and I think that these situations emerge and people are extremely concerned about them and also understand and have understood historically what the negative impact -- and I go on to talk about, you know, capture of politicians and vice versa. But I think these things are a matter of historical record, really, that in effect there have always been examples of those patrons of news organisations seeking to gain political or other kinds of favours.

17 Q. So it's a risk of corruption, really. You put it as 18 boldly as that in paragraph 20, that compacts will be 19 entered into.

20 A. Yes. I think that's a good -- I think it's a harsh 21 term, perhaps, and people may wish to see compacts 22 between politicians and media owners in other terms or

23 there may, in fact, be many different levels of 24 compacts, but I think that the risk to society is 25

significant if a group of politicians or a single Page 62

2 was very threatening of services and products that

3 people in this country consume and enjoy. Perhaps

4 others don't, but they certainly do here. So I feel

5 that's quite threatening.

6 Q. Thank you.

7 A. And especially because -- I must tell you as I've been 8 a media analyst for over 30 years. The fact is I've

9 often found that politicians don't actually understand

10 how people consume media. I've often found that

11 a politician will tell me: "I don't like my local

12 service, my local news", and I sit there and say, "Other

13 people do. Have you checked out how many do? Or maybe

14 you could try something else."

> So I think politicians themselves have a very distant contact with the media which is very sporadic and they may find it difficult to put themselves in the shoes of people who consume, after all, as the British do, a very large amount of radio and television and newspapers and books.

21 Q. Paragraph 22 of your statement. You move on to 22 a slightly different theme, namely whether the concept 23 of plurality refers just to news and current affairs or

24 whether it applies also to other types of information

25 and entertainment. We heard from Ofcom, and I think

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- 1 Mr Foster as well, that a fairly narrow definition of
- 2 news is relevant here and one shouldn't allow that to
- 3 overspill into other areas of entertainment, but you,
- 4 I think, are keen that we should look more widely. Can
- 5 you explain in your own words, please, why that's
- 6 appropriate?
- 7 A. Yes. Firstly, I think in the earlier part of my
- 8 testimony I made the point as to how difficult it is to
- 9 disintermediate what is news and entertainment anyway
- 10 within the context of newspaper readership. So I think
- 11 that again, the idea of news is such a broad concept
- 12 already and there are many, many different kinds of
- 13 programmes that might fit into that thing.
- 14 Similarly, the issue of plurality also works across
- 15 a very large number of different kinds of material --
- 16 entertainment or documentaries and so on -- and I think
- 17 that it's -- in a sense, we know it when we see it
- 18 because in this country, the public service broadcasters
- 19 have been greatly encouraged to be plural in their
- 20 provision of material that is of interest to the
- 21 population as a whole, and that's a well understood and
- 22 well established concept here.
 - But in economic terms, what I'm really talking about is the number of gatekeepers. So in this country, in
- 24 25 reality, as I've pointed out in our annex 1 of media
 - Page 65
- 1 ownership rules, there is actually -- in the Ofcom
- 2 submission outline material, there is in fact quite
- 3 a lot of information around the specific numbers
- 4 involved. In this country, the BBC turns over around
- 5 3.5 billion, BSkyB, excluding its telecoms activities,
- 6 is at around the sort of 6 mark and so on, so -- 6
- 7 billion mark.

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- So we're looking at a very small number of very significant organisations in this country, and the
- 10 oligopolistic nature of the media indicates that that's
- 11 also true in the book publishing business and so. So
- 12 you have a number of gatekeepers and they're the people
- 13 who are going to commission scripts or allow a writer to
- 14 spend the time to develop its material. This was the
- 15 role that was once effected by, say, book publishers.
- 16 Book publishers used to give advances, writers would
- 17 have the time to complete their work and so on. So the
- 18 whole creative landscape is formed by gatekeepers making
- 19 investments in individuals or teams of individuals who
- 20 will then bring creative enterprises to fruition.
- 21 It is also, to my mind, incredibly important to look 22 at plurality, especially because of the difficulties we
- 23 face in defining news and current affairs -- is to
- 24 define plurality in the effect, particular of
- 25 a transaction, across all of its broadest elements and
 - Page 66

