1	Wednesday, 13 June 2012	1	positive effect sometimes.
2	(10.00 am)	2	I think the balance to strike, however, is to make
3	MR JAY: The first witness today is the Right Honourable	3	sure that politicians are not too how can I put it?
4	Nick Clegg, please.	4	Not too weak-kneed in face of pressure which they don't
5	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you.	5	agree with or is unwarranted or is unjustified in
6	MR NICHOLAS WILLIAM PETER CLEGG (affirmed)	6	a mature democracy. The pressure is one thing.
7	Questions by MR JAY	7	Intimidation is another. And I think it's very
8	MR JAY: You kindly provided us with a witness statement	8	important to point the finger not just at the press but
9	signed and dated 30 April of this year, together with	9	the political class. The more the political class allow
10	one exhibit. Is this the formal evidence you're	10	themselves over time to be intimidated or cajoled or
11	tendering to this Inquiry?	11	pressured, of course the more it becomes
12	A. Yes.	12	a self-fulfilling prophecy.
13	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Deputy Prime Minister, thank you very		Q. You refer specifically in paragraph 6 to "highly emotive
14	much indeed for the statement. As I've said to I think	14	and partisan coverage" and then, in paragraph 8,
15	all your predecessors sitting there, I'm very grateful	15	newspapers needing to "tread a careful line between
16	to you for the obvious work that's been put into	16	legitimate expression of forceful opinions and simply
17	compiling the material for the Inquiry. Thank you.	17	projecting propaganda". How do you achieve that last
18	MR JAY: Mr Clegg, first of all you deal with the broader	18	objective, in other words keeping on the right side of
19	role of the Inquiry and state that "A strong, free,	19	that careful line?
20	diverse press is the lifeblood of a democratic society",	20	A. Well, this is the \$10 million question. The Press Code,
21	but would you agree that a free press needs to be	21	the Editors' Code itself has very clear, powerful
22	balanced against the responsibilities attendant on that	22	wording saying that it is important the press should
23 24	press?	23	distinguish between fact, conjecture and opinion.
25	A. Yes. It is a balance, isn't it? I think a free press	24	I think it's fair to observe that that's not always
23	self-evidently is the lifeblood of a free and democratic Page 1	25	readily recognisable in the content of what is published Page 3
_	Tugo I		1 450 3
1	society, and the freedom of the press needs to be	1	day in, day out in our press, but I personally cannot
1 2	society, and the freedom of the press needs to be protected at all times at all costs, but it needs to be	1 2	see any means by which you would seek to regulate,
	protected at all times at all costs, but it needs to be balanced against the risks of abuse of power, and this		see any means by which you would seek to regulate, legislate; I think that would be very dangerous.
2	protected at all times at all costs, but it needs to be balanced against the risks of abuse of power, and this is not just in the press and media domain, but when	2 3 4	see any means by which you would seek to regulate, legislate; I think that would be very dangerous. I think it is a principle which is stated in the
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- 1 like, but that's not to say that there shouldn't be
- 2 internal controls so that at least it's thought about,
- 3 by the press themselves.
- 4 A. Yes. And in a sense, I think the public is entitled to
- believe that that is or should be the case already, 5
 - given the unambiguous wording and intent of the code.
- 7 I mean, I think most people would view a code as being
- 8 exactly that, a code which is adhered to, not a sort of
- 9 pick and choose menu of aspirations. So I really think
- 10 the onus in respecting the code is on the press itself,
- 11 and if out of this process there were to be greater
- 12 respect for the code that the press itself believes in,
- 13 has formed, has drafted, I think that would be a good
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- My simple observation is I think it's a cul de sac to believe that that issue, how you distinguish between comment, fact and conjecture, could somehow be fixed
- 18 from some external route.
- 19 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: As you correctly make the point,
- 20 there are no bright lines, inevitably, because your
- 21 selection of facts, each one of which may be accurate,
- 22 may themselves lead to an inferential comment, whereas
- 23 if you select the facts differently, then the comment is
- 24 different.
- 25 A. Yes. I think we're going to stray into very

Page 5

- LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: What we've called throughout the 1
- philosophical territory here, but I think the idea that there are such things as facts which speak in a sort of
- 2 3 unalloyed form for themselves and are not in any way
- 4 tempered by the way they're ordered, the way they're
- 5 presented, the language which is used around them --
- 6 I don't believe intuitively in the idea that there is
- 7 this thing called pristine fact which can somehow be
- 8 entirely isolated from the context in which it's 9
 - presented and perfectly accurate facts can be
- 10 nonetheless presented in a form to make a wider
- 11 subjective point.
- 12 MR JAY: Thank you. Your second general points starts,
- 13 Mr Clegg, at paragraph 9, the relationship between the
- 14 media and political parties, and here again you state in
- 15 paragraph 10 it's a question of balance and one needs to
- 16 get the balance right, and you set out the problems.
- 17 May I ask you to elaborate on those points, please.
- 18 A. The point I make here is that to get the balance right, 19 mutual interest between politicians and the media will
 - always exist, but mutual dependency, and what I call
- 21 political clientalism must be avoided.
- 22 I think that it is right, inevitable, legitimate,
- 23 and to be expected, that politicians will seek out the
- 24 media, because you can't do your job as a politician
- 25 unless you seek to convey your views via the media, and

Page 6

- 1 as I said earlier, it's quite right, legitimate, to be
- 2 expected that the media will want to seek to persuade
- 3 politicians of their points of view. I just think that
- 4 that relationship should be laced with a healthy degree
- 5 of scepticism about the motives of both sides in that
- 6 relationship, and a certain sort of distance, and that
- 7 clearly, that distance, that scepticism which I think
- 8 should exist as it happens between the political class
- 9 and any vested interest in society, not just the press
- 10 but the trade unions, the City of London, I mean the
- 11 point of good government is that you do not allow
- 12 yourself to be unduly swayed by one interest or another.
- 13 It's an old-fashioned liberal view which I strongly
- 14 believe in. That is clearly threatened or can be
- 15 undermined when you get, as I say, a relationship of in
- 16 effect clientalism where party X feels it owes it to
- 17 press group Y because press group Y is supporting party
- 18 X.

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- The press have an incredibly valuable asset in their possession, which is unique amongst any vested interest
- 21 in British public life, which is their ability to
- 22 promote politicians and political parties in a way which
- 23 then leads to an increased number of votes, and that,
- 24 after all, is the heart of what the democratic contest
- 25 is all about.

Page 7

- 2 Inquiry the megaphone that the press actually have and
- 3 can use to effect.
- 4 A. Yes. Exactly. I guess my point is that us politicians
- 5 must be clear to put this relationship in perspective.
- 6 I think sometimes there has been a tendency in the past
- 7 to say if tabloid X produces an editorial the day before
- 8 the General Election supporting party Y, then party Y
- 9 will inevitably win. Actually, experience shows that
- 10 the public, thankfully, are much smarter than that,
- 11 don't just do what their newspapers tell them to do, and
- 12 of course increasingly derive their information from
- 13 such a wide array of media and different sources that
- 14 this kind of automaticity of support X will lead to
- 15 increase of vote Y doesn't really -- I don't think it
- 16 ever frankly existed quite in the way that is assumed in
- 17 the Westminster political imagination, and I think that
- 18 is less so as time has gone on.
- 19 MR JAY: You return to this point in paragraph 25, where you
- 20 stress the need to maintain a clear distinction between
- 21 different domains of power. The relationship should
- 22 remain conceptual and at arm's length and with clear
- 23 boundaries, but again the question is how is that
- 24 appropriate relationship achievable and achieved?
- 25 A. Well, transparency is a major component of this. The Page 8

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1 more that relationships flourish in the shadows, the 2 less accountable by definition they are, so the more 3 transparency there is, the more information there is in 4 the public domain about interactions between politicians 5 and the press and, as I've said earlier, any other 6 vested interest in society, the better. That's why 7 I think some of the steps that we've taken recently in 8 this Coalition government, we've changed the ministerial 9 code such that there will be regular publications for 10 the first time of interactions between people like me 11 and editors, proprietors and so on, I think that's

a significant step forward.

And dare I say it, I actually think this Inquiry itself, by shining such a sustained spotlight on the relationship not just between the media and the press in this module but, before it, the media and the police, I think will have quite a dramatic and lasting effect, which will lead to that greater scepticism and wariness which I think is part of a healthy relationship.

I can't stress enough, I don't -- the idea that politicians and the press should operate in hermetically sealed silos separate from each other is completely unrealistic and it's totally right they should seek each other out. It's just the manner in which they do so and the spirit in which they approach each other.

Page 9

worked, and it clearly hasn't -- I mean, the PCC, I have to stress, I think it's populated by some very good people who try and do a very good job and do it very diligently, but it is a relatively toothless operation and, as I said, it's run by the people it's supposed to hold to account.

I'm sure we'll cover this later, I'm very happy to enter into detail on my own thoughts on this, but
I think we're moving to a phase where everybody -- we've given enough opportunities to that pure judge and jury self-regulation method to prove itself, and each time it seems to have come a cropper. There's a much more difficult question about what do you replace it with in a way which doesn't fetter or hinder or trample upon the freedom of the press.

Q. In paragraph 16 you touch on the issue of lobbying from the media, but we'll pick that point up a little bit later, Mr Clegg.

Your fourth general point is corporate governance and the culture of impunity. I think it was Ms Harman yesterday used the same term. You independently have alighted on it, the culture of impunity. Can I ask you to develop that point, particularly the point of corporate governance, please, Mr Clegg?

A. The point I was simply making is it -- I mean, it just
Page 11

- Q. Your third point, commercial interests of the media,
- 2 flows on really from the second point, and the point is
- 3 that the media are often lobbyists in their own
- 4 interests.
- 5 A. Sure.

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- 6 Q. By which you mean their commercial interests, but can
 - I ask you specifically about paragraph 14 and previous
- 8 attempts to address media standards which of course
- 9 falls within the terms of reference of this Inquiry.
- But do you feel, Mr Clegg, that specific lessons need to
- 11 be learnt from that?
- 12 A. Well, what I was referring to there was that the Calcutt
- 13 report did not initially recommend any statutory
- 14 underpinning or basis for the new regulatory
- 15 recommendations that were made by Calcutt. Calcutt
- later concluded that was a mistake and said that relying
- on arrangements which are in the gift of the press
- themselves, asking the press to be judge and jury of
- 19 their own affairs, is based on a self-evident flaw.
- 20 You're asking a vested interest to judge itself when
- 21 things go wrong, which -- I can't think of any other
- vested interest in society which is so immune to the
- 23 normal standards of accountability when things go wrong.
- 24 That, then, of course, gets us into the very
- 25 interesting territory of if pure self-regulation has not

Page 10

- 1 beggars belief that we now know that illegal activities
- 2 appear to be taking place on an almost industrial scale
- 3 and the basic mechanisms of internal accountability and
- 4 internal scrutiny, namely the corporate governance of
- 5 the individual newspapers and the press groups
- 6 concerned, just didn't pick that up. Or maybe did pick
- 7 it up and did nothing about it. I don't know. That
- 8 just seems to me to be in a sense stating the obvious,
- 9 that is a failure of corporate governance on quite
 - a significant scale.

Elsewhere in my written evidence, I suggest that if a journalist feels they need to do things which are intrusive and unusual in order to pursue a story which is self-evidently in the public interest, I don't think we should be squeamish about that. I think it's right that journalists and investigative journalists will use methods to really get to the truth which is actively being hidden by others. If truth is being hidden by others, then you have to get out a spade and shovel to get to it, and I think we should never prevent journalists from doing that. But I think the means in which they do that should be clearly understood by those who oversee their work in the newsroom and in the newspaper, and that is an issue of corporate governance.

