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(10.00 am)
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes, Mr Jay?
MR JAY: May I start by reading out a letter from Reed
    Smith:
        "Dear Judge
        "We represent the right honourable Gordon Brown MP.
        You heard evidence from Kelvin McKenzie on Monday,
        9 January. His evidence about an alleged call at the
        time of the Labour party conference of September 2009
        was, I quote:
            "'That night, a furious Brown called Murdoch and, in
        Rupert's words, "roared at me for 20 minutes".'
            "When asked for the source for the story,
        Mr MacKenzie replied, 'It was Mr Murdoch.' His evidence
        was that:
            "'At the end, Brown said, "You're trying to destroy
        me and my party. I will destroy you and your company."'
            "The story is completely untrue. It is important
        that it does not become accepted as a fact. A respected
        national newspaper has already raised it as if it were
        a fact in the course of a PCC investigation of
        a complaint by Mr Brown which was upheld. Mr Brown has
        a clear recollection of the calls he had with Mr Murdoch
        when he was Prime Minister. He had no such conversation
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            Page 1
        with Mr Murdoch at any time during the conference. Thus
        the words attributed to him by Mr MacKenzie were not
        said by him to Mr Murdoch and the statement attributed
        to Mr Murdoch by Mr MacKenzie is likewise factually
        wrong. The account is not an accurate reflection of
        events. Mr MacKenzie's hearsay statement was not tested
        as to its reliability or credibility in the Inquiry, yet
        the press reported it and that evidence substantially as
        fact.
            "This incident provides an insight into the
        difficulties any individual faces in establishing a true
        and fair record of events.
        "Yours faithfully."
    LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: It's entirely appropriate to do that
in light of the fact that Mr Brown is not a core
participant and core participants have been able to make
comment to provide balance during the course of the
Inquiry.
MR JAY: Yes. These matters warrant further investigation
and that will be considered.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: They certainly do. Thank you.
Yes, Mr Barr?
MR BROWNE: Sir, just before we start, very shortly, can
I mention the position in relation to Mr Atkins' tapes?
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
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MR BROWNE: They, as I understand it, have now been listened to. I won't remind the Tribunal of how many times we've asked that that should be done but they have now been listened to and with his customary courtesy, Mr Barr informed me at 7 o'clock on Friday night that they would be transcribed.
We have agreed, I hope, between us that no questions will be put to the editors about the contents of the transcripts insofar as they bear on the state of mind of the two reporters, Sarah Jellema and Nick Owens, and Mr Owens' evidence has been deferred until the transcripts are available.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. That's as a result of a conversation that I have had, and I entirely agree with that approach. Thank you.
Yes, Mr Barr.
MR BARR: Thank you, sir. I don't wish to appear oversensitive but I ought to say that the Inquiry had access to the audio tapes on Friday afternoon.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes, I understand that too. MR BARR: The running order for today, sir, is going to be Mr Wallace, Ms Weaver, Mr Penman this morning, and then Mr Embley and Mrs Bailey this afternoon. Mr Owens, of course, for the reasons just explained, is going to give evidence at a later date.

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## LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Right.

MR BARR: I have been asked today to start by telling the Inquiry who is going to be read into evidence, and if you're content, sir, I'll mention those names now.

The read witnesses are Vincent Moss, Kevin O'Sullivan, Vijay Vaghela and Paul Vickers.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you.
MR JAY: Against that background, may I now call Mr Richard Wallace.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you.

## MR RICHARD DAVID WALLACE (sworn)

 Questions by Mr BARRMR BARR: Mr Wallace, good morning.
A. Good morning.
Q. Could you confirm your full name, please?
A. Richard David Wallace.
Q. You've provided the Inquiry with two witness statements.

Are the contents of those witness statements true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief?
A. They are.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Mr Wallace, you're the first witness from Trinity Mirror. As you know and as I've made clear, Trinity Mirror allowed me to enter their various newsrooms prior to the commencement of the oral hearings. I'm very grateful to you and to everybody

Page 4 a discernible difference in journalistic culture?
A. Absolutely.
Q. To pick up with your career with Trinity Mirror, you joined the Daily Mirror as a showbiz report in 1990 and reported on the entertainment world. We know that you have now risen up to become the editor of the Daily Mirror. Could I ask you this: you're not the first witness to appear before this Inquiry who has become the editor of a tabloid newspaper having been a reporter on the showbiz column. It seems to be something of a well-trodden path to the editorship. Can you help us with why it is such a common route to the top?
A. I think the main reason -- if you work in the entertainment world, and it's not dissimilar to the political world, it's about cultivating contacts and generating your own stories. Self-generating is a critical factor in successful journalists and I think that is a specific -- that all of us who have come via that route have in common.
Q. Thank you. If we move now to your time as the
showbusiness editor. You became the showbusiness editor Page 6
in 1999 and remained in that position until October 2000, when you were promoted to the head of news. Could I ask you, first of all: did you sit with the showbusiness team?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you have extensive contact with the showbusiness team while you were the showbusiness editor?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you aware of the source of the stories that were published about showbusiness whilst you were the showbusiness editor?
A. Generally, yes.
Q. Generally? Does that suggest there were, on occasions, stories that you weren't aware of the source?
A. Yes.
Q. How frequent was that?
A. Not very often.
Q. I'm asking you these questions, Mr Wallace, because James Hipwell gave evidence to this Inquiry that he sat close to the showbusiness team in the period 1998 to 2000. Did you know Mr Hipwell?
A. Yes.
Q. Is it right that he sat in close proximity to the showbusiness team?
A. Yes.

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Q. His evidence is that he saw phone hacking going on amongst members of the showbusiness team on more than one occasion, and effectively gave the impression that it was commonplace. I'd like to ask you: from your position as editor sitting with that team at that time, is it true that there was phone hacking going on amongst the showbusiness team?
A. No. Not to my knowledge.
Q. You say "not to my knowledge". Can I take it, therefore, that it's possible that it was going on but being hidden from you?
A. Might well have been.
Q. If I may pick up now your career. You spent some time in the United States as a United States editor before returning in August 2003 to this country to be the deputy editor of the Sunday Mirror, working to our next witness, Ms Weaver. When you were appointed as deputy editor of a national Sunday newspaper, were you given any specific training in the role of deputy editor?
A. Not specifically, no.
Q. Were you given any briefing about the role?
A. Not a formal briefing, no.
Q. Were you given any advice as to how to discharge the function of deputy editor?
A. Yes.

Page 8
Q. Was that formal advice or informal?
A. Informal.
Q. What form did that take, please?
A. I spoke with Ms Weaver and I spoke with various other senior executives around the group, as it was the biggest job I'd had to that date, on what made a good deputy editor and they gave me some pointers and it proved to be good advice.
Q. You then were promoted to the position of editor of the Daily Mirror in 2004. Can I ask you the same questions. At that point, were you given any specific training in how to be the editor of a national tabloid newspaper?
A. No.
Q. Were you given any briefing?
A. Not specifically.
Q. Were you given any advice?
A. Yes, lots of advice.
Q. Lots of informal advice?
A. Yes.
Q. We see there a pattern in how this promotion happened.

With the benefit of hindsight, or perhaps really looking
forward for the future, do you think that that was
sufficient preparation for the job or would it be better
if it had been a more formal process with formal training and instruction?