- I think that the public -- that the politicians, as I
- 2 point out in paragraph 23, have understood that at some
 - level plurality is about our whole cultural vitality,
- 4 and in my view, as a business analyst, part of our
- 5 economic vitality.
- 6 Q. Once we're outside the realm of news and current
- 7 affairs, aren't the matters here so soft, so difficult
- 8 to concern, that if they weigh in the balance at all --
- 9 we're talking about plurality in entertainment or those
- 10 sort of areas -- it's scarcely worth taking into them
- 11 into account even if they might feature theoretically?
- 12 A. I think that in economic terms that wouldn't be right.
- 13 First of all, I don't think that definitionally they're
- 14 all that difficult because Ofcom actually -- I mean,
- 15 public service broadcasting licences require public
- 16 service broadcasters to fulfil a number of commitments
- 17
- anyway and they are expressed in terms of entertainment, 18 and the industry in this country certainly understands
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- what Ofcom means by those words. So definitionally,
- 20 there's no real difficulty with measuring plurality and
- 21 entertainment any more than there is -- it's actually
- 22 easier, I would say, than measuring plurality in news.
- 23 Secondly, it's really a broader economic point about
- 24 not forgetting that plurality in a society actually
 - operates, again, around the plurality of owners of large

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- 1 enterprises and in reality in this country there are but
- 2 a handful of those.
- 3 Q. You've covered the disintermediation point in
- 4 paragraph 27.
- 5 A. Yes.

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- 6 Q. Unless there's anything else you'd like to say about
- 7 that. Can I ask you, please, to explain the point
- 8 you're making in paragraph 28: the unusual economics of
- 9 mass media. The marginal cost of serving an extra
- 10 customer is often zero.
- 11 A. That's right. It's one of the great truths of
- 12 broadcasting companies and one of the reasons why they
- 13 have such extraordinary longevity that once they're past
- 14 the stage of covering their fixed costs, they can
- 15 actually -- bar, obviously, economic cycles, they can
- 16 actually increase their profitability, assuming that
- 17 they face no competition.
- 18 So in a sense, they're completely different kinds of
- 19 enterprises anyway. TV broadcasters tend to be very 20 significant. BSkyB is a good example. ITV, the BBC.
- 21 These are very, very significant enterprises which need
- 22 very large scale investment and an ongoing capex, but
- 23 once they're basically past their innovation stage,
- 24 which is usually thought to be around eight to ten
 - years, then actually they can just deal going.

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Unfortunately, the economics of broadcasting also work against organisations where, for instance, there is a fall in consumption and in fact, it becomes very difficult for organisations to recover unless they savagely cut their costs. But it's -- I mean, broadcasting is a large-scale model. It is -- in every market in Europe, you see -- apart from Germany, which has a lender system, so very strong local broadcasters -- you see no more than three or four mainstream broadcasters in general, including state broadcasters and so on, and the mix is different.

I think the point I wanted to make was also just in response to Robin Fostor's evidence corline in which he

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I think the point I wanted to make was also just in response to Robin Foster's evidence earlier in which he said that there was so much uncertainty over digital models and actually I wanted to remove that uncertainty because I think we can say with certainty that digital models will not fill the role of traditional enterprises. We can say it with certainly because we have the evidence. The MailOnline started a decade ago almost. The impact of that is very simple. It's, I believe, the second-largest newspaper website in the world, but the website turned over 16 million -- 16 million -- in the financial year that just went by, and in contrast, the Mail and the Mail on Sunday turned over 608 million. I believe that the MailOnline's