Again, this is a challenge for the press rather than

1 something for us to try and micromanage from outside the A. Yes. 2 2 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And at some stage we possibly may newsroom, but I would have thought that when journalists 3 3 take those steps, they shouldn't just be operating solo have the chance to get back to it. I'm sorry, Mr Jay. 4 4 MR JAY: Paragraph 28, Mr Clegg, on General Elections. May in the shadows. There should be some basic arrangements 5 by which people are aware of what they're doing and that 5 we just take as a vignette, if that's the right way of 6 the chain of command, if you like, understand that it's 6 describing it, the last General Election and your 7 7 being done for the right reasons. experience. 8 Q. Thank you. May I move forward in your statement to 8 A. A vignette? It's not how it felt, but anyway. 9 9 question 4, which is page 13802, paragraph 28. Q. Yes. There was, I suppose, one good moment. After the 10 A. Yes. 10 first TV debate -- there were three debates, as we know, 11 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Just let me sound a note that I'd 11 on 15, 22 and 29 April -- there was a -- it has been 12 12 described as a spike in your poll ratings, but then like to come back to that last point later, because it 13 13 does raise some quite interesting questions about where there was coverage in some elements of the press which 14 14 the balance should lie between investigative journalism, was hostile to you. 15 which everybody agrees is in the public interest, and 15 First of all, what was your view as to the objective 16 the approach of the state when illegal behaviour by 16 reality of the spike, if I can put it in those terms? 17 journalists is revealed. That's a topic which we 17 Was it synthetic or did it genuinely reflect an 18 discussed yesterday and I'd welcome your views on, but 18 underlying increase in support for you? 19 19 A. I think my view at the time was fairy sort of pragmatic. we can come back to it later. 20 A. If I may, sir, just on that point, and we'll come to it 20 I was conscious of the fact that from the public's point 21 21 later, I think it depends very heavily on what our of view many people weren't really aware of who I was 22 understanding and definition is of the public interest. 22 and what the Liberal Democrats were putting forward in 23 23 I think if you're not clear about what the public the General Election, so the widely watched television 24 24 debates were -- the new bit in that for the public was interest is, and we have a rather fungible unclear 25 25 definition, it's actually defined in rather different the fact that I was there saving stuff that was Page 13 Page 15 1 ways by different organisations, I think that creates 1 different to David Cameron and Gordon Brown, and that 2 a lot of -- the potential for a lot of 2 had an effect, self-evidently, at a time when the public 3 misunderstandings. 3 was weary of the outgoing government and was not fully 4 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I think you're absolutely right, and 4 persuaded of the most prominent alternative, the sort of 5 it's one of the reasons why I think it's very difficult 5 Conservative proposition, so there was an appetite for 6 to create hard law that defines the situation, and it's 6 something different, and to that extent I think it was 7 perhaps not, with hindsight, that surprising that when probably better to retain an element of flexibility, and 7 8 that's where your point about appropriate internal 8 an alternative, something different, was put forward, 9 controls in my thinking becomes much more important. To 9 people responded to that. 10 protect the journalists who are doing important work in 10 But I have to say personally I never got that swept 11 the public interest --11 away with it, because I've seen even in my time in 12 12 A. Yes. politics that fortunes go up and down quite rapidly. 13 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: -- without allowing what literally 13 It's a volatile business and you should never pin your 14 might be a get out of jail free card to those who aren't 14 hope on one spike or one opinion poll. They -- it tends 15 15 in truth working in the public interest but are simply not to work like that. As indeed it didn't in the 16 16 prepared to dig around for stories that have no public event. Our final result in the -- on election day fell 17 interest at all. 17 far short of the expectations which were hyped up around 18 A. That's right. Exactly. And issues of corporate 18 the time of that first television debate. 19 governance like that could be where a new regulatory 19 Q. There was one comment piece in the Guardian on 18 April, 20 20 mechanism could help. It could help to sort of maintain which was three days after the first debate, written by 21 the right sort of standards, non-statutory though they 21 Mr Yelland, it's under tab 30 in this bundle, and of 22 22 might be, in the day-to-day operation of those kind of course he was editor of the Sun in the late 1990s, if my 23 checks and balances within the newsroom. 23 recollection is right. I think 1998 to 2002 or 2003. 24 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes, but at the same time one has to 24 He made the point that your rise could lock Murdoch and 25 see how the criminal law interfaces with that. 25 the media elite out of UK politics. He indicates, Page 14 Page 16

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- 1 I suppose, what -- well, his assessment of your lack of 2 proximity to the Murdoch press. Is that fair?
- 3 A. I think he makes a perfectly fair point, which is just
- 4 a statement of fact, that for large parts of the press
- 5 in the run-up to the General Election -- I don't think
- 6 I'm putting it too strongly when I say the Liberal
- 7 Democrats were a subject of indifference at best and
- 8 derision at worst, and that -- and he describes his own
- 9 experience as editor of the Sun, that there was almost
- 10 a sort of instruction to deride or ignore the Liberal

11 Democrats.

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So if that's what you're used to in the press, it must come as a bit of a shock, I guess, when you suddenly have these people who you've been either ignoring or deriding suddenly doing well in a General Election campaign. I think self-evidently the reaction of some parts of the press was pretty ferocious after that because things from their point of view were not going according to plan. If you've placed your bets in favour of other parties and suddenly this upstart party, if you like, intrudes on the plan, you panic a bit and you start lashing out a bit, which is what happened, and that's exactly how I saw it.

I didn't find it surprising. I still don't find it surprising. That's the nature of politics, that's the Page 17

1 that I or I think any politician should seek to somehow 2 prevent them from making those predictions or issuing 3 those warnings to the leaders.

As it happens, to be fair that is exactly what editorials are about. Editorials are about expressing partial opinion, and I would defend the right of the Sun or any other newspaper to express vociferously partial partisan views to my dying breath. They seem to be barking up the wrong tree in this particular instance,

10 but that's their prerogative.

Q. Thank you. Can we move now to paragraph 62 of your witness statement, please, which is at page 13810. We're out of general elections now to the issue of media campaigns. Again, can I ask you to develop orally the points you're making there about newspapers being valuable campaign tools, but also whether newspapers genuinely act in the public interest as reflecting their constituency?

A. On the first point, do they act as effective campaigners in their own right, yes, they do. Often with great effect and fairly often, I think, to the benefit of the country at large. Some the campaigns I mention here, the Daily Mail's outstanding campaign on bringing the murderers of Stephen Lawrence to justice, that was a brave campaign, entirely justified. The Guardian's Page 19

nature of the alignment between particular parties and

- 2 particular press groups. And if you have aligned
- 3 yourself with one team, the blue team or the red team,
- 4 and suddenly the yellow team comes in, you want to get
- 5 them off the field of play, and you do that by the time
- 6 honoured fashion, not going after the ideas but going
- 7 after the -- how can I put it? You go after the man,
- 8 not the ball. Again, that doesn't -- that's just --
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- that's as old as the hills.
- 10 Q. There was a -- I suppose it might be described as 11 a backlash against you following the first debate, and
- 12 we've collected some of the media pieces between tabs 26
- 13 to 29, the Daily Mail, the Express, the Telegraph and
- 14 the Sun. The Sun perhaps the most vitriolic at tab 29.
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. But I suppose you'd say that if we're not going to
- 17 legislate for the fusion of fact and comment, or in any 18 event, this sort of thing is inevitable and you just
- 19 have to accept it. Is that your view?
- 20 A. Well, the editorial of the Sun on that day said:
- 21 "That is why the Sun makes no apology for repeating 22 the obvious warning: vote Clegg, keep Brown."
- 23 Which has to be one of the worst political
- 24 predictions in modern times. But just because they made 25
 - such spectacularly inaccurate predictions doesn't mean Page 18

1 dogged campaign, if that's what you call it, to not take 2 no for an answer and keep plugging away at this issue of 3 phone hacking. I suspect if they hadn't stuck to their 4 guns, we wouldn't be sitting here today.

I remember being very involved with a number of media outlets on the campaign to give retired Gurkha soldiers the respect and the support they deserved here. Again that's something I would welcome.

My only point is: as a politician, you quite rightly need to be dispassionate about which campaigns you act upon and which you don't. If we get to the point where the intensity of the campaign determines whether it's successful, you know, that would not be right. It has to be whether the campaign is right in content, as these three examples I've used are. And again, I think it is one of the great virtues of our press, certainly compared to slightly more insipid press cultures in other developed democracies, that we have these, we have this campaigning zeal in our press. I think readers appreciate it and it's something I think we should

- 22 Q. But are there any risks which you perceive?
- 23 A. Well, the risk, as I said earlier, is just simply that 24 government in particular, and politicians in government,
 - always have to be clear that they are deciding things in

- 1 the public interest and for the benefit of the country 2 as a whole and not just in response to the loudest 3 voices in the strongest campaigns in the press. That is 4 in a sense stating the obvious, but I don't think one 5 should underestimate how powerful a well-organised, 6 orchestrated, sustained press campaign is, and of course 7 the overwhelming temptation for politicians to want to 8 respond positively to campaigns on the whole, because 9 they think that will then communicate itself positively 10 to the public.
 - But as before, I think as long as politicians remain objective as much as they can and sceptical but open to new ideas, I think it can be a healthy thing.
- Q. Thank you. May I move on now to a separate topic. This
 is under question 7 and starts at paragraph 36 of your
 statement, our page 13804. This is the issue of your
 own personal approach to engaging with media
 proprietors, editors, et cetera.
- 19 A. Mm-hm.

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Q. In paragraph 36 you point out that the meetings or
 engagements or interactions fall into three main
 categories. There are the formal meetings, interactions
 at social events and informal discussions. You
 differentiate between those in your exhibit. May we

look, please, at your exhibit 1, which is tab 2. It

- Page 21
- starts at 13817. We're looking first of all at meetings before you entered government, and it starts 26 February
- 3 2008.
- 4 A. Mm.
- Q. As with others, if one scans the next four pages, yousee a range of proprietors, editors, broadcasters.
- 7 A. Mm.
- 8 Q. And it's impossible, really, to pick out any patterns.
- 9 Would you agree with that?
- 10 A. Yes. I mean, looking back on it, the -- I'm not sure 11 this is an irony, but the interesting thing is that
- 12 I actually feel that the regularity of my contact not
- just with editors and proprietors, but with journalists,
- political editors and so on, was actually much more
- intense in opposition than it is in government. I think
- that's partly actually because of the physical location
- of where I was working. If you're in opposition, you
- work in Westminster, so you physically share the same
- space in Westminster as journalists do, and Portcullis
- space in Westimister as journalists do, and Forecam
- 20 House is a -- wander through that, and you'll always
- 21 have passing conversations with any number of
- journalists.
- The interesting thing is, of course, if you're in government, you move into Whitehall and you're considerably more cut off, and so the nature of m
 - considerably more cut off, and so the nature of my Page 22

- 1 interaction with proprietors, editors, political editors
- 2 and so on is in a sense much more formal, and I would
 - say much more sparing now than it was when I was in
- 4 opposition. Not that the intensity of that contact in
- 5 opposition necessarily shifted the underlying
- 6 indifference towards the Liberal Democrats which
- 7 I alluded to earlier.
- 8 Q. I just raise one matter in relation to this list, and
- 9 it's really a point which doesn't simply apply to you
- but applies to virtually everyone else. Under the
- 11 column "What discussed", we see always "general issues"
- save when of course it's the party conference. It may
- be said to be oppressive and possibly counter-productive
- to have a whole list of topics discussed on particular
- occasions, but do you think that more information might
- be routinely supplied or not?
- 17 A. Yes, I mean I have -- I think you'd be hard pushed to
- 18 provide a sort of verbatim account. I'm not sure if
- 19 anyone would want to -- I mean, all of these meetings
- are a whole lot less intriguing and surprising,
- 21 I suspect, to the outside world than it might initially
- seem. A lot of them are fairly humdrum. But I suppose
- one could just, you know, in very telegraphic form just
- 24 mention two or three issues which were prevalent in
- 25 a discussion.

Page 23

- 1 Frankly, I just simply do not remember the precise
- 2 content of a huge number of these interactions, not
- 3 least those stretching back some years.
- 4 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Particularly where you've not been
- 5 asked previously to record them and there hasn't been
- 6 a formal system.
- 7 **A. Yes.**
- 8 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Of course there can't be a note,
- 9 because that would ultimately destroy the informality of
- some contact, but at significant times, do you have an
- observation on the idea of noting, as it were, in two or
- three words general topics, just so that actually you
- would be able to refer back and say, "No, actually, we
- never talked about X or Y, but Z"?
- 15 A. I have no problem with that at all. As it happens now,
- 16 if I now meet an editor or a proprietor on my own,
- 17 I will as a routine matter of course, if something is
- raised which touches on official government business, of
- 19 course relay that to officials in my private office. So
- 20 there's not a great leap between that and just jotting
- down on a piece of paper or telling someone that these
- were the things that were raised.
- 23 Invariably, not always, but these conversations are
- 24 distinguished as much as anything else by informality,
- 25 humour and gossip, but normally there will be two or

- three issues which predominated.
- 2 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And those first three categories are
- 3 very important and I understand that and one doesn't
- 4 want to do anything to minimise the sort of links which
- 5 then are part of you putting out your message and them
 - challenging you, holding you to account, whatever form
- 7 of language you want to use.
- 8 A. Yes. But as I said earlier, editors and proprietors
- 9 have a unique ability to access politicians, often on
- 10 their own, in a way that people from other domains of
- 11 public, corporate, economic life do not. And sometimes
- 12 beyond the politics, they will make points which are --
- 13 which comes back to some of the earlier conversations we
- 14 had about the press being lobbyists on their own behalf,
- 15 quite understandably they have their own commercial
- 16 interests, they have their own vested interests, and
- 17 they want to communicate those.
- 18 But they're in a category of their own because
- 19 they're able to do that in a -- how can I put it -- in
 - a context of intimacy that is not extended to anybody
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- 22 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And that's part of the trouble.
- A. That can be, yes. 23
- 24 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Or part of the risk is a better word.
- 25 A. Yes. I had a number of conversations with editors and Page 25
 - proprietors of news organisations who were very hostile
- 2 to the BSkyB bid. Quite understandably and rightly,
- 3 they took the opportunity to say to me, "We don't like
- 4 it for X, Y, Z reason". I didn't act on their views,
- 5 and obviously made it clear that this was a process
- 6 being dealt with in its own sort of box, if you like,
- 7 quasi-judicially by, as it turned out, two secretaries
- 8 of state over a period of time. But nonetheless,
- 9 I can't think of any other area where a commercial
- 10 interest would be able to come to a senior politician
- 11 and privately say, "I don't think your government should
- 12 do X or Y because it harms our commercial interests."
- 13 But the best antidote to that is that politicians,
- 14 as I said earlier, just listen, keep their distance, and
- 15 refer the issue where it impinges on formal business to
- 16 the formal government system.
- 17 MR JAY: There are two particular lunches we might discuss.
- 18 22 April 2008 with James Murdoch and Rebekah Wade.
- 19 A. Which --
- 20 Q. That's page 13817.
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. And then there's another one just James Murdoch, 16 July
- 23 2009, 13819. On those occasions, it may be difficult to
- 24 remember, but did Mr James Murdoch discuss issues such
- 25 as Ofcom, BBC licence fee, for example?