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A. No. I think if you are promoted and given big jobs to
do, there is a view from whoever appoints you that you would be a competent individual to carry out those tasks.
Q. You took over from Mr Piers Morgan, didn't you?
A. Indeed.
Q. Were you told anything about why it was that Mr Morgan had lost his position as the editor?
A. I was around in the building when that saga unfolded, so I was aware of what had happened and why he was dismissed.
Q. To your knowledge, why was he dismissed?
A. Because we published a series of hoax Iraqi prisoner abuse pictures.
Q. Did it go further than that? Were you given any explanation as to why it was that the publication of those particular photographs should cost Mr Morgan his job?
A. As we have seen throughout this Inquiry, editors can make errors of judgment. I think this was a catastrophic error of judgment and he paid the price.
Q. You then tell us more about your career. We see that in 2006, on your watch, your newspaper won a series of awards: newspaper of the year, news team of the year and daily newspaper of the year, as well as a personal award

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to you as GQ magazine's editor of the year. Was that arising from one particular scoop or story or was it a more general --
A. It was a more general series of good stories, and also I think the overall quality of the paper.
Q. You tell us next that you think that the role of the leader is to run a steady ship and provide strong leadership and to follow the traditions and values of the newspaper you're editing. We'll return later to the role of the editor, but before we do that, can I ask you about what you address in paragraph 13 of your witness statement, which is your position as a member of the Editors' Code of Practice Committee.
A. Yes.
Q. You've been a member since June 2010?
A. That's correct.
Q. You tell us that the Code Committee has 13 members from a range of publications and is responsible for the Editors' Code of Practice?
A. Yes.
Q. You're keen to emphasise that the Code Committee is entirely separate from the PCC and that the committee has been busy because there have been nearly 30 changes to the original code since its inception in 1991?
A. That's correct.

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Q. Can I ask you, please: who appoints members of the Code of Practice Committee?
A. PressBoF.
Q. Is it by application or by invitation?
A. By invitation.
Q. What are the terms about the length of your tenure on the committee?
A. It's open-ended.
Q. How frequent, in your experience, have been the meetings of the Code Committee?
A. Three times a year.
Q. Are they periodic or ad hoc?
A. Periodic.
Q. What is the basis for an amendment? Does there have to be a majority vote, does it have to be unanimous or is there some other approach?
A. By and large it's unanimous. It's not formal as such, but there needs to be a majority/unanimous view in the room, it's fair to say.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Consensus?
A. Yes.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So there's no formal putting up of hands?
A. No.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
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MR BARR: You next tell us some background to the
Daily Mirror newspaper on page 5. You explain that it is a newspaper which has backed the Labour Party ever since the 1945 general election. You sell around 1.2 million copies a day but think that your readership is nearly 3 million per day. In addition, you have 800,000 unique users on your website. Is your website a distinct separate operation or is it linked to the hard copy --
A. Partially linked.
Q. The average age of your newspaper readers is 50 .

I think we're going to hear there's a common trend that
the average age of newspaper readers is quite high. Am
I right in that? Is that a feature?
A. Yes, but it hasn't moved that much in the last 20 or so years. It's always remained about that median.
Q. So you don't think it's anything to do with the impact of the digital age?
A. I think that will be a factor in the mix somewhere, but not by and large.
Q. You say that 30 per cent are retired and that 15 per cent are from ethnic minorities, the highest percentage in the tabloid mid-market sector. Is there any particular reason why you think you have such a high proportion of ethnic minority readers? Page 13
A. I think, again, it plays to the Daily Mirror's
traditions and values of justice and fairness, and -certainly in the 1950s and the 1960s, when we saw a lot of immigration and the paper was supportive of minorities coming into the country, unlike probably most of the rest of the press, so we were felt to be on the side of the underdog and people struggling to make their way in a new country. We identified with and supported.
Q. Moving from the 1960s to the 21st century, do you think it's still the case that there are tabloid newspapers which have editorial lines which are not supportive of people from ethnic minority backgrounds?
A. Indeed.
Q. You say that your core values as a newspaper are fairness, justice and compassion, and that's a matter to which I'll return later. At the bottom of paragraph 16, you quote with approval the highly regarded silk, Hugh Tomlinson QC, who told the Law Society:
"A tabloid that can explain complex issues in a comprehensible form is a good democratic resource."

Is that what you drive to do on your title?
A. Absolutely.
Q. You explain a number of campaigns have been run --

Honour the Brave, Hope Not Hate, Asbestos Timebomb, Fair
Tips -- and then you also talk about the Pride of
Page 14

Britain awards which is run by Trinity Mirror, watched by 7 million people. Are you there trying to communicate to us the good works, the positive side --
A. Absolutely.
Q. -- of tabloid journalism?
A. Absolutely. I think -- we've heard obviously, and we will be hearing more, I'm sure, today, about the negative aspects of tabloids, but I think there are significant positives, not least that we can inform and explain to people the complexities of an increasingly complex world.
Q. You continue in this same vein by pointing out at paragraph 18 that you have a weekly investigations column run by Messrs Penman and Sommerlad -- and we're going to hear from Mr Penman later this morning -a Caring For Carers campaign and a Get Britain Working campaign.
A. And today we started a We Love Reading campaign. We have a tie-up with Ladybird books which has been very successful and we're doing that for the second year, to encourage parents and children to do more reading.
Q. Can we now move to the corporate governance system of the Daily Mirror and Trinity Mirror. You set out a great deal about systems and we're going to be taking the vast majority of that as read.

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## A. Mm-hm.

Q. Paragraph 22, though, deals with what happened after News of the World journalist Mr Clive Goodman was imprisoned for intercepting communications illegally. You say that you recall a meeting in 2007 where the chief executive and the legal secretary reminded Trinity Mirror's national newspaper editors of these responsibilities following the jailing of Mr Goodman. There was then an email explaining to staff a zero tolerance policy on Data Protection Act breaches.

In your view, was impact, if any, did that action have?
A. In what regard?
Q. Sending out a zero tolerance message by email and reminding editors of the national titles of their responsibilities?
A. I think it was delivering a very strong message from the corporate arm of the business that any illegality is just not on.
Q. On the question of phone hacking, Mr Morgan has written in his book about listening to a voicemail message -- or it may not have been expressly as a voicemail message, but listening to a record message of Sir Paul McCartney for Heather Mills. Had you heard that story before it was published?
A. No.
Q. Had you heard the message?
A. No.
Q. Had you heard any talk about it?
A. No.
Q. You go on in paragraph 23 to talk about risk management certification. You explain that you are responsible for the risks to your business objectives and you have to certify that internal controls exist so that at any given time they provide you -- and, of course, those above you -- with assurance that the risks are appropriately identified, evaluated and managed.

In your view, as one of the editors who has to sign such a certificate every year, what is the purpose of the certificate in practice?
A. I think it's a written reminder of one's responsibilities and also seeks to clarify that I am responsible for this particular part of a very big business, and that what happens within that business is my responsibility.
Q. Does it have an accountability purpose?
A. Yes.
Q. Does it mean that if something goes wrong, making heads roll is that much easier?
A. That would be a view, but yes. I mean, if I make

Page 17
a catastrophic error, then I'm out.
Q. To put it less dramatically, let's look at exactly what it is that you have to certify. By certifying that your business objectives and internal controls exist, you're not actually certifying there that nothing is wrong; you're simply certifying that the systems are in place which should prevent something going wrong?
A. That's correct.
Q. Is it your view that it would be too onerous to expect a certification scheme to ask you to certify any more than it already does?
A. I think it's a competent document.
Q. You explain in paragraph 24 that all desk heads and reporters receive a copy of the code annually. Can you recall when that practice was introduced?
A. For as long as I can remember, to be honest.
Q. It's one thing to circulate a copy of a code -- I'm not saying it's a bad thing; it is, of course, a good thing if it's not to hand. But how confident are you had that those who work for you are generally familiar with the code and its contents?
A. I'm very confident. In order to become a journalist on the Daily Mirror, there is a high expectancy of professionalism, and part of being a professional journalist is to understand and know the code.