to monetise what they're doing online? I don't know the

2 figures; you probably do. You mentioned the Guardian,

without naming it. Stories put out by the Guardian,

4 read by X and online by --

A. Millions more people. I mean, the Guardian is another

6 very good example of an extraordinarily successful

7 digital operation. I believe that the revenues of its

8 digital operation were around -- I'm talking about the

9 newspaper; I'm not talking about the other stuff that

they do, although they do other things -- was around 14

million in their last financial year, which compared to

12 150 million of revenue from the Guardian and the

Observer. So it's around one tenth. If you look at

other newspaper groups, their digital revenues tend to

be below 10 per cent, or at 10 per cent in the case of

16 the Guardian.

It isn't through want of trying that these organisations are having a struggle. There have been many different experiments. You mentioned earlier pay

walls. The New York Times has gone down that route, as

21 has the Times and the Wall Street Journal and the

Financial Times, but the Financial Times and the Wall

23 Street Journal have made a better first of it and that's

 $24 \qquad \text{because they have very specialised business information} \\$

that people really will pay a lot of money for.

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website, which, as I said, is the second most popular newspaper website in the world, is going to be breaking even this year, but this is a very small enterprise. This is really small, even though, as I said, it is one of the most popular websites in the world.

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So I think we do know that the digital revenues -there is a very famous view by an American which referred to digital as the transition between anaogue dollars and digital pennies, and I think we know that those digital pennies do not pay for origination and that the origination of hard news has continued to be the preserve primarily of the newspapers -- regional and national newspapers in this country and elsewhere, and I think that is why we do know all of this myriad of enterprises, whether it's HuffPo, Huffington Post or -that they're interesting phenomena, they may be heavily used online, they may get a lot of buzz in the papers, but in terms of being able to really employ journalists to do very complex work -- I mean, the Trafigura investigation, the Wikileaks, the MPs' expenses scandal, the phone hacking story -- these are not enterprises that have been taken forward by any enterprise but print enterprises.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But doesn't that merely serve to

underline the need for these organisations to find a way

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So, you know, we have the paradox that the consumer of the newspaper is prepared to pay a pound plus to consume a product that that person will read for 40 minutes a day. That is the reality. That product is really quite different from a website, which is grazed, you know, to the tune of -- I think the average news site user is 15 minutes a month, as I mentioned. That's half a minute a day. It's not a significant engagement. People will not pay for something with which they're not significantly engaged.

I mean, an American writer called Nicholas Carr has referred to this as the shallows. This is a shallow world full of facts and they just buzz by and people aren't reading long form online. And so it is quite frightening and the digital media are no substitute for the kind of engagement that people have with newspapers in this country and the effort that people who read newspapers make to think about political issues which they will subsequently vote on.

So it isn't the fault of the newspapers for not having found the magic bullet, because my heavens, they have all tried and they've tried from one end of America to the other. They've tried from one end of Europe -- I mean, the organisation called Mecom, which owns newspapers, is one of the organisations we've looked at

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1 in detail and it runs newspapers in the Netherlands. In 2 every single nation apart from Japan and Norway, which 3 are very strong language groups -- and strong language 4 groups will help to solidify the hold of the traditional 5 media and to keep them going, but elsewhere, I really 6 wouldn't task the newspapers with finding some wonderful 7 model, because my heavens, they're desperate to do it 8 and we, as their advisers, would be delighted if they 9 could but so far the only method of staying alive has 10 proved to be cutting your costs. 11 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Sounds all rather depressing, 12 actually. 13 A. It's the way things are. 14 MR JAY: Paragraph 29 now, Ms Enders. To be clear, you say: 15 "The plurality rules must have as their explicit 16 purpose the distortion of the natural processes of 17 competition." 18 Do you mean by that natural market processes? 19 A. Yes. 20 Q. You say: 21 "They have to hold back the more successful, larger, 22 financially stronger companies in order to help the 23 smaller competitors." 24 The point has been made before, but many would say 25 all you're doing there is penalising success. How could Page 73

preserve choice for consumers or for suppliers or for advertisers or for whoever. I think this is a well understood thing.