Page 26

- 1 A. I just think it would be unfair of me to pretend that
- 2 I can remember. But all of those meetings were, of
 - course -- I became leader in February 2008. Many of
- 4 these people didn't know me from Adam. So in the first
- 5 year or two, I was just keen to take opportunities to
- 6 explain who I was, what my thinking was, what my
- 7 ambitions were for my party. I'm afraid I simply don't
- 8 remember.
- 9 Q. There were two occasions only when I think you met with
- 10 Rupert Murdoch. The first is 16 December 2009.
- 11
- 12 O. It was a dinner, Rebekah Brooks, John Witherow.
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. So was it just the four of you?
- 15 A. No, no, no. There were a fairly large number of people
- 16 there. As it happened, I was at the very end of the
- 17 table where the children sit, so to speak, and didn't
- 18 have -- I only had very fleeting interaction with
- 19 Rupert Murdoch before the dinner, and as I said goodbye
- 20 at the end. I felt I was an observer as much as
- 21 anything else.
- 22 Q. On 13 January 2010, we see dinner with a group of people
- 23 from the Telegraph stable.
- 24 A. Yes.

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25 Q. Did you enjoy sort of more pride of place on that

Page 27

- 1 occasion or were you at the end of the table again?
- 2 A. That was -- that was very much a sort of series of
- 3 meetings and lunches and indeed dinners in the run-up to
- 4 the General Election and the discussion was very much
- 5 there centred on what my plans were for the General
- 6 Election, manifesto ideas. They were purely political
- 7 and purely centred on me trying to persuade the
- 8 Telegraph, a paper which I never had any illusions would
 - not come anywhere close to ever endorsing the Liberal
- 10 Democrats -- would nonetheless give us a fair hearing.
- 11 Q. Thank you. About two months or less before the General
- 12 Election, on 16 March 2010, you made a small addition to
- 13 the original version of your exhibit, that after the
- 14 lunch with Mr Mohan and Mrs Brooks, there was a brief 15
- 16 A. I think "meeting" is quite an ambitious noun for what

meeting with Mr Murdoch and Mrs Brooks; is that right?

- 17 happened. My recollection of it was -- was it as I was
- 18 leaving the lunch? Anyway, Rupert Murdoch was in the
- 19 building and I exchanged literally a few sentences with
- 20 him of perfectly civilised, amicable greeting in
- 21 a corridor in the building where the lunch was being
- 22 held.
- 23 Q. Thank you. Since entering government, which is the
- 24 second phase, as it were, you group these under two
- 25 rubrics. The first is the smaller, more formal meetings

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- 1 and phone calls, which starts at 13820. How many of
- 2 these would be one-to-one without even an adviser there?
- 3 A. Oh, I think a fair number of them. There was not really
- 4 any pattern to that. Sometimes an adviser would sit in
- 5 and sometimes not, and it would usually be decided
- 6 fairly spontaneously, partly depending on my judgment of
- 7 what the person I was talking to would prefer. So there
- 8 was not really any rule.
- 9 Again, I'm afraid I just don't recollect, but a fair 10 number of these would have been meetings where I would
- 11 have met particular individuals on their own one to one.
- 12 Q. We see one meeting with Mr Paul Dacre, 22 July 2010.
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. Was that one to one, do you think?
- 15 A. Yes, that was. The only time I met Mr Dacre since I've
- 16 been in government was in my office, and I remember
- 17 distinctly I made an attempt to interest him in the case
- 18 for electoral reform and he explained to me his concerns
- 19 about the BSkyB bid, which of course had been announced
- 20 the month before. I think we made as little impression
- 21 on each other on both points.
- 22 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Ships that pass in the night?
- 23 A. No, no, I mean I said to him, you know, "I hear what you
- 24 say", and the Telegraph Group had also, I remember,
- 25 raised with me their reservations about the bid, and to
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- been fewer meetings with editors and proprietors, and
- 2 possibly since the summer of last year there have been
 - even fewer, but I haven't added them all up, but that's
- 4 certainly --
- 5 A. There was a -- there was a phase where I remember, and
 - I'm sure this is reflected in the sort of chronology set
- 7 out here, there was a phase where I was very proactively
- 8 on this -- in the run-up to the referendum in May 2011,
- 9 where I of course was very keen to try and interest
- 10 people in the press in the case for a change to the
- 11 electoral system, so I think that may be reflected in
- 12 the rhythm of some of these entries, and that after May
- 13 and the summer of last year that then sort of subsided
- 14
- 15 Q. In paragraph 39 of your statement, you deal generally,
- 16 page 13805, with the content of these discussions
- 17 without alighting on any particular event, and you make
- 18 it clear that in opposition the discussions tended to be
- 19 quite general, focusing on general policy issues of
- 20 concern to their readers rather than on media policy
- 21 itself or the commercial interests of a particular news
- 22 organisation, although on occasion media policy and
- 23 commercial issues did arise. That's the sense of it,
- 24 isn't it?
- 25 A. Yes. Yes.

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- 1 be fair to Mr Dacre, he was very specific, he said,
- 2 "I know you can't comment on this, and you can't comment
- 3 on this", and I said, "Absolutely not, this is
- 4 a quasi-judicial decision being dealt with by the
- 5 Secretary of State for Business at the time."
- 6 MR JAY: Others may have been bending your ear about the bid
- 7 as well. On 17 August 2010 there was a lunch,
- 8 Mr Harding, Rebekah Brooks and James Murdoch. Did you
- 9 get as it were quiet words from the other side on that
- 10 occasion or not, to the best of your recollection?
- 11 A. No, I don't. I remember distinctly having -- it must
- 12 have been very much sort of in the air at the time about
- when we as a government would hold a referendum or 13
- 14 a change to the electoral system, it was a politically
- 15 charged question. I remember we devoted quite a lot of
- 16 time to that. That was obviously something close to my
- 17 heart and I was keen to take every opportunity, whether
- 18 it was with Mr Dacre, Mr Harding or Rebekah Brooks or
- 19 James Murdoch, to put my case for change. In the event,
- 20 I don't think I made much of an impression, but that
- 21 I do remember in the lunch. That was a subject of
- 22 conversation. I do not remember the bid coming up in
- 23 that lunch at all.
- 24 Q. The impression is, and you've confirmed this orally,
- 25 Mr Clegg, that since being in government, there have
 - Page 30

- 1 Q. Move forward to paragraph 41, where you make reference
- 2 to Mr Michel.
- 3 A. Mm-hm.

6

- 4 Q. You explain that you've met him in opposition both
- 5 socially and formally. Can I ask you, please, to tell
 - us about that?
- 7 A. I've known -- Fred Michel and I first met each other
- 8 many, many years ago, I can't even put a date on it,
- 9 well before I even thought of entering into British
- politics, when I recollect -- I mean this must have been 10
- 11 a decade or more and it might be even more ago, he was
- 12 working at the time for a centre left think tank, the
- 13 name of which I've forgotten. That's when I first came
- 14
- across him. Then our paths crossed from time to time 15
- and then latterly our children go to the same school in
- 16 southwest London. So I very much knew him well before
- 17 he was employed in his current capacity and I knew him 18 socially as well.
- 19 Q. You haven't seen him, you say, since September 2010 and
- 20 you haven't discussed the BSkyB bid with him.
- 21 A. No. Not discussed the BSkyB bid with him. Again, as it
- 22 happens, since the General Election in May 2010, my
- 23 social contact with him, as it says here, is very, very
- 24 infrequent indeed. In fact, there's one dinner where we
- 25 were both invited to, someone we both know, in Putney in

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September of 2010.

- 2 Q. Thank you. Paragraph 47 now, please, Mr Clegg. The
- 3 issue here is the extent to which political support by
- 4 the media for any individual party or policy is
- 5 discussed at such interactions, and you make it clear
- 6 that the topic is certainly raised as far as you are
- 7 concerned.
- 8 A. Mm.

1

- 9 Q. Are we to understand that -- this is the last sentence
- 10 of paragraph 47 -- this is only in relation to
- 11 newspapers that share your party's liberal values; is
- 12 that right?
- 13 A. Well, I'll give you an example. Before the last General 14 Election, I never once entertained for a milisecond that
- 15 the Daily Mail or the Sun or the Daily Telegraph would
- 16 come out in support of the Liberal Democrats, but that
- 17 didn't mean that I felt it was a waste of time to try
- 18 and seek to explain to them what I stood for, what my
- 19 plans were for the party, so that if not in their
- 20 editorial stance, but nonetheless in their coverage, 21 they would give us fair hearing, and I would still do
- 22 that today.

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- 23 Then there were other newspapers, I suppose notably
- 24 the Independent, the Guardian, the Observer, where

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- 25 I felt there was just a much stronger convergence of
 - world view, if you like, which I hoped would lead to 1

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- 2 a more explicit form of endorsement, which happily did
- 3 occur. But as I said in my written evidence, I don't 4 think one should get sort of overly -- hung up is not
- 5 the right word, but I don't think one should devote an
- 6 undue focus on the editorial written by a newspaper in
- 7 the week of a General Election because I actually don't
- 8 think that shifts very many votes one way or the other.
- 9 My own view is what has a much, much bigger effect on
- 10 the public's view of politicians as people and their
- 11 parties is the sustained prism through which they are
- 12 described over a sustained period of time, and that is
- 13 immeasurably more important.
- 14 Q. In relation to the three papers you've named, were there
- 15 direct and explicit discussions along the lines of you
- 16 asking the editor or whoever whether they would be
- 17 supporting the Liberal Democrats at the election?
- 18 A. Yes. Yes. Yes. And as is reflected in one of the
- 19 exhibits in the bundle, there were -- for example, if 20 one were to look back on the editorial written by the
- 21 Guardian in support of the Liberal Democrats in the
- 22 run-up to the General Election -- well, the editorial
- 23 speaks for itself. They were very explicit that the
- 24 reason why they were, from the Guardian's point of view,
- 25 breaking with existing precedent of supporting the
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- Labour Party at that time was because of their support
- 2 for electoral reform, which they thought was most likely 3
 - to happen if the Liberal Democrats did well in the
- 4 General Election, so it was very much a sort of
- 5 issue-specific endorsement, if you like, which of course
 - was the subject of discussion.
- 7 I observe, by the way, not to sort of make any wider
- 8 point, but I observe that as it happens, that support
- 9 didn't last very long, because the Guardian, for
- 10 perfectly understandable -- I don't agree with it, but
- 11 perfectly -- reasons which are entirely legitimate for
- 12 them to hold, were disillusioned with the creation of
- 13 the Coalition and the Liberal Democrat entry into it,
- 14 and when the referendum on electoral reform happened,
- 15 which was the issue upon which they had supported us,
- 16 the Guardian was quite sort of ambivalent towards it, so
- 17 it just shows these things can change very quickly.
- 18 Q. But in the example you've given, there can be no
- 19 question of any implied deal because your policy has
 - been the same for decades, certainly since the merger of
- 21 the Social Democrats and the Liberals in 1987 or
- 22 whenever it was, but is there a danger here of the sort
- 23 of discussion you're describing becoming transactional?
- 24 I'm talking more generally, not you particularly.
 - A. Yes, I think there is. I mean without sounding semantic Page 35
 - about it, any discussion is a transaction. It's
- 2 a transaction of views and opinions. And of course
- 3 there is -- if you have a conversation between two
- 4 entities, two people, parties, who both want something
- 5 from each other, you have the ingredients for
- 6 a transaction. I don't think you can legislate against
- 7 that, but as I say, you need to guard against that
- 8 becoming a means by which good government is warped and
 - the public interest is undermined.
- 10 Q. Paragraph 51, media influence on public policy.
- 11 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Just before you change subject to
- 12 that, just on the same topic, could I ask this: it has
- 13 been suggested -- it's also been denied, but it has been
- 14 suggested that there is a difference between the
- 15 approach to journalists that was certainly adopted by
- 16 the Labour Party after 1992 and up to the 1997 General
- 17 Election, which then they took into government, which,
- 18 as I say, there's been difference of opinion. Some say
- 19 that was a mistake, some say that that would seem
- 20 reasonable. I appreciate that your position looks at
- 21 the whole problem from a slightly different perspective,
- 22 but I'm interested in your view as to whether there is 23
- or should be a slightly different relationship between 24 the way that you try to tell your story when you're in
- 25 opposition, the way in which you do when you're in

- 1 government, and whether there are risks there. To some
- 2 extent you've commented by saying there's just less
- 3 contact and it's more policy specific, but there is
- 4 a more general issue there which I'd be very interested
- 5 for your view on from your perspective.
- 6 A. There is a general issue because your function clearly
- 7 in government is utterly different. You are no longer
- 8 just single-mindedly seeking to promote your views and
- 9 the sort of partisan advantage of your political party.
- 10 You suddenly wear another hat, which is a wider duty to
- 11 the public. And there are certain issues where you have
- 12 a very big duty to, I don't know, inform the public of
- 13 changes in the way in which benefits and welfare operate
- 14 and are accessible to them, or public health issues
- 15
- where government has an objective role and needs to get
- 16 its message across on issues of overwhelming public
- 17 interest. We serve the nation.
 - I think it's fair to say that the skills of sort of
 - partisan political promotion in opposition aren't quite the same skills as that of public information that you
- 20 21 adopt in government, which is why the division of labour
- 22 between government press officers who are officials
- 23 working on behalf of the government and not a political
- 24 party and political media appointees is a very important
- 25 one to get right.