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Q. You explain that the editor of most newspapers sets the tone and should lead by example?
A. That's correct.
Q. Do you strive to do that at the Daily Mirror?
A. Yes.
Q. If I use the expression "talking the talk and walking the walk", could you help us a little bit about what you do to talk the talk?
A. Ultimately it's about leadership, and I think one has to show leadership in great things and in small things. In great things by the direction of the paper, communicating to one's team and the journalists the vision that I have for the paper, the direction I want it to go in, and pointing the way, and in sort of the smaller issues it's just my day-to-day interaction with staff, the questions I ask, my personal behaviour.
Q. This Inquiry is, of course, interested in culture, practice and ethics.
A. Yes.
Q. What do you do to promote ethical practice through your personal leadership?
A. I think just as I described there. I regard myself as a fair and tolerant individual and encourage others to show fairness and tolerance as well.
Q. Do you personally send out any communications to your Page 19
staff about ethical matters?
A. No.
Q. Why not?
A. I believe that the culture of my newsroom -- ethical issues are embedded within that culture, so reminders are not necessary.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: It's also going to come out pretty quickly, isn't it, because you're very close to the newsroom, you have meetings all the time, as we've heard lots of the newspapers --
A. Yes, and we're a small team.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And if somebody said something which you were concerned about, presumably you'd raise it? A. Yes.

MR BARR: You explain at paragraph 25 your editorial team, which is 213 strong, so small in comparison to that of some other newspapers?
A. Yes, indeed.
Q. But 213 people -- in reality, how much contact do you have with each one of those?
A. Some I have very little contact with, other than to say hello to or exchange pleasantries. Others I have a great deal of contact with.
Q. Can I move now to your relations as an editor with those perhaps, if I may say broadly, above you. Presumably

Page 20
you have discussions with board members quite
frequently?
A. No.
Q. Infrequently?
A. Hardly ever, other than an informal gathering with where

I might chat with them.
Q. Do they express opinions to you about the direction that the newspaper should be taking or the sorts of stories that it should be publishing?
A. No.
Q. Do you have contact with advertisers?
A. Yes, occasionally.
Q. Do they ever express views about the content of the newspaper?
A. Yes, they express views.
Q. Do they ever try and put any pressure on you as to how you should report issues?
A. Never.
Q. Shareholders?
A. No.
Q. Is it your evidence that these people don't even try to influence your editorial control of the paper?
A. No. I think within Trinity Mirror they are very strict -- and you'll no doubt hear from my chief executive later -- very strict delineation between Page 21
editorial and the business per se.
Q. I'm not suggesting that the editorial decision is anything other than, ultimately, one for you.
A. No, I understand.
Q. I was trying to explore whether there was any attempt to persuade you one way or the other.
A. No, no.
Q. Adherence in practice is a section that starts at paragraph 27 of your witness statement. Can we look at paragraph 28 in particular, please.
A. Yes.
Q. You say there:
"To the best of my knowledge, the law and the code are adhered to in practice: certainly this is always my intention."

As we will come to in more detail later, Trinity Mirror has, on occasions, fallen foul of the law. We're going to come to the question of the contempt in the Mr Jefferies case, and we know that there have been some civil cases --
A. Yes.
Q. -- which have been brought and either settled or otherwise disposed of.
A. Mm-hm.
Q. So is the use of the present tense in paragraph 28

Page 22
deliberate?
A. No. I mean -- well, it is always my intention not to break the law or to break the code.
Q. Accepting that, if it's always your intention, the other part of the sentence deals with what the reality is in practice --
A. Well, absolutely. I mean, I have -- and I'm sure we'll be going through them later -- broken the code on occasion. But it was not my intention to, and often one believes that maybe one will have a good argument or debate as to why we could defend our position.
Q. Yes. You're not the only newspaper, by any means, in that position. Perhaps I can explore it with you in this way: it's a true position that you strive to adhere to the law but don't always manage to succeed. Could you give us some indication: how many times, in your career as the editor, has the Daily Mirror falling foul of the criminal law?
A. As editor, I don't think -- I'd need to -- I don't think at all, actually. No.
Q. And the number of libel and privacy cases brought against the Daily Mirror successfully, either because they're settled or because you lose at trial; is that a statistic that you monitor?
A. I don't have it to hand but it will be lurking Page 23
somewhere. But yes, we have made mistakes and yes, we've made corrections, but by and large we seek to settle any issues before it gets to proceedings.
Q. Can we move now to the PCC. I'm looking at paragraph 32 of your statement.
A. Yes.
Q. You say:
"As an editor, I take complaints and adverse rulings from the PCC seriously."

I'd like to explore that a little bit, please. Do you have any evidence of a PCC ruling ever having an adverse consequence on circulation of the Daily Mirror?
A. No.
Q. Has there ever been any adverse financial consequences of a ruling from the PCC?
A. How do you mean, financial consequences?
Q. In any way?
A. No, no.
Q. Because they don't have the power to fine --
A. No, exactly. Sorry, I thought you meant some -profitability or something. No.
Q. So if there aren't any consequences on circulation or any financial consequences, is the consequence purely reputational?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you --
A. Sorry, just adding there, the readers see this. So they're not going to be happy either.
Q. That's part of the reputational damage, is it?
A. Yes.
Q. Because what I want to ask your opinion on is: do you think it would be better if, whatever form future regulation takes, there was a power to fine for breaches of the code?
A. To be frank, I'm in two minds about that. I think that there's -- certain serious misdemeanours there might be a view on introducing fines. I certainly wouldn't rule that out.
Q. We've had various suggestions emerging in the evidence. One is that an offending publication should be required to pay for the apology to be printed in a rival newspaper. An imaginative suggestion.
A. Quirky, I would say.
Q. What's your reaction to that?
A. I'd not heard that until just now, so -- well, it's unusual and creative. I'm not sure what it achieves.
Q. It would sting, wouldn't it, having to pay a rival for your own apology?
A. Yes. Yes, it would, I suppose, yes.
Q. And there's been a suggestion that whatever form future Page 25
regulation may take, if there is some control over advertising and some sanctions in terms of advertising because that's such an important revenue for you, that would be one way of --
A. Well, I think we're probably moving to an area that is slightly too draconian. Advertisers generally, if they don't like the product or a product is consistently in trouble, they tend not to advertise. To actually then sort of formalise that in some way I'd be a bit concerned about.
Q. There's also been talk of an independent disciplinary function outside much the reporters' employer.
A. Yes.
Q. What do you think of that?
A. I think a standards panel/ombudsman is an excellent idea. I very much support that.
Q. Can I move now to the question of the placement of apologies and corrections. Your newspaper runs a "For the Record" column?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that always on page 2?
A. No. We actually began that column -- I think it was around 13 years ago. We were the first and, at that time, only tabloid to do such a column and we had it on the letters page, which is one of the most read pages in Page 26
the paper, and when the Daily Mail moved to page 2 towards the beginning of this Inquiry, I thought maybe there is an industry standard that we could move towards, so I moved our "For the Record" to page 2, and other Trinity Mirror titles have similar mechanisms on page 2 throughout the group now.
Q. As far as statistics may inform your experience or experience may inform you, how read is page 2 in comparison to other pages?
A. It is -- well, probably -- well, it is one of the top two most read pages in the paper for one simple reason: it has the weather on it. Despite all our brilliant journalism, the most popular pages in the paper is the TV listings and page 2 because it has the weather, so...
Q. We've had some evidence about the crosswords as well, but I won't detain you with that.
A. Well, you're with me on that. I know that within this room people would say, "Well, that's not a very prime spot." Within the readers' focus, it is very much a prime spot.
Q. The alternative suggestion is that the prominence of the apology should be commensurate to the place of the offending article, so if it's an offending front-page article, there should be a front-page apology and so on and so forth. Do you see merit in that? Page 27
A. I see that there is a mechanism in having something on page 1 to draw attention to an apology within the paper. I believe the Sun did it quite recently, which I thought was a satisfactory way of addressing the page 1 issue.
Q. If that's just drawing attention to the fact of the apology, that's not quite as proportionate as actually publishing the apology in the same place as the offending article, is it?
A. No.
Q. Do you see a problem with that?
A. No.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: It's a question of the commerciality.
Your front page is your --
A. Yes, that's our shop window, as it were.