The idea that somehow -- especially in this country, where we have real enterprises -- we have a real BSkyB, a real BBC. We're not talking about any other country. In this country, we have very large media enterprises and then a plethora of very small ones. That's the way it is. So holding back the very, very large ones from predatory pricing, from engaging in destructive activity or indeed in leapfrogging their brethren in some way or in dominating the political agenda to knock another one back -- I don't think that that is something that we shouldn't be concerned about. I think that is a very real concern. It is very important.

I think -- I do point out that, you know, we're really looking at ideas around transactions, around M&A. We're not talking that much about organic growth. The big shifts occur primarily through transactions, not through organic growth. Indeed, organic growth for the BBC -- well, we know what that's going to be because the licensee formula is set out. For ITV, we know -- for the television sector as a whole, we know it would be at best a 2 per cent growth rate in the next five years. We know those outcomes. There's no mystery.

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- that possibly be justified, save in quite minor respects?
- respects?A. Well, actually -- but in this country people have a very
- well understood idea of competition and it's been
 applied for many years -- and again, I'm not
 a competition specialist but all I can point to you is
 that there has been a large scale series of mergers of
 supermarkets, for instance, and divestments of
 supermarkets within the acquiring group are a constant
 feature, and in fact, the Competition Commission has

feature, and in fact, the Competition Commission has developed a whole means of establishing which

supermarkets should be sold where and it has done so also in the cases of cinema transactions because cinemas

are also quite concentrated in this country.
I think where there is a lot of concentration

I think where there is a lot of concentration, the Competition Commission has a habit of forcing divestments and indeed of wishing to sustain competition thereby. So again, I think there may be a misunderstanding around the proposal that we've advanced that it's systematically penalises success, which of course is a no-go area. But actually in practice, in Britain, there are many, many examples of very successful, very innovative organisations which have secured the capital to take over their brethren and which are not backed by the Competition Commission to

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- 1 Q. If success is penalised, if that's the right way of putting it, to meet the public interest reflected in
- 3 anti-competition law, you say logically there's no
- 4 difference between that and pro-plurality law. So you
- 5 can do one in one case, which you can for competition --
- 6 see your supermarket -- and why can't you do it in the
- 7 other case? Because the public interest is of equal
- 8 force, really. Is that what you're saying?
- 9 A. I think so.
- 10 Q. Thank you. Can we deal then with question 2, which is
- the introduction of the proposal of a cap. Can
- 12 I understand first how it's going to work. You outline
- the proposal in paragraph 32. We're going to look at
- total UK media market revenues and that each participant
- total of media market revenues and that each participa
- is only going to be permitted up to a certain ceiling
- within the -- percentage ceiling, rather, within the
- total media market revenue. You propose a ceiling of
- 18 15 per cent, which will allow, therefore, for at least
- seven players on the arithmetic. Is that basically --
- 20 A. Yes, it's just a proposal. The fact is, as we point
- out, there are definitional issues. Whether you include
- books and games is an interesting question and so on.
- 23 So I don't want to attach any real significance to the
- 24 figure of 15 per cent. Nor indeed -- I mean, although
 - we've calculated it with some difficulty, the media

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1 market value -- those are real figures but how you draw 2 that market and how many participants you want --3 I mean, it might be, to your earlier point to Mr Foster, 4 that a market share of four players with 25 per cent 5 each is what society deems to be all right, or four 6 players with a market share combined of 70 per cent. 7 But -- I'm just trying to lay out for debate, in this 8 society going forward, what would be the comfort zone. 9 I mean, in supermarkets, I think the end point has been 10 around, you know, a three to four player market.

> I think it's something to actually ponder: what is the right level? Particularly in the context of -- the real context of the real transaction that was introduced in 2010, which would have very substantially moved the market towards a higher level of concentration than it had before.