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- 1 A. Well, it's clearly a big learning exercise for any party
- 2 and any set of individuals who enter into government for
 - the first time. It's a very different sort of
- 4 environment to work in, but to be honest, I was in such
- 5 a different position to that of the Labour Party in
- 6 1997. I explained earlier, we didn't have any big media
- 7 groups who were sort of batting for us. In fact, we
- 8 were constantly batting for any attention whatsoever.
- 9 It was a completely different dynamic. We came at it
- 10 from a different trajectory.
- 11 I also think of course coalition government is one
- 12 of the many, many differences. If you are a single
- 13 party going into government with the team you had in
- 14 opposition transplanted directly to government,
- 15 everything remains intact. Coalition is a mix and match
- 16 of different teams, and the Prime Minister and I had to
- 17 fuse two teams together from two totally different
- 18 political perspectives in pursuit of a new whole, 19
- a coalition government, and that by definition means you 20 can't carry on doing what you did in opposition going
- 21 into government because you are working in a completely
- 22 different political setting.
- 23 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So your experience doesn't really
- 24 allow you to comment one way or the other about the
- 25 underlying point because it's so different?

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- LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. Do you think there is or has 1
- 2 been demonstrated to be a risk that the mechanism for
- 3 selling the message has been taken sometimes from
- 4 opposition into government in a way that has undermined
- 5 the -- integrity is too big a word, but the balance with
- 6 which the message is actually being told?
- 7 A. I mean, I think the comments both in this Inquiry and
- 8 elsewhere from people like Alastair Campbell sort of
- 9 speak for themselves, where he I think says, "With
- 10 hindsight, we just kept up this frenzied tempo of
- 11 wanting to dominate the headlines every single day that
- 12 we had successfully deployed in opposition and we sort
- 13 of carried it through in government", and if
- 14 I understand it correctly, I hope I'm not putting words
- 15 into his mouth, I think his sort of feeling is that,
- 16 with hindsight, they should have been less concerned
- 17 about the press earlier.
- 18 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I think that's absolutely right and
- 19 it was his evidence that I was reflecting upon when
- 20 I was asking the question. I just wondered whether
- 21 you'd seen the temptation of that as you stepped from
- 22 opposition into government, and whether it's simply
- 23 a mindset that all new ministers have to get into so 24 that they actually do understand that their role is now
- 25 different.

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- 1 A. I think what I'm seeking to say is there was simply in
- 2 my experience, because of the circumstances of my party,
- 3 the creation of the Coalition and so on, simply no
- 4 prospect that we would merely carbon copy what we were
- 5 doing in opposition the moment we walked into
- 6 government, so it was sort of -- it was just inevitable
- 7 that we were going to do things quite differently in
- 8 government than we were doing in opposition.
- 9 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
- 10 MR JAY: Paragraph 51 to 56 deals with the safeguards which
- 11 exist within your party in relation to the evolution of
- 12 policy to avoid pressure from outside organisations, or
- 13 unacceptable pressure from outside organisations
- 14 intruding. Can I ask you, please, to summarise those
- 15 paragraphs for us?
- 16 A. Quite simply, it's not something I'm immensely proud of
- 17 as leader of the Liberal Democrats, we just have a very
- 18 open, deliberative, democratic process of policymaking
- 19 and, like any leader of the Liberal Democrats, sometimes
- 20 frustratingly painstaking, it takes a while and it's
- 21 based on a series of working groups which look at policy
- 22 X and produce papers which are then debated in our party
- 23 conferences and then amended and voted on, but I think
- 24 it is a -- you know, I think it is a wonderful
- 25 inoculation, if you like, against undue influence over

1	our own party policy because it's done in such	1	national concern is swept aside by a forensic interest
2	a systematic and open way, and it's not up to the	2	in the conduct of this Inquiry.
3	individual leader I sometimes wish it were to	3	Why I'm umming and ahing a bit is because I don't in
4	simply rewrite great swathes of party policy. It's	4	any way want to suggest that the Inquiry is not
5	something we do in open, deliberative fashion. And	5	immensely important, but it's more important for those
6	I will always defend that. I think it's a good way of	6	who it directly affects than it is for people who are
7	making policy and I think it's a very good way of making	7	worried about the price of petrol when they fill the
8	sure that all views are properly reflected.	8	tank in their car and when they go out and find it
9	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So it is something you are immensely	9	difficult to make ends meet and do the weekly shop.
10	proud of?	10	It's just that as a politician I observe that importance
11	A. Yes.	11	is in the eye of the beholder.
12	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: There's a "not" in there	12	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Mr Clegg, don't be apologetic.
13	A. Oh.	13	I hold no belief that this Inquiry has anything like the
14	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: No, no, not in your statement, but in	14	significance that should be attached to the other issues
15	what you said, and I'm very happy to ensure that the	15	that you've mentioned, so don't feel in any sense
16	"not" is excluded.	16	inhibited by saying what you think.
17	A. Please, let's delete the "not" because I'm very proud of	17	A. I think what I'm saying is many things can be important
18	it. I really am. I think it's unusual, I think it's	18	all at once.
19	pretty unique in British politics and it's something	19	MR JAY: The issue of lobbying now. We have touched on
20	I will always protect.	20	this, but can we address it directly? Paragraph 71 of
21	MR JAY: In paragraph 57 you explain you've had little	21	your statement, page 13811. It's possible to see the
22	direct experience of media lobbying on media policy	22	lobbying issue as a general point, then further
23	areas, although you say somewhat obliquely:	23	heightened issues arise in relation to media lobbying.
24	"Recently the huge enthusiasm of editors to discuss	24	I think lobbying in general is within your policy area
25	the work of this Inquiry has been notable."	25	as Deputy Prime Minister, although you personally
	Page 41		Page 43
		1	
1	Could you share with us the so far as the	1	recused yourself in relation to this particular
1 2	Could you share with us the so far as the discussions have not been entirely confidential the	1 2	recused yourself in relation to this particular consultation, is that right, on the introduction of
2	discussions have not been entirely confidential the	2	consultation, is that right, on the introduction of
	discussions have not been entirely confidential the gist of what you've been told on these occasions?		consultation, is that right, on the introduction of a statutory register?
2 3	discussions have not been entirely confidential the	2 3	consultation, is that right, on the introduction of a statutory register? A. That's right. The issue is being dealt with by my
2 3 4	discussions have not been entirely confidential the gist of what you've been told on these occasions? A. I don't think I'm being unfair on editors and political	2 3 4	consultation, is that right, on the introduction of a statutory register?
2 3 4 5	discussions have not been entirely confidential the gist of what you've been told on these occasions? A. I don't think I'm being unfair on editors and political editors and proprietors who have I spoken to since the	2 3 4 5	consultation, is that right, on the introduction of a statutory register? A. That's right. The issue is being dealt with by my colleague Mark Harper, the Minister for Constitution and
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2 3 4 5 6 7	discussions have not been entirely confidential the gist of what you've been told on these occasions? A. I don't think I'm being unfair on editors and political editors and proprietors who have I spoken to since the Inquiry was first decided upon and then established to say that this is something which weighs very, very	2 3 4 5 6 7	consultation, is that right, on the introduction of a statutory register? A. That's right. The issue is being dealt with by my colleague Mark Harper, the Minister for Constitution and Political Affairs. Q. Can you outline, please, the policy underpinning the
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1	5-44	1	1: 10
1	interests and that that is publicly known, and that's	1	realised?
2	included in the statutory register of lobbyists, and	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	A. I would merely repeat what I said earlier, which is that
3	that it's crucially known by politicians and the	3	what I'm just echoing there is my earlier assertion that
4	decision-makers to whom they are addressing themselves.	4	the press and the media are in a unique position, which
5	That's the kind of nub of what we're trying to deal	5	no one else possesses, which is they have something
6	with. We have consulted on how you do that, because	6	which politicians desperately want, which is favourable
7	there's a lot of, as you can imagine, devil in the	7	or the prospect of favourable publicity, and they have
8	detail about how you define lobbyists, what information	8	access on a private one-to-one basis with politicians
9	you include in the statutory register and so on. That	9	that no one else to my knowledge has, so clearly that
10	consultation went on until April of this year and Mark	10	puts them in a more privileged position.
11	Harper will be coming forward shortly with his	11	Q. You've already addressed the possibility of whether the
12	observations and all the evidence and responses which	12	existing policy review might accommodate this issue,
13	were provided in that consultation, and then we will	13	and
14	legislate to create a statutory register of lobbyists.	14	A. Yes. As I say, I don't think the thinking of Mark
15	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So your work isn't going specifically	15	Harper is to do so merely targeting this sector and that
16	to impact upon any aspect of concern that there might be	16	particular issue. It's more of a generic approach.
17	about the subset called media lobbying?	17	Q. May I turn now to the issue of the BSkyB bid, which is
18	A. I genuinely don't want to sort of short-circuit	18	a sort of discrete area.
19	decisions taken by another member of the government,	19	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Do you want to do that after the
20	Mark Harper, on this. I think we have an open mind	20	break?
21	about whether this distinction between in-house	21	MR JAY: Yes.
22	lobbyists and commercial lobbyists for more than one	22	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: We give the shorthand writer just
23	interest at a time, whether we have the balance right in	23	a few minutes.
24	our consultation paper, but to my knowledge, just	24	(11.15 am)
25	focusing on one sector as opposed to others is not the	25	(A short break)
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1 Q. Thank you. The second general issue, the setting aside 1 array of media interests who were aligned against the 2 the technical legal test under the Enterprise Act, which 2 bid, quite legitimately made their views to us known on 3 3 governed plurality and the bid, did you have a personal that, and then there was pretty vociferous lobbying, as 4 4 view from a policy perspective about the merits of the we know from all the evidence, from News International. 5 BSkyB bid? 5 At one point, I was -- it was brought to my 6 A. I think slightly following on from what I said earlier, 6 attention by Norman Lamb, a friend and colleague of 7 7 I was open-minded but sceptical, best way to describe mine, a Liberal Democrat MP, that he had been -- the way 8 it. Open-minded because, you know, they'd made this bid 8 he described it at least -- told that it would be good 9 and the competition authorities had cleared it in the 9 for the Liberal Democrats to be open to the bid, 10 10 European -- in Brussels and sort of open-minded to see otherwise we would expect unfavourable treatment from 11 11 how they were going to make their case and so on, but the Murdoch press, and Norman was quite agitated about 12 12 sceptical about the danger of, as I said earlier, just 13 too much power being increasingly held in the hands of 13 I have to say, since we hadn't received particularly 14 too few people. 14 favourable treatment in the first place, I didn't think 15 I was quizzical at the beginning about the timing of 15 it was a hugely credible threat, and anyway it was part 16 it, because funnily enough, during those unusual days 16 of so many rumours and counter-rumours and claims and 17 17 straight after the General Election when I saw a fair counterclaims that I just said to him, "Look, we just amount of Gordon Brown when there was endless to-ing and 18 18 must not be knocked off-course from allowing this 19 fro-ing about how a government would be formed, 19 process to proceed in an independent, objective and 20 I vividly remember he at one point -- I'm pretty sure in 20 quasi-judicial manner." 21 21 my own mind he said this to me after it became clear And throughout all of this, I was very conscious 22 there was not going to be a Labour/Liberal Democrats 22 that if I had any role at all, it was just to make sure 23 coalition -- he said something along the lines this is 23 that Vince Cable, as the relevant Secretary of State, 24 24 all about Murdoch, that Murdoch wants the Conservatives was given the kind of time and the space to discharge 25 in government, and so on and so forth, and it wasn't 25 his quasi-judicial functions and was insulated from Page 49 Page 51 1 really uppermost in my mind, I was worried about how to 1 political influence one way or the other. 2 form a government so I didn't dwell on it too much. 2 Q. Can we look, please, at just four or five emails in the 3 3 So then, when the bid was announced a few weeks exhibit KRM 18, which is going to be under your tab 14, 4 after the General Election, I thought, oh, right, what's 4 Mr Clegg. These are the Michel emails which have 163 5 the reason for the timing behind that? And I remember 5 pages in all but only four or five arguably relate to 6 the only time I exchanged any words, and they were very 6 7 brief indeed, with Rupert Murdoch himself was at a News 7 The first is in the PROP file at page 01664. 8 International summer party, I can't remember, June or 8 A. Yes. 9 July of 2010, and I just asked him, I said, "Why are you 9 Q. This is 8 November 2010, so it's four days after the 10 doing this now?" and he give me an answer which was not 10 European intervention notice which Dr Cable promulgated. 11 hugely revealing, but so, you know, that -- I was --11 It purports to be a private call with Dr Cable's main 12 12 I was asking questions about the timing, open-minded to adviser, but we see at the bottom that he also has 13 see how the process proceeded, sceptical about the 13 "follow-up calls scheduled with David Laws and Clegg on 14 dangers of an excessive concentration of power in the 14 this". The reference to you could well be a reference 15 15 hands of News International. to your adviser, but do you happen to know whether there 16 Q. And thirdly --16 was such a follow-up call either with you or your LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: That would be News Corp, wouldn't it? adviser? 17 17 18 A. News Corp, yes, of course, sorry. 18 A. There was certainly no follow-up call with me at all, 19 MR JAY: The third general question, the extent to which you 19 and I have no knowledge of a follow-up call with any of 20 and other senior Liberal Democrats were lobbied, and 20 my advisers, but there clearly was contact between 21 this general question applies to the coalition against 21 Fred Michel and some of my advisers as many of the other 22 22 the bid and News Corp in favour of the bid. exhibits demonstrate, but there was certainly no call 23 A. Yes. Oh, there was a lot of lobbying, counter-lobbying 23 with me. 24 going on, self-evidently. Endless twists and turns 24 Q. Thank you. The next one is 2 December, this is 25 25 throughout all of this. As I said earlier, there was an page 01677, and relates to a conversation with one of