MR BARR: Resuming this theme of the PCC, there's much debate about its perceived lack of independence.
A. Yes.
Q. Do you think, moving forwards, it would be better to have a body which was more conspicuously independent of the media, both in fact and appearance?
A. I think we need to sort of divide this up. I think the complaints and mediation mechanism that the PCC has now, I think everyone broadly agrees, is fast, efficient, and most importantly services the public well, and I think in that capacity there needs to be a degree of

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representation from experts, ie editors that are serving editors. I think on any arbitration or standards body, I think there needs to be former editors, former lawyers, people that have been here and done that, who can sit in judgment but in qualified judgment.

Also, I think it's important, in the same way that the Inquiry does, is to have access to a panel of serving individuals, be they lawyers or editors, who can -- because, you know, editing a newspaper even seven years ago, when I took over, is a very different thing now than it was then, so ex-editors who have perhaps not sat in the seat for some time may not be fully up to speed on certain aspects of the job these days. So to have access to, again, a panel who provides strictly advice, they have no other input, I think would be a wise way.
Q. Is there a difficulty that as soon as you have serving editors, you have rivals judging one another, whether directly or indirectly?
A. No. I think that probably the PCC as it is set up at the moment could be open to that charge. I think, as I said, any new body, if it was a wholly independent -as I said, there wouldn't be serving editors upon that. They would be perhaps in an advisory role, but no.
Q. Do you think that if there was an advisory role for Page 29
serving editors, that would give sufficient separation to get over the problem that these are commercial rivals --
A. Oh --
Q. -- offering an opinion?
A. Absolutely. The way that I would envisage it is there are experts formally in jobs who would say, "Is this the reality of editing your paper today?" and being able to call on the expertise of serving editors or serving media lawyers or what-have-you to say, "Actually that is not the experience any more; this is how it is." So purely in an advisory capacity.
Q. Do you think that, moving forwards, whatever shape future regulation takes, there should be investigative powers for the regulator?
A. I think it should be able to call editors or individuals from organisations to account for their actions.
Q. What about documents?
A. It depends -- it would have to depend on what circumstances. I think that I've said earlier, in another forum, that the idea of having an audit trail on every single story that is published is probably not practical. However, if there is a story where there is a clear debate over public interest, then any standards panel should be able to say, "What were the exchanges

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here?" and: "We're going to need to see that documentation."

So as I said, it would depend on the individual case, but as a general rule, "Right, we want anything and everything", no.
Q. You think in a case where it was proportionate to do so?
A. Exactly.
Q. And is the lack of extensive investigative powers a drawback to the present system?
A. I think with the events that have unfolded, absolutely.
Q. You point out in 39 the not unnoticed difficulty of dealing with regulation in the digital age and the emergence of the Internet and social media sites such as Twitter. Do you have any suggestions, as the newspaper industry moves into the digital age, as to how -- shall we start, first of all, with search engines, how they can be incorporated into the regulatory framework.
A. I think there is already an opportunity here, and we just need to grasp it, is -- whatever this Inquiry kind of throws up as a new body, I believe that there is a willingness in the digital world amongst Internet news providers to themselves sign up to some kind of framework because it gives them, frankly, cachet.

In the world of the Internet, there is just a lot of noise, and what the consumers are seeking and business Page 31
is seeking is some kind of order, and I think that legitimate bloggers, legitimate Internet news providers would welcome the opportunity to join such a body, to be kite-marked or branded in some kind of way, because it would have a direct effect on their businesses.
At the moment, Google does actually select, with one of its magical algorithms, the order in which results are thrown up, so if you were to Google "Leveson Inquiry", it would obviously go to the website but on the news function it would throw up stories from newspapers, because they are regarded by the algorithm as the most reliable, and there is a grade of 1 to 10 . BBC is the highest in this country with number 9 , ie. this is premium content, reliability. I think we're at 7, along with most national papers. In the US, it's the New York Times.
So there is a kind of gradient in existence, and as I said -- we've had 15 years, 20 years of disruption with technology, and we're now trying to seek some order, and I think actually this could be a great positive for this process, is to start to harness some of the content that is online.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'm very interested in that. It may be that we're getting some of the Internet service providers to come along, but when you talk about

Page 32
the law
Q. I'm going to move to bloggers in a moment, but before we do that, on the question of undermining injunctions and so on with social media, there's been some evidence of a suspicion that on occasions such disruption is deliberately instigated by the print media. Have you ever heard of any suggestion of that happening?
A. I've not seen evidence or heard any suggestion.
Q. Bloggers, then. There appear to be bloggers of almost every size and description. It's a term which covers a very broad church of different Internet publications. Do you see any need for regulation of bloggers or certain types of bloggers?
A. No. Look, you know, one of the essences of the Internet is the freedom of expression, but I think that those who -- and I think it's emerging now -- those who are responsible and take their responsibilities to pass comment in a reasonable manner are showing that, and more importantly are more successful. The out-and-out cowboys, of which obviously the Inquiry has had an experience already, I don't see in the long term that they can survive because, again, I think people -- they want information and it's their right to have information, but they want information that is competent and is true.

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LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: That's the great value of the press, because that's supposed to mediate stories and present them in a way that is accurate, truthful and provides comment that is consistent with the first two of those principles.
A. Look, I think our reputational value is great. We have 800,000 users online but less than 10 per cent of those people buy the paper and the average age is 28 , ie. there's a completely different audience who wouldn't dream of buying the paper in its traditional form, but understand: "Oh, the Mirror, they might be a bunch of lefties, but actually they know news, they know sport, and what I'm seeing here is truthful and interesting." So our traditional values of being a mature brand actually have got very positive aspects in that digital environment.
MR BARR: Can I move now to the completely separate topic of your relationships with the police. I use "your" both in the personal sense and the corporate sense.
A. Yes.
Q. Paragraph 41 of your statement tells us that the Daily Mirror has a longstanding relationship with the police. That paragraph goes on to explain some of the things you do to assist the police: co-operating with the dissemination of information about crimes and Page 35
suspects. You give an example, being the promulgation of CCTV head shots of alleged rioters from the troubles in the summer, and you say that on occasion the police seek evidence from you about suspected crimes, and on other occasions they ask you not to publish information so as not to interfere with their enquiries.
A. Yes.
Q. What the police want from you appears to be pretty
clear. Is there anything you would like to add to that?
A. No. I think I've laid it out.
Q. In terms of contact, you move on in paragraph 42 to tell us that you've had dinner on a number of occasions with Sir Paul Stephenson.
A. Yes.
Q. Is that when he was chief constable of the Metropolitan Police?
A. That is correct, yes.
Q. Can you recall how many occasions?
A. Around four or five.
Q. Have you had dinner with any other chief constables?
A. No. I was at a dinner where I was seated next to the current chief constable of the Metropolitan Police -- or Police Commissioner, rather -- recently, but not mano-o-mano, as it were.
Q. You explain that you would regard it as customary to pay