> So I think -- I'm not proposing 15 per cent. I put it on the table. I just put it there. A seven player market, a six player market, a five, a four. You know, what are we comfortable with? In mobile telephony, we have a five-player market. In broadband, effectively we have a five-player market. These are very important issues and I hope that this will be the beginning of a debate or indeed that the debate will actually continue as to what it is that society feels most Page 77

1 market, not actually a media market for plurality 2 purposes. If one went down that route, one would 3 obviously exclude -- for instance, the video games 4 market would not seem to fit naturally within that, but 5 we didn't -- we were trying to get at the numbers that 6 the European Commission uses and which would be useful 7 for -- in fact, just to put them down so people can make 8 a judgment around whether that particular medium should 9 be included.

Because -- you know, I agree with you. I mean, these are all subjective views. Apart from the easy ones -- for instance, music and books are quite questionable to include in any market that has to be measured for plurality, but they do --

- Q. If you want to cap revenue, why aren't we capping revenue which is relevant to the issue of plurality? Why are we including revenue which may probably be irrelevant to the issue of plurality?
- A. Well -- but remember that my sense of plurality is perhaps a bit broader than that put forward by Ofcom anyway. I'm including in that a number of creative areas like music and books where a number of different enterprises is an important factor in terms of ensuring creativity and is understood that way. Anyone who's following the Universal/EMI transaction in Brussels will Page 79

1 comfortable with, because of course we always have, as 2 a given, the BBC as a player and actor. So one of those

3 slots is always taken. 4

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- Q. It's clear from the companion document you've submitted, which is annex one, that the media market might well include advertising and subscription revenues, ticket sales, news stand payments and sales of physical media
- such as DVDs; is that right? A. Well, we put as many items that seemed to fit in there and of course, we discussed this with a number of organisations and they felt that this was a sense of it, but of course, you can expand and contract this and it's really a question of relevance, what fits together. I mean, you could draw the market much no narrowly, and indeed Parliament has spent time doing that, believing that the closeness between newspapers and television should be something that's much more monitored. So
- 18 that's why there are cross-media ownership restrictions 19 on newspaper owners and ITV, for instance, ITV licences 20 historically. That's been brought to fit in political 21 terms and to be an issue.
- 22 Q. Why would you include something such as advertising 23 revenue within your media market? Why is it relevant to 24 the issue of plurality?
- 25 A. Well, I mean, we were just trying to draw a media Page 78

see that those issues are much to the fore. What's the 2 right number of big players in Europe to ensure 3 creativity and innovation?

Certainly -- I mean, this is, you know, for discussion and consideration, but I do think that the entertainment market as a whole is the right locus for a view around plurality, particularly because, as I said, there's a lot of blurring of categories around programming, but also there are potential bottlenecks which would inflict damage on either the economic side of the equation for the UK or the consumption picture for consumers if growth in power went unchecked.

But these are all for debate and consideration and we don't -- you know, we don't have a new Coms Act yet but we may do some day and there will be a lot of debate around these points. I'm just throwing them out there and hoping that people will take a view and take an interest in this issue, because it's fundamentally about how many major actors are the right number for the UK. For the UK specifically. Four, five, six, seven?

- 20 21 People will take a view.
- 22 Q. You set up two contrary arguments against your proposal. 23 You've already dealt with one of them, I think, very
- 24 clearly. This is the penalising success point. But the
- 25 arbitrary limit point, Ms Enders, in paragraph 37 you Page 80