Page 50

1 your advisers, who is Mr Tim Colbourne. We have 1 2 a witness statement from him and his account is set out 2 3 in that statement. 3 4 4 I suppose the question for you is whether on or 5 after 2 December there was any conversation between you 5 6 and Mr Colbourne about his, Mr Colbourne's call or 6 7 7 conversation with Mr Michel. Do you remember anything? 8 8 A. No. None whatsoever. None whatsoever. 9 9 I think it's important to note that in 10 10 Tim Colbourne's witness statement the approach by 11 11 Fred Michel to him had initially been made on the basis 12 that he. Fred Michel, wanted to discuss the current 12 13 agenda around the creative industry, so Tim Colbourne's 13 14 expectation was that that was what the discussion was 14 15 going to be about, not the bid. And as you will know, 15 16 as per Tim Colbourne's witness statement, his minutes 16 17 17 and recollection of that meeting are starkly different 18 to that of Fred Michel's. 18 19 19 Q. Are you able to assist us at all with the last bullet 20 point: 20 21 21 "Need to support Nick when he makes announcement on 22 copyright which goes against his election promise --22 23 23 timing end January -- will be very tough for him with 24 24 youth voters again." 25

So what Mr Oates was saying was entirely correct,

A. Yes. I think this email very much reflects, as of course it inevitably would, because Jonny Oates is my

most senior adviser and worked with me for many, many

years, it very much reflects my own views, which, as

I said earlier, I was just very keen that Vince Cable

should just be allowed to get on with the job, and there

were so many noises off, and bluntly there were other

Liberal Democrats who were reported to be pronouncing on

the bid when they had absolutely no locus in it

whatsoever, and that's why I think Jonny Oates' email

very much reflects my own views, that everybody should

pipe down instead of having these endless conversations

which were entirely irrelevant and immaterial to the

actual process in hand in Vince Cable's office. Just

let Vince Cable get on with it.

Q. The last one, Mr Clegg, in this little clip of emails, 01745, we're on to 3 March 2011, so this is the date the undertakings in lieu are announced to Parliament by the Secretary of State. The fourth little paragraph down:

"Don Foster is supporting the remedy and is writing a memo to Clegg to welcome it."

To the best of your recollection, was there a memo 25

written to you which welcomed it from him?

Page 55

A. None at all. The only thing -- since I've seen this, 1

Does that ring any bells or not?

- 2 the only thing -- I was racking my brain. The only
- 3 thing that I know I have been concerned about for some

Page 53

- 4 time, but I don't remember it coming to a head then, in
- 5 fact it's something which in many respects has only come
- 6 to a head in recent weeks, is what we as a government do
- 7 about the so-called site blocking provisions of the
- 8 Digital Economy Act, which was an act which was passed
 - under considerable time pressure and controversy in the
- 10 latter days of the Labour administration, and included
- 11 what I regard and my party regard to be illiberal
- 12 provisions to block websites, which I have always felt
- 13 should be diminished or dropped. So that's the only
- 14 thing I can think of in substance, but I just can't
- 15 imagine why that would have been an issue then. 16
- Q. Thank you. The next one may not be particularly 17 controversial. It's 01681, 19 December 2010. The Chief
- 18 of Staff referred there is Mr Oates, isn't it?
- 19 A. Yes.

21

9

- 20 Q. "He was very surprised when I pointed out to him that
 - Cable will be tempted to take a decision with a lot of
- 22 political influence. For him, the referral is not
- 23 a matter for 'Lib Dems', it is a matter for the
- 24 Secretary of State in accordance with his statutory
- 25 obligations."

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A. No, I never saw a memo. My understanding is that

Don Foster himself has no recollection of writing one.

- 3 Q. What we do have shortly after this, at tab 11, Mr Clegg, 4 we're now back in the MOD3 file at page 08000. This is
- 5 a memorandum from the Secretary of State, I think it's
- 6 one of the ones which was sent fortnightly to the
- 7 Prime Minister. He explains that the issue seems to
 - have died completely:

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9 "Looking back, the fact that we had independent

10 advice at every stage seems to have been decisive in

11 heading off any threat of judicial review. Certainly

12 none of the newspaper groups are talking about it now.

13 I did hear that Chris Huhne was apoplectic and advocated

14 going to the media to criticise it -- but partly because

15 Don Foster was onside Nick reined him in."

Is that broadly speaking correct?

A. I have absolutely no recollection of that whatsoever, and my understanding is that Chris Huhne doesn't either.

- 19 Q. Okay. And then the point to make to you, apparently, is
- 20 that if the matter had been transferred or referred,
- 21 pardon me, to the Competition Commission, it would
- 22 almost certainly have been judicially reviewed by
- 23 News Corp. Was that point ever put to you at about this
- 24
- 25 A. No. For the very good reason that I just very Page 56

14 (Pages 53 to 56)

1 consciously avoided getting drawn into discussions on 1 was written on my behalf by someone in my Parliamentary 2 2 the substance of a decision over which I had no and office in response to obviously the great flood of 3 3 sought no and didn't want to have any direct input. emails which was coming in on this, and I think the 4 4 Q. There are two further emails from Mr Michel which relate attempt was to provide a factual description of the 5 5 to you in some way. Tab 12 now at page 011832, we're on state of decision-making at that time, which was the 6 to 13 March 2011. There was a piece here in the 6 undertakings in lieu, and the response as far as 7 7 Financial Times about opponents of the bid having taken I recollect it from Ofcom and the OFT saying that in 8 their fight to the corridors of power with a direct 8 their view those undertakings in lieu helped to address 9 lobbying effort principally aimed at Lib Dem MPs and 9 their previously published concerns on the issue of 10 peers. What Mr Michel tells Mr Smith, referring him to 10 plurality. 11 11 that piece, is that he knows that you and Huhne are very Q. Under tab 15, these are various text messages sent by 12 relaxed about it. Again, does that ring any bells or 12 Mr Michel to -- I think she's a special adviser of 13 not? 13 yours, but you'll correct me if I'm wrong, Lena Pietsch. 14 14 A. To put it mildly, I find it implausible that anyone A. Lena Pietsch, yes, who is my media -- press 15 should know what my emotions are in reaction to an 15 spokesperson. 16 article in the Financial Times. I simply have no idea 16 Q. Mr Michel in December is trying to organise a meeting 17 how that could have been deduced at all. 17 with her. I don't think it came to fruition. There was 18 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: It may be --18 then the events of 21 December --19 19 A. But as it happens --20 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: It may be that you were relaxed about 20 Q. -- which we can see referred to at 13385. Mr Michel 21 21 the bid. says that the "Telegraph was going to blackmail Vince on 22 A. Well, no. As it happens, the fact that interested 22 this!". Did you know anything about that? 23 23 parties in this or on any other issue should want to A. No, I don't know what he's -- I don't know what he's 24 24 seek to talk to Liberal Democrats at one of our annual referring to. Vince's comments to his what he thought 25 party conferences, I mean, that's what party conferences 25 were constituents were published by the Daily Telegraph, Page 57 Page 59 1 are about, is to -- there's a great scrum of people 1 so I don't see how you can exercise blackmail about 2 2 talking to each other. But I just simply don't something which is published, but ... 3 3 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: The Telegraph hadn't published the recognise this at all. I certainly didn't have 4 a conversation with Fred Michel which would convey 4 comments that he'd made about BSkyB, had it? 5 whether I was relaxed or uptight or anything else about 5 A. No, that's right. My recollection of it was --6 this article. 6 I remember it very well actually because the 7 MR JAY: Was this about the time of your spring conference? 7 Prime Minister and I had just completed a joint press 8 A. Yes. Yes. Which was -- I remember the conference very 8 conference which we'd held in number 10, and we were 9 well because it was in Sheffield and I'm an MP from 9 both told pretty well simultaneously as we were leaving 10 10 Sheffield, and of course it was completely dominated by that press conference that there were reports coming 11 11 through, if I remember it correctly, the BBC that these something totally different, which was the highly 12 12 controversial reforms that Vince Cable had introduced on comments had been made by Vince Cable's constituents and 13 13 higher education funding reform. that the comments were in the possession of the Daily 14 Q. The view you were expressing at the time is apparent 14 Telegraph, so the way I heard it first was not by way of 15 15 from tab 13, please, Mr Clegg. The second page of it, reading the Daily Telegraph. 16 which is page 13675, there was an email which was sent 16 MR JAY: It was on Mr Peston's blog that afternoon, but 17 17 on your behalf at the bottom of the page, 9 March. we'll come to the events of that day in a moment. 18 A. Mm. 18 The only other issue which you might be able to 19 Q. You in effect said the undertakings in lieu were going 19 throw light on, but it's a bit of a long shot, 20 20 out for consultation, that they were generally to be page 13387. This is 6 January 2011, Mr Michel to 21 21 welcomed, I paraphrase, but that they still needed to be Lena Pietsch: 22 22 carefully considered by the regulators, et cetera. "I think Nick will like the Times leader today." 23 23 A. Mm. And then next page: 24 Q. Is that a fair summary? 24 "He does." 25 25 A. Yes. I think -- I mean, I didn't see this letter, it At this distance, it may be unfair to ask you what Page 58 Page 60

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1 that might have been about. Can you recall?

- 2 A. I was, of course, not in the slightest bit aware of
- 3 these texts and I've only subsequently sort of --
- 4 because I was quite interested to know what this great
- leader was, and it was about something to do with the 5
- 6 bid, it was to do with what I mentioned earlier, it was
- 7 the proposals from Vince Cable and his team on the
- 8 reform of student financing, where the Times was
- 9 supportive of the reforms. But I struggle even now to
- 10 see what the relevance is with all the other things
- 11 going on.
- 12 Q. Thank you. May I go back in time from 6 January about
- 13 two weeks to 21 December 2010.
- 14 A. Mm-hm.
- 15 Q. Which is the day the news broke of the Dr Cable
- 16 comments.
- 17 A. Mm.
- 18 Q. You've told us something about that already, that there
- 19 was a press conference with the Prime Minister, possibly
- 20 early afternoon, and then the report came out from the
- 21 BBC.
- 22 A. Mm.