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for dinner with this sort of person.
A. Mm-hm.
Q. Is that, as far as you are aware, an industry standard practice?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you had contact with lower-ranking police officers?
A. Not that can I recall.
Q. So if we stick with the dinners that you had with Sir Paul Stephenson. You say that you think it's important to hear the views of senior public figures under Chatham House rules, and you think that they find it useful as well?
A. That's correct.
Q. What sort of views are expressed to you by the chief constable of the Metropolitan Police about matters which are relevant to your newspaper?
A. I mean, the discussions were always general, and it was around policing, his views on policing, the challenges that -- your know, certainly if you're head of the Met, this is a unique challenge, dealing with the political noise as well as the day-to-day policing, so it would be a general discussion around -- you know, terrorism might come up, whatever was really on people's radar at that time.
Q. Did you sense a desire by the Metropolitan Police to be Page 37
portrayed favourably in your newspaper?
A. I don't -- I mean, Paul Stephenson is a good, honest man, and what I would call a copper's copper. He just wanted to nick bad guys and keep the streets safe, and I continue to be a great admirer of him as an individual, but it wasn't about sort of getting a good write-up in the Daily Mirror.
Q. If that's what he was telling you, what was it that you were seeking from him in these meetings?
A. Again, it's more of a background conversation. So when stories are coming in, I can have a sense at the back of my mind when I'm making various judgments of, you know, what the police -- why the police took certain actions, so that frankly, we don't start applauding or condemning certain actions without knowing the full context, and as I said, meetings liking this were very, very useful in understanding, you know, how policing actually works. It's a very complicated business.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Is this just the police? You might also meet -- I'm asking you the question -- generals or bishops --
A. Yes.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Or any --
A. I've done a couple of bishops.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I don't think you quite mean that.
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A. No, but I -- yes, part of the function of an editor is to meet with other senior figures in a variety of different roles that affect society, and particularly our readers, so it's important to have those kind of contacts and the ability to sit down and talk frankly. They're not sort of love-ins; there can be some very firm exchanges of views.
MR BARR: Can I move now to politicians. Again, you explain it's been a close relationship between politicians and the press, and you describe the perception in this country that politicians need the backing of the tabloid press. Is that a perception that you agree with?
A. Not personally, no.
Q. But it's right, isn't it, that the mass media has an opinion-forming influence?
A. Yes.
Q. So what the papers are saying about politicians matters, doesn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that the root of politicians' interest?
A. It matters, but it doesn't matter as much as they think it matters, in my belief. Sorry, I interrupted you.
Q. No, no, not at all. That's an important clarification, because you go on at the end of paragraph 43 to say:
"What any politician might want does not influence Page 39
and has never influenced my editorial decision-making." Which gives rise to the question: why do they keep on meeting with you?
A. Because they're always seeking to blunt the edges. It does make it harder to traduce somebody in print if you actually find them rather good company. They're always seeking to influence. Politicians everywhere seek to -if they can't hold the medium, certainly influence the message.
Q. You give quite a stark example at the top of paragraph 44. You say that just after you were appointed editor of the Daily Mirror, the then Prime Minister, Tony Blair, invited you to 10 Downing Street. One of the first things he asked you was when you were going to sack one of your journalists who had been a consistent critic of the government and Mr Blair in particular. You say you didn't react to it?
A. No. He's still employed by us.
Q. Was that sort of comment an aberration or was it something that happened from time to time?
A. I think in Mr Blair's case it was more of an aberration. He, at this stage in his premiership, had become -I wouldn't say "immune" because he went on to describe us all as feral beasts, but sort of went with the flow when it came to the press, so you view that as an

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aberration rather than a general trend from certainly Mr Blair.
Q. You say you met Mr Blair in a variety of forms between 10 and 15 times before he left office and that you visited Gordon Brown at the Treasury and later at Number 10 on a number of occasions and that you were invited to Chequers by Mr Brown on two occasions and accepted. You've met Mr David Cameron privately twice. Is the disparity between the number of times that you met Labour leaders and the number of times you've met the Conservative leader a reflection of your paper's political stance or is it a reflection simply that the Labour Party were in office for very much longer?
A. It's a reflection of our political stance. I think Mr Cameron views us as a lost cause.
Q. And then you go on to explain, having dealt with meetings with the party leaders and the Prime Minister, that you have also had contact with other politicians. For example, Ed Miliband, David Miliband, Ed Balls and Yvette Cooper also attended your 50th birthday party. Is it quite common for senior political figures to attend things like the birthday parties of editors of the national newspapers?
A. I don't think it's uncommon. I mean, I know these particular individuals quite well, so they were there in Page 41
a personal capacity rather than --
Q. Is the net effect of that that many of the politicians move in the same social circles as tabloid editors?
A. I think we cross over from time to time, but we don't go around in a sort of big gang, as it were.
Q. In your meetings with politicians, do they ever ask you not to publish something?
A. Yes.
Q. Presumably you take what they have to say into account, evaluate it and make your own decision?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Do you ever feel pressured to make the decision that they're asking you to make?
A. Not pressured. No, that's not the right -- I come under a lot of pressure but I don't feel the pressure, as such. And again, these are on isolated occasions. It's not that I --

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Is this sort of contact different? I mean, you've said that you meet lots of different groups of people. You mentioned bishops, generals. I think the press have met judges as well, entirely informally, simply to understand what the pressures are. But are these meetings with the politicians rather more,
about the business of the day?
A. Oh, absolutely. You know, politics is one of the key sort of prongs in all our newspapers, and it's something with massive public interest, so our contact with politicians is much more common and does get down to sort of nuts and bolts of the issues of the day, rather than just general discussions. I will have -politicians will come on the phone going -- certainly when Labour were in government, saying, "We need your help on this. Can you do X, Y and Z?" On occasion -on many occasions, I said, "No, I can't. I can't help you. I represent our readers, not the Labour Party or the Labour government."
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I don't suppose you keep a note of these contacts?
A. No. I think I'm anticipating your next question: should there be a note? No, I don't think so. Part of our democracy, I think, is the free flow of information between politicians and those who can deliver the messages and argue the points and have differing opinions, and I think that free flow has to be maintained and to formalise every meeting that a politician would have with a journalist would, I think, be too much. I think it would really damage the abilities for a cabinet minister to sit down in

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a quiet corner and just run ideas. It's often the case: "What do you think of this? We're thinking about doing that."

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I understand that, but then you have to deal with and confront the question whether the relationship can be perceived to be too close and have an adverse influence.
A. I think, it obviously -- I mean, again, I think this is an exception here. It clearly became -- from all sides of the political persuasions, they became much too close to a particular organisation. I don't think anybody could dispute that. But I, at the same time, would say that, you know, the reason -- to my mind, and it's only a personal expression, the reason Rupert Murdoch had so much power is because we choose to give it to him. When President Obama was a Senator, he met with Mr Murdoch at the Waldorf Astoria and Mr Murdoch was saying that he was going to be backing him and he said, "I'm not interested." I understand Mr Murdoch wasn't too happy about that but Obama was saying, "I don't care, I have my own agenda and I can deliver it in my own way", and I think politicians perhaps should have shown a lot more backbone when it came to dealing with -- they're there to represent and look after the welfare of the people, not to represent or look after the welfare of
a particular media organisation.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Or indeed media generally. So, fof example -- I mean, I'm sure you're following what's been happening here, but the discussion about whether the amendments to the DPA should be implemented and the very clear message going about concern about it, whether that gives the press a rather large entree into government which is unhappy. I say nothing more.
A. I can't really add to what I've said. I think because of a particular organisation -- I don't think that the whole of the media is too close to politicians. I think even politicians would agree with that. I think there was a particular organisation which had a particular big influence, I think 40 per cent of the market, and relationships became way too close.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So how would one cope with that?
A. Mm.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: It's not a compulsory question.
A. No, I have to say I knew you were going to ask that.