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- 1 address. Isn't it fair that you're really accepting in
- 2 paragraph 37 that your limit is an arbitrary one?
- 3 A. I am accepting that it's an arbitrary one, but I am also
- 4 positing that it is very important to have a sense --
- 5 a multi-player -- active multi-player market and
- 6 therefore you do have to have arbitrary limits to
- 7 guarantee that.
- 8 Q. In principle, you wouldn't want to have arbitrary
- 9 limits. You'd want a limit which was based on some sort
- of principle, wouldn't you? It's objectionable a priori
- 11 to have a limit for which you can't justify, which
- you're just plucking out of the air?
- 13 A. No, well, I'm -- I didn't want to use the word
- "arbitrary" in that way but it is, in a certain way,
- 15 arbitrary to take a decision that six players or seven
- 16 players or this media market definition or that. There
- is a certain arbitrary -- there is going to be an area
- of judgment involved in all of these phenomena.
- 19 Q. I've been asked to put to you these points on the idea
- 20 of the cap as you have envisaged it. The first point is
- 21 this: is it not theoretically possible that under your
- definition, all of the news provision in the UK could be
- 23 in the hands of one provider without triggering the cap
- as long as they had no other media interests?
- 25 **A.** Well, the purpose of our proposal is additive to Page 81

- 1 It's not our objective to penalise the success of
- $2 \qquad \text{any enterprise that is generated through organic -- but} \\$
 - again, we're not talking about any other nation but this
- 4 one, and in this nation, commercial broadcasting is
- 5 going to struggle to grow at more than 2 per cent
 - a year. Newspapers will continue to dramatically fall,
- 7 both in circulation and in revenues, and that will
- 8 continue. The share of voice of the BBC will grow.
- 9 BSkyB will become more powerful in the mix. These are
- all things that are baked in to the way things really
- 11 are
- 12 Q. If one looks at the figures for 2010 -- this is figure 2
- to your April 2012 report, which is annex 1. It's
- 14 page 7 of 8, our page 01729.
- 15 A. I have page 7. This is figure 1, the size of the UK
- media market in 2010.
- 17 Q. I think figure 2.
- 18 **A. Oh, figure 2.**
- 19 Q. This will tell us how the cap might operate. If you
- 20 look at News Corporation and you include the 39 per cent
- BSkyB, which was the position as was, the market share
- was only 11 per cent.
- 23 A. That's right.
- 24 Q. But you will say if you included the shares which News
- 25 Corporation wanted to buy, so therefore the 100 per cent

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- 1 proposals put forward by Ofcom and indeed other
- 2 proposals under -- or indeed existing law, and other
- 3 mechanisms of review of transactions in any case. We're
- 4 not proposing that this would replace all existing media
- 5 ownership legislation, but rather that it would be
- 6 additive.

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- Because also when the News Corp/BSkyB transaction was announced, we seemed to enter into unknown territory
- was announced, we seemed to enter into unknown terri
 in relation to scale and scope of enterprises in the UK.
- So this would be a mechanism of forcing any large actor,
- whether that actor is specifically Google -- because
- 12 Google is, after all, a very significant organisation in
- 13 the UK -- or News Corp, from -- you know, at some level
- 14 this is what is behind our proposal. The trigger is
- 15 really M&A -- sorry, mergers and acquisitions.
- Q. You could overreach the cap by organic growth, could younot?
- 18 A. That would be something where, again, if you looked at
- 19 it deeply, you would have to come to a view about what
- is (a) the right definition of the market, and (b), the
- 21 number of players you want. It would not be our
- 22 intention for organic growth -- foreseeable organic
- 23 growth to cause that kind of breach. That would not be
- our intention. So that's really a question of setting
- 25 it at the right number.