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- 23 Q. But what happened next, Mr Clegg?
- 24 A. My recollection is the following: that the
- 25 Prime Minister and I heard, as I said, almost at exactly Page 61
 - the same time as we were leaving this joint press 1
- 2 conference. He and I then had a brief conversation in
- 3 his office, the Prime Minister's office. I remember
- 4 saying that I was very keen that I should see
- 5 Vince Cable myself first. It's only normal. He's
- 6 a Liberal Democrat Secretary of State and I felt it
- 7 right that I should hear from Vince Cable first, and
- 8 seek to make decisions with Vince Cable.
 - Dr Cable then came to my office early afternoon. We talked about it. I think he quite quickly appreciated that this was a very serious issue. There were already
- 12 I think, I think I'm right in remembering, already calls
- 13 for his resignation and all the rest of it.
 - I remember having calls with him where he pondered whether one way forward would be for him to transfer the
- 16 responsibility for the decision on the bid from himself
- 17 to one of his ministers in his own department, I think
- 18 he mentioned Ed Davey, a Liberal Democrat minister in
- 19 his department at the time, and I remember saying
- 20 I thought that was unlikely to do the trick.
- 21 I also remember that my strong political instinct,
- 22 above and beyond everything else, was to protect
- 23 Dr Cable and make sure that he was not ejected from
- 24 office. I was very -- obviously he's a friend and
- 25 a valued colleague and an important member of the
 - Page 62

- government, and I certainly didn't feel at first glance
- 2 and I certainly don't now think that it was a sort of
 - hanging offence. But I did also recognise, which is
- 4 partly why I was quite frustrated that it all happened,
- 5 that it made it impossible for him to carry on
 - responsibility for the decision.
- 7 And then after that, there were -- I think the
- 8 Prime Minister and I had maybe two, three telephone
 - conversations. I remember that Gus O'Donnell, now Lord
- 10 O'Donnell, the then Cabinet Secretary, came to see me.
- 11 We discussed at the time the idea that quickly emerged
- 12 of transferring responsibility from Dr Cable to
- 13 Jeremy Hunt at the Department for Culture, Media and
- 14 Sport, and I asked some questions of Gus O'Donnell of
- 15 that, and, well, as we know, then the decision was taken
- 16 towards the end of the day.
- 17 Q. Do you know whose idea it was to transfer these
- quasi-judicial functions to DCMS? 18
- 19 A. I don't. I've now read subsequently that it was
 - Jeremy Heywood's, but these things don't -- you know,
- 21 they tend to -- particularly in a coalition, someone
- 22 proposes an idea and then they're bandied about and the
- 23 Prime Minister and I would have talked about it in our
- 24 telephone conversations. I remember asking questions of
- 25 Gus O'Donnell about whether the -- whether, you know,
 - Page 63
 - I could be sure that the bid would be dealt with
- 2 objectively and appropriately by Mr Hunt in the DCMS,
- 3 and he assured me that it would be.
- 4 The exact chronology of who said what first and then
 - how notes were compared -- as you will have heard from
- 5 6 my recollection of the course of events, as is the case
- 7 on many major issues, the Prime Minister and I talk
- 8 either in person or by phone a lot, and in this case we
- 9 did several times during the course of several hours.
- 10 Q. In relation to the questions you asked along the lines
- 11 "are you sure that Mr Hunt could deal with this
- 12 objectively and appropriately", what did you know about
- 13 Mr Hunt's position, publicly stated position as regards
- 14 the bid, if anything?
- 15 A. I didn't know any -- I mean, I didn't have available to
- 16 me then the sort of text of what he'd said and what he'd
- 17 published and what he'd written privately, but
- 18 I remember just operating on the assumption that he
- 19 would be favourably disposed towards the bid, so it was
 - sort of a legitimate question for me, to make sure
- 21 that -- but I -- you know, I was very ready to accept 22
- the reassurances, as I did, that the process would have 23 to be conducted in a sort of objective and
- 24 quasi-judicial manner, and that in one sense
- 25 Jeremy Hunt's personal views were as irrelevant to that

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Day 85 - AM 1 as Vince Cable's were. The process stands and stood. 2 Q. You worked on the assumption that he would be favourably 3 disposed but nothing more than that; is that right? 4 A. Yes, nothing more than -- I think I was told that there 5 were some comments on the public record from 6 Jeremy Hunt. I didn't ask to see those comments myself, 7 and I was assured simultaneously that they were not 8 sufficiently serious or of a particular nature which 9 precluded the suggestion of transferring the 10 responsibility from Dr Cable to Jeremy Hunt. 11 Q. Is your view the same now? 12 A. It is, actually. Whilst of course there is now more 13 information available, not least the private notes 14 written from Jeremy Hunt to the Prime Minister on the 15 subject, to be fair, they don't actually materially add 16 very much to, for instance, what was then already 17 publicly known was a statement from Jeremy Hunt on his 18 own constituency website that he was a cheerleader for 19 Rupert Murdoch, or whatever the wording was. So in many 20 ways all that I think we've learnt subsequently is that 21 there was more material confirming Jeremy Hunt's own 22 views, but they didn't actually affect the content of 23 what was known at the time. 24 And very, very clear on this, not least because of 25 course separately there is discussion in Parliament Page 65 1 about the application of the Ministerial Code to 2

1 I think there is a very strong case, I've personally now 2 become strongly persuaded of this, of tightening up the 3 definitions which govern a quasi-judicial decision, so, 4 for instance, the plurality test seems to me to be far 5 too amorphous and loosely defined. It was only actually 6 smuggled into the 2003 Communications Act, against the 7 initial objections of the Labour Party and the Labour 8 government of the time, not least because of pressure 9 from the Liberal Democrats and the House of Lords, Lord 10 Puttnam and other cross benchers. So it was a kind of 11 concession, hadn't been properly thought through, and 12 it's now the basis upon which the Secretary of State has 13 to base his or her quasi-judicial decisions.

> So I think there is a big case to tighten up the remit given to a Secretary of State, but I nonetheless think at the end of the day it is a good thing in a Parliamentary democracy to have people who are accountable to Parliament who have to explain why that decision was taken and inasmuch as they have any discretion within what I hope will be tighter definitions, why they chose to exercise discretion one way or the other.

I just think this idea that you can make everything bloodless and technocratic, you know, I think that's sometimes a false -- there's a false premise there that Page 67

Jeremy Hunt and the work of his special adviser, I think on the specific point about how he handled the bid to make sure that he was insulated from accusations of allowing personal bias to drive the process, I think he's given a full, good and convincing account to this Inquiry.

Q. Thank you. Standing back from it, though, there's the wider question as whether quasi-judicial decisions in this sort of area should be left to ministers or should be devolved to a regulator. Of course there are arguments both ways, but how do you see that in terms of the future, Mr Clegg?

A. I think there is a temptation, of course, not least in the controversy of this bid just to say look, take the politicians out of it altogether. I'd set the hurdle quite high before making that decision. I think there is a general tendency at the moment to increasingly strip politicians of decision-making authority. We do it on monetary policy, we do it on a whole range of issues already.

I think we need to be a little bit careful. The representative democracy is based on the idea that there are people you elect to take difficult decisions who are then held to account for those decisions. Whilst

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somehow if you just remove politicians, then controversy is suddenly drained of the issue altogether because

2 3 there isn't a politician in sight. I think people need

4 to be a little bit careful of what they hope for because

5 what you could end up with is a process which actually

6 does rely on a certain degree, if highly constrained, 7

degree of judgment, in which that judgment is made by 8 people who are accountable to nobody.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'll follow that up a bit.

I can quite understand the general point that you make, and as I said to somebody earlier this week, I've spent my life for 12 years as a judge making decisions about legal issues where I might have personal views about the subject matter which are entirely irrelevant. The judicial review to challenge the site of a nuclear power station -- I've done one of those, so I've deliberately chosen it -- I might have views about nuclear energy or not, and I can easily put them to one side and focus on the legal test that I'm required to apply. I have no doubt at all that making decisions about wind farms or nuclear energy and climate change, which I mentioned to Mr Miliband yesterday, or making decisions in other areas of policy, politicians are entirely able to put their personal views to one side while at the same time, if it affects their

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1 constituency, say, "Well, I must now recuse myself", as 1 then it is nonetheless still appropriate to have 2 you have in relation to one of the topics you've talked 2 a politician at the end of the day who's held to account 3 3 about before, and say, "Well, it might be thought I'm for the final decision by that process. 4 4 a bit close to this, therefore somebody else ought to You could do both, you could both tighten it up and 5 5 take it." remove politicians, but I personally don't believe that 6 A. Yes. 6 one can ever be so scientific about what plurality is 7 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I am troubled, and it may be that 7 that it is completely beyond debate or discretion. 8 this is a one-off, because of the circumstances, but 8 I don't think -- I think plurality can be much more 9 I am troubled that this particular decision evokes 9 tightly defined than it presently is but it's not 10 reaction in every politician which might be rather more 10 a mathematical formula. If it was, you'd get a 11 than intellectual and have something that is evisceral 11 calculator to sort it out, but it's not. It will always 12 about it, and therefore that creates a terrible risk. 12 have a degree, some degree, however small, or A. Yes. 13 13 vanishingly small, of discretion. LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I understand, but my concern is that 14 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And it's a risk to the politician, 14 15 and Mr Hunt said, and I have no doubt he's right, that 15 once you're into that area, and I entirely endorse your 16 he created a position -- I think Mr Stephens said --16 view about the importance of democratic accountability, 17 where his discretion was vanishingly small. 17 I understand that point very, very well, but the concern 18 A. Yes. 18 is slightly different, that once you are exercising 19 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But you can understand the concern 19 discretion, if internally this politician, however 20 I have, because one of the things that I do have to 20 wonderful a human being he or she is, has extremely 21 21 consider in my terms of reference is how future concerns strong views, borne perhaps about from personal 22 about, among other things, regulation and cross-media 22 experience, about having their policies trashed in the 23 23 ownership should be dealt with by all the relevant press and all the rest of it, it becomes difficult then 24 authorities including Parliament and government. 24 to avoid the perception that actually this is payback 25 25 A. Yes. time. Page 69 Page 71 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So this is territory that I have to 1 1 A. Yes, no, no, I --2 2 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And it's trying to cope with that 3 3 problem that I'm struggling with. A. Yes, yes, absolutely. 4 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So I'd be very grateful for your 4 A. No, frankly I can't provide an easy answer. Well, the 5 views on this rather limited aspect. You're entitled to 5 easy answer is to say: therefore, just remove 6 say, "Actually, this is so one-off it will never happen 6 politicians from the decision-making together. I've 7 again", but I'm worried about that answer. 7 given the reasons why I personally am not persuaded of 8 A. My view is that what is flawed at the moment is that the 8 that. And I have to say I don't -- I wouldn't --9 9 I personally would not assume that this is just instruments available to us are quite imprecise. 10 10 a one-off. I think if you just step back for a minute They're poorly defined. They're subject to a huge amount of interpretation. Notably, in this case, the 11 11 and look at the sector, the press sector, this is 12 plurality test. If you read in the Enterprise Act how 12 a sector that's going to go through huge change in the 13 13 public interest and plurality are defined, you can run coming years. The printed press is based on a business 14 14 a coach and horses through it. And then, as we all model that is, I think Jeremy Hunt quite rightly said 15 15 know, there are various hoops you go through, the here in this Inquiry, dying on its feet. One of the 16 Secretary of State can then have quite a low threshold 16 reasons why you have this hyperbolic shrill tone in so 17 17 of evidence, if you like, refer the decision, and then much of our printed press is that you have a huge amount 18 makes a further decision on whether to refer it to the 18 of competition all fighting for a diminishing pool of 19 Competition Commission and so on and so forth. 19 readers and customers. And they're going to thrash 20 My only view is where we should focus our efforts 20 around against each other in ever more sort of ferocious 21 should be to make that a more rational, coherent and 21 22 22 more tightly defined process, because that in itself Then, of course, you have other media which are 23 then makes it much, much more difficult for politicians 23 becoming ever more important, particularly for the 24 to infuse the process with their own prejudices. What 24 younger generation. You know, my children, I doubt very 25 25 I'm saying is that if you do manage to tighten it up, much they'll ever feel the ink and print of a newspaper