I need to think some more about it. I'd be happy to address it.
MR BARR: Having asked you what pressures politicians might
have put on you, can I ask you whether you've ever dangled an incentive in front of a politician to run a particular policy, for example, by saying you'll give Page 45
it good coverage in your paper? Is that the sort of thing --
A. I've said, "I like this idea, I think our readers will like this idea, I'm going to give it a good whack." Yes, I've said that.
Q. And presumably you've said the contrary: "I don't like this idea and we'll give it a hard time"?
A. Yes.
Q. And it's your impressions that politicians listen to that sort of opinion?
A. I think they listen. They don't -- you know, they don't sort of necessarily react to it, but yes, they listen.
Q. Moving on to sources and the checking of sources, you're very clear that the responsibility for checking sources lies with the individual journalist. I'm looking now at page 13 of your witness statement.
A. Mm-hm.
Q. Would it be right to describe that as the primary responsibility? Because there are responsibilities, aren't there, further up the line for ensuring truth and accuracy?
A. Sorry, I missed the start. The primary responsibility for ...?
Q. Checking sources.
A. My primary responsibility?

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Q. No, you say in your statement that the primary responsibility for checking sources lies with the individual journalist.
A. That's correct, yes.
Q. But there are responsibilities all the way up the editorial chain and ultimately the buck stops with you? A. Yes.
Q. Against that background, though, in paragraph 49, you say that you don't believe that you necessarily, or even in some cases properly, should be aware of your journalists' sources and methods?
A. Mm.
Q. Can I explore that can you a little while. If you are ignorant of the source, that increases the risk, doesn't it --
A. Yes.
Q. -- that something may go wrong? So should a case in which you are ignorant of the source be reserved for exceptional cases?
A. Yes. I mean, I think that's the case at the moment. If there is a particularly delicate story, which -- I'm going to sort of probe that in a lot more aggressive fashion than I would others. I mean, it depends on the nature of the story.
Q. Can you help us with why it should be that a source Page 47
Q. And have you gone on to publish such a story?
A. No.
Q. In paragraph 50, you're dealing with editorial responsibility, and I'm looking now at the sentence which starts at the bottom and runs over the page. You say:
"Since, in my experience, acting within the law in
Page 48
obtaining stories happens in practice, our focus is on establishing accuracy, always against the backdrop of the law."
Is there perhaps some complacency in that statement, if you're focusing on accuracy against a presumption of your subordinates acting lawfully?
A. One could view it in that way, yes.
Q. If we could take this as an opportunity now to look at the Information Commissioner's reports, "What price privacy?" and "What price privacy now?" It's right to say that the Daily Mirror had a prominent position in the league table, if I call it that, published in the second report. The Daily Mirror had 681 transactions from 45 journalists.
A. Yes.
Q. There were various forms of information which had been obtained, some which are not specified but others included, for example, obtaining vehicle registration numbers. To do that requires illegality, doesn't it?
A. Sorry?
Q. To obtain a vehicle registration number.
A. Yes.
Q. Similarly if you want to obtain a criminal record?
A. Yes.
Q. I don't mean you personally.
Page 49
A. No, no.
Q. Equally, getting data from the DVLA database, converting a vehicle registration number into an address, something which Mr Whittamore was offering, is illegal?
A. Yes.
Q. Obtaining friends and family lists from BT or other phone companies?
A. Yes.
Q. That's illegal, isn't it?
A. Mm.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But all these are subject to the exception of public --
MR BARR: Subject to public interest exceptions. Accessing ex-directory telephone numbers and mobile phone numbers, can that be done legally or is that another example of illegal activity?
A. Illegal activity.
Q. Converting mobile and landline numbers, not addresses, by accessing billing information is clearly illegal, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. Or, as the chairman very rightly says, subject to a public interest defence. Given the prominent number of transactions in the "What price privacy now?" report, can I ask you first of all what the reaction was of the

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Daily Mirror when these reports were published? In particular, did the Daily Mirror hold an investigation to try and establish whether or not any of its journalists had acted illegally?
A. No.
Q. Why not?
A. I think when the report was first published, it was viewed as an industry-wide issue and the reaction was also industry wide. There was a change, if I recall correctly, to the PCC code, and certainly -- I can only speak for Trinity Mirror -- we made it very clear to all our staff that any such behaviour was -- we just did not tolerate.
Q. So was it a question of looking forwards and deliberately not looking backwards?
A. It was about looking forwards, and I think as the current Information Commissioner has said, that since 2006 there has been no transgressions at all and he's more concerned in other industries.
Q. Is the bottom line: because there was no investigation, you can't tell the Inquiry categorically one way or the other which of those 681 transactions had a public interest defence and which did not?
A. That's correct.
Q. Given the sheer volume, it would be surprising, wouldn't Page 51
it, if all of them had a public interest defence?
A. It would indeed.
Q. When did you first hear about the involvement of journalists from your newspaper in this saga, the Motorman case?
A. I can't recall the exact date, but it would have been around probably early, mid-2004.
Q. So that's before the trial?
A. Yes.
Q. Well before the trial. Why was no action taken at that stage, when it wasn't clear what the Information Commissioner was going to do about it?
A. Well, I can -- I mean, I can't really speak in detail to this because that was during the period when I took over as editor of the Daily Mirror and there was something of a great trauma within our organisation as a result of what happened then, so the responsibilities for the Information Commissioner's report, et cetera, sort of fell to the managing editor's office and the corporate legal department. So I didn't have sort of detailed knowledge of what had gone on.
Q. These are people below you, the managing editor and the --
A. Well, within -- no, not within the organisation. The managing editor's office runs, effectively, the business

Page 52
end of the newspapers: budgets --
Q. Are you talking about the from group managing editor?
A. Yes, sorry.
Q. I see. So you're saying that it was a decision to be taken further up?
A. Yes, because I was sort of moving between roles within that period as that story unfolded, so it was sort of felt that my priorities needed to be elsewhere, I think.
Q. Was it a topic you discussed with senior managers above you in Trinity Mirror or not at the time?
A. I'm sure that there would have been, but I mean, I can't recall, to be honest with you.
Q. More recently, the ICO has announced that it's prepared to disclose the names of journalists to their employers.
That was done in 2009. Has the Daily Mirror taken up that invitation?
A. No, I don't believe we have. I have no knowledge of it.
Q. Again, did you regard that as a decision for you to take or a decision for those further up the corporate chain at Trinity Mirror?
A. Further up the corporate chain.
Q. Were you party to any discussions about whether or not to do anything at that stage?
A. No.
Q. Does it remain the position that you, as editor of the Page 53

Daily Mirror, have not sought to do anything to establish who it was who was seeking that information?
A. Yes.
Q. You now move in your witness statement to the question of supervision, and you say that one of the checks you have is that you have senior reporters sitting at the shoulders of more junior reporters.

In theory, that sounds as if the benefit of the experienced reporter can assist that of the junior reporter, but we've had a lot of evidence about reporters competing with one another for stories.
A. Yes.
Q. Indeed, the junior reporters hoping to get a permanent seat and the senior reporters hoping not to lose theirs. So in practice, can you really effectively run a mentoring scheme?
A. Well, yes. That's how it does run. I would take issue that the senior journalists are living in fear of young whippersnappers. I think certainly on the Daily Mirror we have something of a reputation within Fleet Street of developing the young talent and bringing it on. We had a graduate trainee scheme which we're going to be reintroducing, so finding, discovering and nurturing talent is one of our great strengths as a newspaper, and as part of that process, senior members of staff help

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out in that regard.
Q. Some of the examples you give in this section of your witness statement about sources make it clear that you sometimes ensure that you have multiple sources to corroborate the truth of a story?
A. Yes.
Q. My question for you is: do you have any rule or practice that there must be at least two sources for a story or do you sometimes publish on the basis of a single source?
A. Sometimes publish on the basis of a single source.
Q. Presumably that is commensurately more risky?
A. Yes, absolutely.
Q. I want to put some of the occasions on which everything has not gone right to you. There should be a bundle called "Trinity Mirror miscellaneous articles". Do you have that?
A. Was that the one you sent late Friday?
Q. Yes.
A. Right, okay, I have it.
Q. The one I'd like to put to you, Mr Wallace, is the second one in the bundle:
"Dragons' Den producer claims £70,000 damages over court report blunder."
A. Yes.