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- 1 BSkyB, you would then overtop the cap because you would
- 2 arrive at 20 per cent. So the way the cap would operate
- would be on this approach: to prevent News Corporation
- 4 buying those extra shares or indeed all of those extra
- 5 shares. They could buy some of them to keep them at
- 6 14.9 per cent presumably. Is that how you envisage it
- 7 working?
- 8 A. Indeed, or they could choose to divest themselves of
- 9 other interests in the UK, or indeed the position could
- 10 change over time and indeed, the newspaper circulation
- and revenues would decline over time and at some future
- point, there would be the right mix of things.
- But again, it is not for me to say that 15 per cent
- is the right number, or indeed 20, but it's to put
- perspective into the proposals of what, after all, is
- 16 a transaction which seemed to cause all politicians to
- 17 pause very long and hard last year, and indeed, which
- caused me to take a great interest in the situation when
- 19 it first emerged in June 2010, precisely because of the
- 20 issues of scale and scope -- and of course, of
- 21 increasing scale and scope because, of course, as
- $22 \qquad \text{newspaper or other enterprises decline, then of course,} \\$
- other -- BSkyB in particular will continue to grow
 strongly and will become more powerful in the market and
- 25 have more economic power and more leverage and more

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opportunities for regulatory capture.

- 2 Q. One of the points Ofcom makes is that the cap would
- 3 limit the economic strength of any one company,
- 4 obviously I suppose, but doesn't target the issues of
- 5 diversity or influence with any precision. What is your 6
 - assessment of those criticisms?

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A. I think that's absolutely right. It's just one proposal and there are other proposals. I mean, Ofcom is keen and it is important to measure news plurality the way that it wants to measure it. That is one measure. It's also important to have competition legislation. That's another measure.

This would be something that would preclude the UK from being colonised entirely by, say, two very large-scale global organisations, which might not be an outcome that the British public has really bought into, but is possible. After all, what is possible under existing legislation is the transaction that we saw withdrawn last year.

19 20 Q. The third question which you address in paragraph 39 of 21 your statement, the effects you seek to achieve and why 22 they're desirable, you explain that the principle effect 23 of your proposal is to block any single owner 24 controlling too large a share of the total media market 25 now or in the future. It is through financial muscle

1 come out of the local culture, companies like ITV, which 2 are relatively small.

- 3 Q. I've been asked to put these points to you by another
- 4 core participant. Do you accept that your proposal has
- 5 in effect, rightly or wrongly, been rejected by Ofcom?
- 6 A. No, I expected it to be rejected by Ofcom because it's
- 7 very outwith the powers that Ofcom has and it's
- 8 a completely new approach. But I have only advanced it
 - not because of any certainty that it would be the right
- 10 single answer to the question of plurality in the UK,
- 11 but in order to advance the idea that people should
- 12 consider how many participants -- and core participants
- 13 are probably a good way to put this -- how many is the
- 14 right number for the UK at minimum. In the real world
- 15 with its structure of financial forces which are of
- 16 immense importance and, of course, as you know from
- 17 having heard a great deal of evidence on the matter, the
- 18 massive challenges and issues around the monetisation of
- 19 existing newspaper models and their future.

So it's on the threshold of the future where we know that although the titles may not disappear, certainly their resources are in very significant and sustained decline.

24 Q. The other point this core participant wishes me to draw 25 to your attention is if you look at the submission you Page 87

that proprietors exert most of their influence and seek

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2 to ensure that no company ever gets too large:

> "The point I'm asked to put to you is this: if it's the financial power rather than use of media channels

- that is the root of influence, why do you consider that
- 6 financial muscle in the media market needs to be limited
- 7 in a way which would not happen in other markets such as
- 8 banking or retail?
- 9 A. Again, it is one measure. The only reason I put it 10 forward so strongly is because it tends to be dismissed
- 11 in favour of the softer sense of influence, the
- 12 touchy-feely aspects of it and also the hearsay elements
- 13 of influence and impact on politicians and so on. What
- 14 I'm really trying to get at is financial power in the
- 15 real world, in the global world that we live in, is of
- 16 immense importance in terms of a company's ability to
- 17 carry out transactions, to capture regulatory processes 18 or to defend them, and then that is the reality in the
- 19 UK, so there are many wonderful thinkers in this field
- 20 which give a very wide array of views. Mine is just the
- 21 view of a business analyst with the emphasis that I make
- 22 on the forces that I see more clearly, which are the
- 23 forces of the economic forces and the capital forces
- 24 which power the world's largest media organisations and
- 25 which are not really accessible to companies that have Page 86