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1	in their hands. So you'll then get quite understandably	1	moment, however. We have politicians involved, deciding
2	a real attempt for media groups who haven't yet done so	2	on a series of definitions and tests which are very
3	to move into that area, so I think there's going to be	3	loosely defined. That cannot carry on. That is
4	a lot of churn across media, a lot of further	4	absolutely I give you another example. I find it
5	controversial decisions. So I don't think we should	5	very odd that if a media group grows organically, just
6	comfort ourselves in thinking this is just a one-off.	6	increases its market share over time, under the present
7	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'm pleased you should say that,	7	rules of competition and plurality, there's nothing
8	because that's actually the view that I have at least	8	which triggers an ability for the competition
9	tentatively reached, but I gave you the option to dodge	9	authorities to have a look at what it means if
10	out of the question. But if that option isn't open,	10	a particular cuckoo just gets bigger and bigger in the
11	then we do have to cope with	11	media nest, if you see what I mean. That's very odd.
12	A. Yes.	12	In other sectors you have triggers which allow that.
13	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: the issue that in this area there	13	That's just another example of how the rules seem to be
14	may be very, very strong, entirely understandable views	14	eccentrically designed for the realities of
15	and one has to find a mechanism to ensure that nobody	15	a fast-moving, rapidly shifting sector such as the
16	can challenge a decision on the grounds of perception of	16	media.
17	bias, even if not actual bias. Otherwise, all you've	17	MR JAY: Mr Clegg, I omitted to cover just one small point
18	done is bounce the decision away from politicians into	18	of detail in relation to the conversation you had with
19	a far more terrible group of people called judges.	19	Dr Cable.
20	A. Well, you said that, sir, and I didn't.	20	A. Yes.
21	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: No, I said it. Because somebody else	21	Q. I appreciate that conversation is private and
22	will.	22	confidential and I'm not going to pry into it, but did
23	A. Look, I mean it is a real dilemma. It is a dilemma and	23	he mention at any point veiled threats or bullying from
24	like all dilemmas, it's not always susceptible to	24	News Corporation or News International? Part of the
25	a simple one-off answer. I can totally understand and	25	reason, I suppose, for making the comments he did, which
	Page 73		Page 75
1	respect a conclusion which says: because there are	1	were taped on 3 December.
1 2	respect a conclusion which says: because there are probably going to be more controversial decisions in the	1 2	were taped on 3 December. A. Not to my recollection to me, but I'm obviously now
2	probably going to be more controversial decisions in the	2	A. Not to my recollection to me, but I'm obviously now
2 3	probably going to be more controversial decisions in the future, maybe a number of them, because the perception	2 3	A. Not to my recollection to me, but I'm obviously now aware that he'd had the same conversations with
2 3 4	probably going to be more controversial decisions in the future, maybe a number of them, because the perception inevitably if a politician is involved is the	2 3 4	A. Not to my recollection to me, but I'm obviously now aware that he'd had the same conversations with Norman Lamb that I had that I referred to earlier.
2 3 4 5	probably going to be more controversial decisions in the future, maybe a number of them, because the perception inevitably if a politician is involved is the perception, whatever the reality is, that somehow their	2 3 4 5	A. Not to my recollection to me, but I'm obviously now aware that he'd had the same conversations with Norman Lamb that I had that I referred to earlier. Q. Yes. May we move now to media policy questions in the
2 3 4 5 6	probably going to be more controversial decisions in the future, maybe a number of them, because the perception inevitably if a politician is involved is the perception, whatever the reality is, that somehow their own views and their own political views inform or colour	2 3 4 5 6	 A. Not to my recollection to me, but I'm obviously now aware that he'd had the same conversations with Norman Lamb that I had that I referred to earlier. Q. Yes. May we move now to media policy questions in the future, Mr Clegg. We start at paragraph 77 of your
2 3 4 5 6 7	probably going to be more controversial decisions in the future, maybe a number of them, because the perception inevitably if a politician is involved is the perception, whatever the reality is, that somehow their own views and their own political views inform or colour that, wouldn't it be just easier to and for the reasons I've explained, I wouldn't throw the baby out with the bathwater, if I'm not mixing my metaphors.	2 3 4 5 6 7	 A. Not to my recollection to me, but I'm obviously now aware that he'd had the same conversations with Norman Lamb that I had that I referred to earlier. Q. Yes. May we move now to media policy questions in the future, Mr Clegg. We start at paragraph 77 of your statement at page 13812. Three key principles in paragraph 27: freedom, accountability and plurality. We were, I think, already touching on the issue of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	probably going to be more controversial decisions in the future, maybe a number of them, because the perception inevitably if a politician is involved is the perception, whatever the reality is, that somehow their own views and their own political views inform or colour that, wouldn't it be just easier to and for the reasons I've explained, I wouldn't throw the baby out with the bathwater, if I'm not mixing my metaphors. LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So your answer is ultimately this is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 A. Not to my recollection to me, but I'm obviously now aware that he'd had the same conversations with Norman Lamb that I had that I referred to earlier. Q. Yes. May we move now to media policy questions in the future, Mr Clegg. We start at paragraph 77 of your statement at page 13812. Three key principles in paragraph 27: freedom, accountability and plurality. We were, I think, already touching on the issue of plurality, and you would like there to be triggers into
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	probably going to be more controversial decisions in the future, maybe a number of them, because the perception inevitably if a politician is involved is the perception, whatever the reality is, that somehow their own views and their own political views inform or colour that, wouldn't it be just easier to and for the reasons I've explained, I wouldn't throw the baby out with the bathwater, if I'm not mixing my metaphors. LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So your answer is ultimately this is a risk that the political class have to be sufficiently grown up about to deal with in a way that is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	 A. Not to my recollection to me, but I'm obviously now aware that he'd had the same conversations with Norman Lamb that I had that I referred to earlier. Q. Yes. May we move now to media policy questions in the future, Mr Clegg. We start at paragraph 77 of your statement at page 13812. Three key principles in paragraph 27: freedom, accountability and plurality. We were, I think, already touching on the issue of plurality, and you would like there to be triggers into competition and plurality issues without a merger situation existing, is that the basic point you're
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that they operate in a vacuum is not the case now. I personally see this issue of whether you need statutory powers of one description merely as a means to an end. The end has to be independent regulation, independent of government, Parliament, politicians and the media, with teeth. The question then is: do you need that -- can you secure that independence without statute?

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That's why I think those people who say no statutory -- no role for statutory powers at all have to explain how on earth you could have genuine independence, which isn't in one way or another underpinned by statute, and I would suggest there are two areas where statute may, may need to play a role.

The first is one which was actually raised by Mr Dacre, the editor of the Daily Mail, in a seminar associated with this Inquiry, the so-called Desmond problem. As I think Mr Dacre quite rightly suggested, maybe Parliament will have some role in creating incentives or cajoling all parts of the media to be part of a new regulatory environment, because it's hopeless if we end up, as has been the case recently in parts of Canada, for instance, where just great swathes of the media have just opted out of the regulatory system altogether. You have to have buy-in from everybody. As Page 81

1 that has to be in a sense processed by politicians in

2 Parliament, you have to tread a fine line, and I believe

3 maybe that's a way of addressing those concerns.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Don't you also have to have 4

5 a mechanism whereby whoever is doing this can enforce

6 the orders that are made?

A. Yes. 7

8 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And of course that might mean not

9 just the body against the press, but also the individual

10 who wants to complain. So it has to bind people in,

11 hasn't it?

12 A. Yes.

23

13 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Now, how do we do that without some

14 sort of statutory cover? I understand the point you

15 make entirely, and you're probably aware, the Irish

16 model merely prescribes what the regulator has to be

17 able to do and then the regulator is approved, because

18 somebody says, "Actually, yes, it does tick all the

19 boxes", and then it gets on with the job, and there are

20 other ways of achieving it, as you've just identified

21 the Advertising Standards Authority and the like.

22 A. Yes. The Irish model certainly I think is fascinating

because the way they've got around the -- for want of

24 a more elegant way of putting it -- the Desmond problem

25 is, if I understand it correctly, they've in effect

Page 83

I think Mr Dacre rightly recognised, that may be a place where Parliament could help.

The only other specific area where I think there may be, may be a need for statute, is whatever new body or bodies replace the PCC, I suppose it could be one body, a press commission, and then an ombudsman flanking it, or maybe one body, they clearly cannot be the gift of government, they cannot be in the control of Parliament, they must not anyway be run by politicians directly in any shape or form. They must be self-standing,

independent. But who in a sense guards the guardians? Who stands

behind them if things go awry? That's where you might

want to have what they call a sort of statutory

backstop, what is in the jargon called co-regulation.

We have instances of that already, the Advertising

17 Standards -- Agency or Authority? The ASA has a sort of

statutory backstop in the form of Ofcom. The Legal

19 Services Board is a sort of self-standing non-statutory

body, if I understand it correctly, but has a body

a name of which I've forgotten which does have

22 a statutory footing which oversees it.

> So I think the sort of one step removed model may be the way to square this circle, because I'm very sensitive to the concerns that people have that anything

> > Page 82

1 said: if you, a press organisation A or B, want to be

2 provided with the protections under a new defamation

3 law -- and this has echos here because we're debating

4 a new defamation bill which is a very pro freedom of

5 press piece of legislation, incidentally, which the

6 Coalition is pursuing -- if you want to have those

7 protections, you must enter into the regulatory system.

8 You can't have your cake and eat it. You can't have

9 your protections under that law and not be part of the

10 regulatory system. It's just a very novel way of making 11 sure that you get complete buy-in, but you can't -- but

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that's not possible without statute acting as a carrot

13 for those incentives to be effective.

14 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: The question is whether it's possible

without in some way the framework having an endorsement

16 which doesn't simply depend upon agreement.

17 A. Yes. No, because then it becomes pick and choose all

18 over again.

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19 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Absolutely.

20 MR JAY: Paragraph 61 of your statement, please, Mr Clegg.

21 This is page 13809.

22 "The media feel that any form of statutory

regulation will be a step too far. It is up to them to

24 demonstrate that tough independent regulation with all

25 major players taking part can be met without

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1 legislation. Editors and proprietors need to make the 2 case for why they should be exempt from the 3 accountability and scrutiny to which most powerful 4 institutions are subject." 5 Do you feel that editors and proprietors have made 6 that case in the two respects you indicate here?

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A. I have not yet heard anyone make a persuasive case that you can have independent regulation with teeth and full participation of all parts of the sector in a way which is premised on a pick and choose, take it or leave it -no, not take it or leave it, pick and choose participation. I haven't yet heard. If someone comes up with something like that, great, because then we get out of all this polemic about these dastardly politicians want to trample on the freedom of the press.

Nobody would be more delighted than me if we could find a way of getting to this holy grail of strong independent regulation without the politicians being accused that somehow they are trying to stick their nose in. Great. But I have to say I've not yet heard anybody -- and as I say, some of the most ferocious critics of the purported motives of the political class in all of this, for instance Mr Dacre, themselves have said that maybe Parliament does need to play a role in making sure that there's full buy-in across the sector.

of being a murderer in effect when it was entirely false. That's what's really angered people, quite rightly. It is outrageous that innocent people who didn't ask to be put forward in the public eye at all are destroyed like that.

That is what's at stake. I think we have a once in a generation to sort all that out. The best way I think it could be done is if this Inquiry could come forward with quite precise proposals which deal with many of these issues we are now discussing, and I certainly will then play a very active role, assuming they are strong, robust and well thought through, to adopt them on a cross-party basis, and I was very pleased to hear that Ed Miliband in the name of the Labour Party said the same thing.

This cannot be the subject of endless political argy-bargy, and I would, if I may suggest, I would suggest the less room you give, sir, in your recommendations for politicians to make endless mischief about this and hold it up by having endless debates and maybe further inquiries, the better. Because we've been here so many times now, it's been called the last-chance saloon in the past, been here countless times before, got an opportunity to sort it out, I personally think that we must and can and will do it in a way which Page 87

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1 I only labour this point because I think we're in 2 danger of having rather synthetic argument --3 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I've talked about --

A. When in fact if you scratch below the surface, most

5 people accept, even people who have come into this

6 Inquiry saying it must be self-regulation at all costs,

actually, when you push them, they accept you might need

Page 85

some kind of statutory backstop. I hope the Inquiry

will be able to build on what I think is a lurking

consensus, rather than dwell on what I think is

11 a superficial disagreement.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: The argument about the binary thing, 12

13 Orwell or free for all, we've had from the very, very

14 beginning. I'd better ask you to comment, because you

15 might have a view, on the idea that all the press could

16 sign an agreement binding for five years, in other words

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a five-year -- which could give time to legislate if it

18 all fell to pieces, which would be sufficient.

A. Look, I think we have a once in a generation opportunity

to clean all this up, to restore public confidence in

our great press, and let me be absolutely clear, the

22 public confidence has not been shaken because of press

23 attacks on people like me or celebrities. It's

24 Milly Dowler. It's her family. It's Chris Jefferies,

this poor man who was dragged through the press accused

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1 actually celebrates and protects rather than denigrates 2 or undermines the freedom of the press. It can be done.

3 MR JAY: Your key messages are set out in paragraph 86.

4 You've already summarised those. The need for an

5 entirely new body, restoring public confidence, to be

independent, power to initiate investigations,

7 et cetera. Is there in your assessment a lurking

8 consensus -- that's the term you used -- on an all-party

basis, I suppose, for this sort of solution?

10 A. I can't speak for other parties but what I've heard has 11 actually made me quite optimistic, actually, that there

12 is a wide -- there is a body of opinion now across all 13 parties that we can't -- that it's bad for politics, bad

14 for Parliament, bad for democracy, bad for the press,

15 it's offensive and distressing to the public to just let

16 things carry on as they are, and that a little tweak

17 here and there of a fundamentally flawed model is not

18 going to sort this.