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Q. The position here was that your newspaper had alleged that a man with the name Smith had been charged with quite unspeakable child porn image offences and it transpired ultimately that there were two Mr Smiths.
A. Mm-hm.
Q. And you named the wrong one, didn't you?
A. Yes.
Q. Can I ask you how that happened?
A. Yes. We received a court report from the

Press Association, which is a reputable agency with a reputation around the world, and the reporter made a mistake and got the wrong Mr Smith and we, along with, I think, the Telegraph and the Times, published that in good faith because, you know, PA is, as I said, a normally reliable service. When we realised there had been a terrible mistake, we took immediate action and in the next edition of the paper we published a full apology and I believe we gave Mr Smith some damages as well. So we confronted and took on the issue within 24 hours.
Q. There's no doubt that when you realised the mistake you acted quickly, but you would agree with me readily that that sort of allegation can have life-shattering consequences, can't it?
A. Indeed.

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Q. And with a name as common as Smith, you need to be
    particularly careful to make sure you're getting the
    right one, don't you?
A. Yes.
Q. Does that point to an inadequacy of systems for checking
    material coming from agencies or was there a lapse in
    the system?
A. No, I think this plays into human error. It was highly
    regrettable, but it was a straightforward mistake,
    something that all of us do every day in some way, shape
    or form. Obviously Mr Smith -- for him, it was a very
    traumatic experience but the reporter made a mistake,
    and I think no amount of tightening up of rules or
    regulations can stop human error.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'm sure you said something to the
    Press Association?
A. Indeed. Very firmly.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes, because actually everybody
    should be aware that -- I mean, it's a famous problem,
    isn't it, people with the same name?
A. Mm.
MR BARR:Another example the Inquiry has heard evidence
    about is that a picture of Sienna Miller on the floor
    was published along with a story that she was drunk at
    a party.
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A. Yes.
Q. The truth was she was entirely sober and playing with a child whilst on a visit.
A. Yes.
Q. Can you help us with how it was that the corporate systems fell down on that occasion?
A. I'd like to split this into two halves: one, the story, and then we'll come back to the picture. The story was from somebody who was at the event, who had been judged to be a reliable source. That was clearly not the case; in fact, a very unreliable source. It's a long time ago, but as I recall there were attempts to contact Miss Miller's public relations representative. I don't know if conversations happened but we published a very inaccurate, in fact plain wrong, story. Two days afterwards, we had a complaint from Miss Miller's then lawyers. It became apparent very quickly that the negotiations between lawyers were going to be going at a somewhat glacial pace, so in consultation with my legal department, I said, "I want to publish a unilateral apology to Miss Miller, so that we cannot be accused at a later date of not seeking to rectify what was a horrendous mistake."

We published that apology, which was within four days, I think, if I recall, of the article being

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published, and I think it was another two weeks, around that period approximately, when finally the lawyers agreed whatever it is that they had to agree and we paid the charity of Miss Miller's choice $£ 25,000$ in damages.
Q. Do you agree with me that at best this was a vivid example of the perils of relying on a single source?
A. Absolutely. But also I think that we took the bull by the horns and, realising that we'd made a very large error, we wanted to correct it.

Now, if I can deal with the picture aspect. I think there was an allegation that we'd doctored the pictures or cropped -- or had done something with the pictures. Part of my picture editor's evidence in his bundle are the actual copies of the pictures taken at the time, and the decision was taken not to publish pictures of Miss Miller with children, (1) because of the obvious adult nature of the story, but more importantly is that we didn't have the permission of the children's guardian or parents, so to have a picture of her with, you know, young children in that environment of that story is -I felt was not appropriate. And I'm very glad that I took that decision now, certainly with hindsight, because I think it would have been an even bigger mistake than we'd already made.
Q. So you took the editorial decision at the time, did you? Page 59
A. Yes.
Q. Doesn't it strike you that if you had pictures of Sienna Miller with children, chances of the account that was being given to you being true were very dubious and that should have called for further checking?
A. Well, with hindsight, yes.
Q. You've said, I think, in places that editors act on instinct a good deal. Does the failure of instinct on occasions like this point to a need for more rigorous systems, such as double sourcing?
A. No. I think -- you know, looking at that point generally -- I mean, today is the 2,364th edition of the Daily Mirror on my watch. I have made some errors of judgment within my seven and a half years in the editor's chair but I think to view my record in its totality, that without wishing to appear immodest, I don't have a bad track record and probably could count on the fingers of one and a half hands real serious grave errors that I have made which have been down to my judgment, and to my mind, I don't think that a tightening of regulations or around my decision-making processes would necessarily be an answer to those issues.
Q. Can I move to some waters which you might find a little quieter, personally, to financial and commercial

Page 60
A. No.
Q. Does it lead to a temptation to rely upon and print material from public relations agents and agencies?
A. I think actually in some senses it sharpens one's senses.
Q. I'm moving now to page 19 of your witness statement, paragraph 67. You say:
"After controversy surrounding the activities of private investigators emerged in earnest in 2011, I was verbally instructed to halt the use of such investigators by Mirror Group managing director Mark Hollinshead. This was communicated verbally to our content desk executives by myself at the first available opportunity."

Does it follow that private investigators were used up to 2011 by the Daily Mirror?
A. I'm not sure we did, but yes, probably.
Q. Are you able to help us with when you stopped using Mr Whittamore?
A. I believe it was August 2004.
Q. You move then in your witness statement to deal with the payment of external sources and you say that you're not aware of any payments to the police, but on occasion you

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Q. Does it limit the number of in-depth investigations that the paper can conduct?
pressures? Your evidence, along with that of many others, is that there is a lot of financial pressure on the industry at the moment.
A. Yes.
Q. Does that have any effect on the quality of training that you are able to provide to your staff?
A. No.
Q. Does it affect staffing levels?
A. Yes. One would always like more staff, but one has to be realistic about the challenging world we live in at the moment.
Q. Does it affect the extent to which you can go to check a story?
A. No.
Q. Does it affect the type of sources that you can and cannot afford to use?
A. No.
Q. Are you sure about that? Presumably you have a budget and can't pay any money for any story?
A. If there was a particular story that I thought was of great value to the paper, I've never had an issue with my corporate paymasters over money. If I need money for a particular project, they will give it to me, provided I give them a reasonable argument for wanting that funding.

MR BARR: We're going to resume by moving to the coverage of Mr Jefferies at the very end of 2010, the very beginning of 2011. It would be right, wouldn't it, that you, as the sitting editor, take personal responsibility for this?
A. Yes.
Q. In addition with your responsibility arising simply from your position, as a major story with major front page splashes, is this something that you had personal involvement in?
A. Yes.
Q. You said in your witness statement that the values of Trinity Mirror and of the Daily Mirror were fairness, justice and compassion. Would you agree with me that on this occasion the Daily Mirror fell down on all three of those values?
A. Yes.
Q. The articles we don't need to go to in detail. The Inquiry has seen them before and you have copies in front of you. It was a story which, it is clear from your statement, the paper threw a lot of resources at. A lot of enquiries were made --
A. Yes.
Q. -- to investigate Mr Jefferies. There were a number of off-the-record conversations with police that you tell us about and you summarise them in your statement at paragraph 10. Can I ask you to look in particular at the one at 10 (c).
A. Mm .
Q. It says:
"In the article of 31 December, we reported that Page 65
a source close to the police investigation said that it was believed Jo's murderer had tried to conceal her body. This information, to the best of my knowledge, came from one of the off-the-record briefings referred to above."