- 1 made on 16 November 2010, which of course was in the
- 2 context of the BSkyB bid, our page 01731, you explain
- 3 that the position was commissioned by a small group of
- 4 Enders Analysis clients to provide them with clear and
- 5 coherent arguments and relevant supporting data and
- 6 references.
 - A. That's right.
- 8 Q. Presumably those clients were opposed to the bid, and
- 9 I think the point which I'm asked to make is whether you
- 10 were putting forward a completely objective analysis or
- 11 whether you were putting forward an analysis which
- 12 reflected the underlying views of your client, which was
- 13 to oppose the bid?
- 14 A. No, there was a group of clients and they're actually
- 15 well-known because they opposed the merger, but this was
- 16 the only work that they commissioned us to do. Looking
- 17 further back in time, the work that we did which
- 18 initially brought to Vince Cable's attention a number of
- 19 matters on which he should intervene, and subsequent -
 - all of the time that we've spent on these matters
- 21 subsequent to that particular submission -- I mean this
- 22 has all been my time and my gift to my wonderful nation.
- 23 So I'm afraid that these are not even the views of my
- 24 company. These are my views that I advance.
- 25 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: The reason it's important to ask that Page 88

1	is this: we're very familiar with barristers getting the	1	(The hearing adjourned until 10 o'clock the following day)
2	cause and then thinking of arguments that justify the	2	
3	result that their clients want. That's what they do	3	
4	most of the time in litigation, I'm sure you're aware.	4	
5	Therefore I think it's a sensible question. Whatever	5	
6	you might have done in relation to this piece of work,	6	
7	what you're now providing me with, it's not a brief that	7	
8	you've been asked to deliver. This is your assessment	8	
9	of the position and how one could go forward in the	9	
10	light of your years of experience in the business. Is	10	
11	that	11	
12	A. That's right. And it is a slightly quixotic cause,	12	
13	since no one agrees with me.	13	
14	MR JAY: Okay. That's very frank. The final point they	14	
15	wanted me to put is that we know that you met Dr Cable	15	
16	at City Airport, I think, he referred to it in his	16	
17	evidence. Can you remember what you discussed?	17	
18	A. Well, yes. He didn't discuss anything with me	18	
19	because but he did smile at me, so that was nice.	19	
20	All I did was say, "Dr Cable, would you mind sitting	20	
21	down and listening to what I have to say, because I sent	21	
22	you a document and I have had no official or unofficial	22	
23	sense that you actually received it or read it, and	23	
24	I sent you this document about six weeks ago and so I'm	24	
25	wondering if I can just quickly explain to you what it's	25	
	Page 89		Page 91
			-
1	about and why it is that there's no doubt in my mind		
2	that a ministerial intervention in the News Corp/BSkyB		
3	transaction is something which you must do without		
4	question."		
5	Anyway, he didn't say a word but he did politely sit		
6	down and he did give me a nice smile, and then his		
7	assistant sat right there and they listened to the whole		
8	thing and he said, "Thank you very much", and walked off		
9	to get his plane.		
10	So he never said a thing, but he was he did		
11	smile, so I did take that as an invitation to go forward		
12	with my pitch, and I managed to get it across in about		
13	five or ten minutes, I think. Maybe even five. Unlike		
14	today, sorry.		
15	MR JAY: I think it's clear from your evidence at all		
16	material times he acted quasi-judicially in relation to		
17	your representation. That's very helpful. Thank you		
18	very much.		
19	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Ms Enders, thank you very much		
20	indeed. Thank you for your help both at the beginning		
21	and now here we are approaching the end. Thank you.		
22	A. Thank you so much.		
23	MR JAY: Tomorrow?		
24	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: 10 o'clock tomorrow.		
25	(4.35 pm)		
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