19 Q. How much weight do you give to the arguments which run

20 along the lines: chilling effect of regulation and/or

21 unintended consequences, and that if we're not careful,

22 the sacred cow, I suppose, of freedom of the press is

23 likely to be irredeemably harmed?

24 A. I think we must be very sensitive to that. If we were 25 to in any way directly see a chilling effect on the

1 that journalists should know what they can and can't do, 1 freedom of the press we would be losing something very, 2 2 very precious. However unruly or raucous it is, it's and in that regard reference has been made to the risk 3 3 what makes us a free, democratic, plural society. of prosecution if what they do contravenes the criminal 4 4 law, and to that end, the Director of Public I think the -- I think frankly some of the claims 5 that -- you know, I've heard some people not quite, but 5 Prosecutions published guidance following a discussion 6 almost claim that somehow the existence of this Inquiry 6 at the Inquiry of the things that he would take into 7 7 is in and of itself intimidating journalists. I think account when considering whether a publication was in 8 8 that's just preposterous. The idea that this Inquiry the public interest, and of course that would bite, for 9 9 itself somehow stops journalists from doing their example, in relation to bribery. 10 10 business, there's absolutely no evidence. A. Mm. I think there's been a slight sort of mawkish 11 11 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So that if a criticism is made or 12 quality to some of the more sort of breathless 12 a complaint made that a journalist had bribed somebody 13 predictions that somehow the press is under the cosh. 13 to get information, then if that information was 14 As I say, in order to absolutely provide total 14 obviously and clearly in the public interest to obtain 15 100 per cent reassurance that nothing in the new 15 because it was your spade and shovel point, then that 16 environment should infringe on this great liberal virtue 16 would be to the highest degree material in deciding 17 of freedom of the press, I think we not only have to 17 whether it was right to prosecute for bribery, and of 18 introduce the regulatory reforms as I've described in 18 course that's one protection. 19 19 a sensitive and intelligent manner, where any statutory The next protection at the end of the day is the 20 role is very much in the background as a backstop, but 20 judge saying there's no defence but this was obviously 21 21 equally I think we can go further than that, as I say, in the public interest, therefore I discharge you 22 through maybe clarifying and enshrining the public 22 absolutely. 23 interest test for journalists and enshrining in a quasi 23 Does that cope with that concern that you identify? 24 24 constitutional manner the freedom of the press, we can A. I think it goes a very long way to addressing the 25 25 give more protections. I think they can go in parallel. concern. I simply don't know as a sort of matter of law Page 89 Page 91 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Do you see as supporting that the 1 1 or legal practice whether we would need to reflect that 2 2 approach which I think I invited the Director of Public in, say, primary legislation. 3 3 Prosecutions to adopt in relation to providing guidance LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: You don't need to reflect that in 4 on how he would operate the Crown Prosecutor's test for 4 primary legislation. If you wanted to create 5 prosecutions in relation to public interest for 5 a statutory defence, you would. 6 6 journalists and which he has subsequently published? A. Then you would, yes. 7 A. Do I think that is a helpful ...? 7 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But the trouble with the statutory 8 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Do you think that is sufficient to 8 defence line is that you then have to cope with what 9 9 deal with that aspect? might be thought to be bogus claims to the public 10 10 A. Ah. I don't know whether a sort of unilateral interest in an investigation. 11 definition by the CPS is in and of itself --11 A. Mm. 12 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And therefore mean that there could LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: No, no, I wasn't suggesting that that 12 13 was an over-arching definition of the public interest, 13 never be any criminal oversight of what is criminal 14 although actually it's quite a difficult thing to 14 behaviour because everyone will always be able to say, 15 15 define. "Well, there is this public interest because I have this A. Yes. 16 16 information from a source who I couldn't possibly name LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Because the truth is that the public 17 17 for very good ECHR reasons", and therefore you scupper 18 interest will actually take on different characteristics 18 the whole process of challenging criminal behaviour. 19 depending upon the subject matter that you are talking 19 A. To be honest, I haven't explored -- I mean, I haven't 20 20 explored the CPS' guidance on this, and haven't thought about, and therefore there is a danger of defining the 21 21 public interest in a way that impedes its operation in through sufficiently the interaction between that and 22 22 different areas. a defence in legislation. But it's clearly, I would 23 23 A. Yes. have thought, of great help to the press if they know LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: That's just a concern I have. My 24 24 what the CPS' attitudes are to --25 point was rather different. You mentioned a concern 25 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Well, that was the purpose of doing

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- 1 it, and it actually was to provide some of the
- 2 reassurance that you have mentioned that I invited the
- 3 DPP -- which of course it was a matter for him, not for
- 4 me -- to do.
- 5 A. No, no, it's a big step forward.
- MR JAY: Mr Clegg, recalibrating the relationship between 6
- 7 press and politicians, as the Prime Minister has said,
- 8 could you assist us with any further ideas you have in
- 9 that regard? Talked about transparency, of course.
- 10 A. I think in some sense, like many things in politics, 11 it's just -- there are many mechanisms, but it's also
- 12 just an issue of attitude. An outlook. I'm lucky
- 13 enough to lead a party that's never been in anyone's
- 14 pocket. We pride ourselves on being sceptical about
- 15 vested interests, not just in the press, but as I said
- 16 before, whether it was trade unions, bankers. There's
- 17 a sort of liberal philosophy that says that politics is
- 18 at its best when it represents the country as a whole
- 19 and doesn't seek to represent partial interests.
- 20 I don't want to over-romanticise this because I hope
- 21 I've been open and candid about the fact that we've
- 22 perhaps also been partly unencumbered by being in
- 23 anyone's pockets because I'm not sure if there were any
- 24 vested interests in the press who wanted us in their
- 25 pockets in the first place, so it's not just borne of

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virtue, but that is important.

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- 2 I think the fact that if you combine that with the
- 3 fact that the media is changing as fast as it is, the
- 4 way people are accessing their information is so diverse
- 5 and diffuse, increasingly as I said newspapers are --
- 6 they're hugely important, they set the agenda in many
- 7 respects, but many particularly younger people get their
- 8 information through a diversity of source, I just think
- 9 this is a good opportunity for politicians to get off
- 10 their knees. They don't need to constantly pander to
- 11 every passing whim, prejudice or campaign got up by the
- 12 press. It's great the press do that. We should
- 13 celebrate that, we should protect it. But it's really
- 14 at the end of the day for politicians to stand up for
- 15 themselves and say: look, we have a democratic mandate,
- 16 we've gone out to get elected, we listen to our
- 17 constituents in our surgeries every Thursday, Friday,
- 18 Saturday. The editors, the proprietors don't do that.
- 19 We get out and about in the country much more, by the
- 20 way, than many of the journalists who constantly
- 21 pronounce on the state of the country.
- 22 I just think a bit of -- an assertion of the
- 23 legitimacy of politicians to make decisions in their own
- 24 right, unfettered, unintimidated, unpressured, would 25

probably go further than almost anything else in making

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sure the balance is correctly set.

- 2 O. Thank you. Paragraph 87 of your statement. This is the
- 3 appointment of Andrew Coulson. You had a conversation
- 4 with the Prime Minister, a brief conversation, about his
- 5 decision to appoint Andy Coulson, so this obviously was
- 6 in May 2010; is that correct?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Can I ask you about the background to that conversation?
- 9 Presumably you initiated it; is that right?
- 10 A. Yes. That is my recollection. The background to it is
- 11 that we, the Liberal Democrats, my colleague, for
- 12 instance, Chris Huhne, had been very outspoken in our
- 13 criticisms of Andy Coulson when he was appointed to work
 - for the Conservative Party in opposition. It's
- 15 self-evidently an issue. This was an individual who we
- 16 had been highly critical of and had been critical of his
- 17 appointment before the election, so, you know, it would
- 18 have been very odd for us not to seek to straighten out
- 19 our views now that we were suddenly and unexpectedly
- 20 thrown together in government, as with so many issues.
- 21 I genuinely cannot remember the precise wording,
- 22 but, you know, I said to the Prime Minister, I asked
- 23 him, "Is this the right thing to do, given the
- 24 controversy around Andy Coulson?" given obviously the
- 25 Prime Minister was aware of my party's views on it.

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- 1 The Prime Minister explained the reasons that he's
- 2 given publicly why he felt that he'd been satisfied with
- 3 the responses that he'd received from Andy Coulson and
 - he felt, as he's put it, that he deserves a second
- 5 chance.

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- 6 Of course, a lot of the information and allegations
- 7 we now know were not known to me or indeed the
- 8 Prime Minister then. It's quite important to remember
 - that this conversation would have been quite
- 10 different -- we know now or think we know now that we
- 11 didn't know then.
- 12 And also it is important to remember that in
- 13 a coalition, the Prime Minister has a right to make
- 14 choices about who he appoints to his team which I can't
- 15 and wouldn't ever seek to veto, in the same way that
- 16
 - I am free to make appointments to my team which he can't
- 17 veto.

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- 18 It was not a conversation which was based on the 19 premise that somehow, you know, I would say, "You can't
 - do that", it's just that wasn't the understanding of it.
- 21 Q. Is there anything else about that conversation which you 22 remember which is material to our consideration or not?
- 23 A. No.
- 24 Q. Can I ask you more generally about the phone hacking
- 25 scandal. When did you first call for a public inquiry

1 in relation to it? Was it as late as July of last year? 1 between the press and politicians and the press and the 2 2 A. I'm afraid I genuinely can't remember. I'm sure I can police, they felt they did operate by another set of 3 3 find out, but I cannot remember. I was very clear in my rules because they were -- they kind of had the measure 4 4 own mind but I can't remember the chronology. I was of politicians and the police. 5 very clear in my own mind, when it was obvious we had to 5 In other words, the arms of the state that should be 6 have this looked into, that it needed to be looked into 6 exercising authority, enforcing the law and acting 7 7 by an inquiry, thankfully that's the way it transpired, transparently, were doing exactly the reverse. So no wonder over time the press felt: oh, great, we can do 8 8 which was as they call it, judge-led, with real teeth, 9 9 and with a broad remit, and I spent quite some time what we like! 10 10 discussing with the Prime Minister about the need to Q. Is it fair, though, to point out that you of course were 11 11 not part of this culture of intimacy because you've told have a broad remit, which is now reflected in the four 12 12 us that you were not in anyone's pocket, but you didn't modules of the Inquiry. I was very keen that what we 13 shouldn't have is either a toothless inquiry or one 13 speak out, so there may have been other reasons? 14 which only looks at part of the canvas, so all of these 14 A. Didn't speak out? 15 things are linked. 15 Q. Against News International. There wasn't anything 16 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So in the same way that I thanked 16 preventing you from speaking out, you weren't part of 17 Mr Miliband for the mushrooming terms of reference, 17 any culture of intimacy which might have prevented 18 I must thank you as well, must I? I'm pleased to do 18 others. Is there anything we can learn from that or 19 19 infer from that? 20 A. I'm certainly not asking for any thanks but it was 20 A. Maybe I've got the wrong end of the stick. My party was 21 21 very outspoken on the issues of accountability in the certainly a view that clearly was held across parties 22 that it needed to be broad and strong as an inquiry. 22 press, hacking, illegal activity and so on. And 23 MR JAY: Is this right, Mr Clegg: for you, the trigger is 23 I certainly remember Liberal Democrat spokespeople being 24 24 the events of 4 July last year in particular, the lone voices on this in Parliament when it was being 25 25 revelations in relation to Milly Dowler, and not for brushed under the carpet by both Labour and the Page 97 Page 99 Conservative Parties. 1 example the Guardian article of July 2009 or the New 1 2 2 York Times piece of 1 September 2010? MR JAY: Fair enough. Thank you very much, Mr Clegg. 3 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Mr Clegg, thank you very much indeed. 3 A. No, the Milly Dowler thing transformed everything 4 because it inflamed, quite rightly, public anger. The A. Thank you. 5 5 public, I think quite rightly, are more indifferent to LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: 2 o'clock. Thank you. 6 6 (12.46 pm) the plight of politicians and celebrities, who I think 7 7 they quite rightly think can look after themselves, as (The luncheon adjournment) 8 indeed they can. I think it is a wholly different 8 9 9 matter when they see a family in a moment of 10 unimaginable anguish and distress being intruded upon in 10 11 11 the most grotesque fashion, and it made people very 12 12 angry. 13 13 Why, as I said earlier, this is all linked is that 14 14 I cannot believe that that level of intrusion, that 15 15 level of almost amoral behaviour towards helpless, 16 innocent people, I just do not believe that would have 16 17 arisen other than in the context of newsroom practices 17 18 which were just totally out of control and where people 18 19 19 clearly felt they could operate by one set of rules 20 20 while everybody else had to obey another set of laws, 21 and that culture of impunity, sort of one rule for us, 21 22 22 another rule for everybody else, is not only arrogant, 23 it's not only wrong, it's not only, as we know, almost 23 24 certainly illegal, it's also, I think, an expression of 24 25 25 a culture in which perhaps because of the intimacy Page 98 Page 100

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