Was that typical of the sort of thing that you were getting from the Avon and Somerset police off the record?
A. Yes. As I set out in my statement, throughout these investigations it's not untypical the police provide guidance.
Q. Then if we move perhaps to what appears to the nub of the matter -- and I'm going to ask you if it is the nub of the matter -- at paragraph 11, you say:
"The police also give more general guidance to the press. When Mr Jefferies was arrested on 30 December, the content desk informed me that off the record the police were saying that they were confident Mr Jefferies was their man."

Were you aware of that?
A. Yes.
Q. And what influence did that have on your decision to feature Mr Jefferies prominently in your newspaper?
A. Before I answer that, can I just say that I wish to express my sincere regret to Mr Jefferies, and

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particularly his family and friends who had to see this unfold. We obviously caused him and his nearest and dearest great distress, which I regret personally greatly, and I regard it as very much a black mark on my editing record.

But yes, that piece of information would have been probably front and centre of my thoughts when I was making decisions that evening.
Q. But it was plain that the police were still investigating and that you'd only been told off the record.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Could I interrupt about that? I'm just a bit concerned about this. Do you have a view about off-the-record briefings of this nature?
A. In what regard? Whether they should be --

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. Why --
A. I think it can work -- as I expressed, I think, in my first witness statement, is that the to-ing and fro-ing of information on a live investigation, certainly a high profile investigation, is often quite critical to finding -- you know, solving the issue. An example happened within this story, where we interviewed a pub landlord who had CCTV of Ms Yeates walking home, and I think it was if not the last, then certainly the penultimate piece of CCTV footage of her that evening. Page 67

The police had interviewed the landlord but neglected to take away for some reason this CCTV, so we highlighted in the paper that we had this CCTV. As a result, the police went back to the pub and asked for the CCTV footage because obviously it might have contained some help.

So the point I'm making is that there is a general to-ing and fro-ing behind the scenes because we can be helpful to any investigation.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I understand that had entirely, and obviously there is an important dialogue to be had as to getting information or whatever. I can give an example from my own recollection, that during the investigation of the murders in Gloucester, I think -- I won't identify the tabloid but a tabloid newspaper found a photographer who had taken a photograph of one of the dead girls which was absolutely critical to part of the case. So I see the great value of the power of the press to help the police solve crime. What I'm really concerned about here is off-the-record briefings of opinion which may then colour how you present what you can present within the confines of the law. I'm not going into whether it's contempt or not -- I appreciate you have a view about that and you're pursuing an appeal -- but it's much, much more than the police could Page 68
ever say. Their opinion is really neither here nor there. It's a question of evidence.

I'm bothered about that sort of currency of information which might very well encourage you to go further than propriety would otherwise suggest. It's that which I'm really asking you about.
A. Indeed. I think that's -- to be honest with you, again, parking the contempt to one side, it would have greatly coloured my judgment on the way that we treated that story.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But does that say something about the 11
relationship between the press and the police which
actually does require thinking about?
A. Perhaps. I'm not seeking to be difficult; I haven't thought about it from that point of view until now. You know, this -- I mean, I think Mr Jefferies is pursuing an action against Avon and Somerset as well as a result of other matters, but I think again these were exceptional circumstances --
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Mr Wallace, that doesn't really work because they're always going to be exceptional. It's always these extremely high-profile cases that capture the public imagination that are going to run this sort of risk. One talks about Jefferies, one could talk about the McCanns. There are periodically coming along Page 69
the ladder this sort of case and it's these sort of cases which actually we have to think about.
A. Yes.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: You can't just say each time: "Well, it's exceptional."
A. No, I understand. To be frank, I need to give it some more thought. I hadn't --
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: If you would like to think about it and let me have any views you have --
A. No, definitely.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: -- I'd be interested, because I am very, very keen that the press are harnessed to help the police detect crime. It's of critical importance, and I've said publicly my concern about the decreasing willingness of witnesses to come forward, so the press have a vital role to play.
A. Yes.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But there's a difference between that role and acting as a sort of opinion-former --
A. Yes.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: -- if you see what I mean.
A. I do.

MR BARR: Thank you, sir.
I was asking about getting off-the-record information from the police and the influence that it Page 70
had. The fact that it was off the record and the police were still investigating ought to have been a reason for treating it cautiously, oughtn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. What in fact appear to have happened is it sowed a firm idea in your mind as to who the culprit was and led to his vilification, didn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. As an editor with great experience, quite accepting that you have very properly described this as a black mark in your book, shouldn't it have been very clear to you that reporting about a murder investigation in these terms was very dangerous indeed, first of all to the reputation of Mr Jefferies?
A. Yes.
Q. And should have called for very considerable fact-checking?
A. Well, I think -- and I think you're seeing the journalists involved at a later date, but these are highly competent professional journalists who gathered facts.
Q. And secondly, from the point of view of the administration of justice. On 31 December, the Attorney General put out a statement about contempt, didn't he?
A. I mean, I can't really get too far into this because Page 71
obviously we're appealing, but I think broad -- where we draw the line is really quite difficult. You only have to look at, in the last few years, terror cases. The one that springs to mind was the arrest of the 21/7 terror suspects, who were filmed being arrested live on ITV news, if I remember rightly, and one national newspaper said the following morning: "We got the bastards", with no follow-up from the Attorney General. So as I said, I can't get too far into that for obvious reasons, but I think that where the line is kind of oscillates, shall we say, on that regard.
Q. So what was it that was driving you to take such a risky decision? Was it simply such a big story that you couldn't afford to ignore it?
A. No, I made a very serious misjudgment.
Q. I'm trying to explore what pressures were on you. Was it because of the competition with your rivals, who were also covering the story very extensively and in lurid terms?
A. Competition is always keen within Fleet Street. That has led us to have a very -- and continue to have a very vibrant press. The envy of the world, I might add. But -- one always wants to beat the competition, but one should not become reckless in seeking to beat your competition.

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Q. How, in your view, would you learn from the mistake that you made on this occasion to avoid something like this happening again?
A. I think Mr Jefferies' name will be imprinted on my brain forever more. It will change very much the way I deal with any story of this nature in the future.
Q. Apart from that, is there any practical change that could be made to reduce the risk of something like this happening again?
A. I don't believe so, because ultimately it's down to the judgments of editors and, you know, as I found in this regard and other mistakes have been highlighted, we all make mistakes. I'm not seeking to downplay those mistakes or dismiss them; I'm just saying you can have as many safeguards and checks and balances in place as you would like but these errors are going to happen.
It's about creating a climate, I believe, which makes all editors think perhaps a little bit longer than they have previously.
Q. Can I move now to some particular allegations that have been made about alleged phone hacking at the Daily Mirror. They concern Sven Goran Eriksson and Ulrika Jonsson. There are some materials in your bundle, tab 17.
A. Yes.

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Q. The extracts from Mr Morgan's book, "The Insider". Can I ask you to turn to page 330, by which time we're at 2002, Thursday, 18 April --
A. Mm-hm.
Q. -- where Mr Morgan describes you coming into his office saying, "I think you may have to sit down for this one", and you looking even more pleased with yourself than usual, with a wicked grin on your face, saying, "You'll genuinely never guess", and then going into details about Ulrika Johnson's private life.
A. Mm-hm.
Q. My question to you is: how did you obtain that information?
A. Well, at that point we'd only had a tip as such. It wasn't a confirmed piece of information, which is why I'd gone to the editor's office.
Q. Where had that tip come from?
A. I don't recall the exact nature of it, but it was from within the showbusiness department. It could have been -- I don't know. It could have come from anywhere, really.
Q. Did you ask any questions about the ultimate source?
A. I probably would have done because it was a fairly sensational story at the time, but I can't recall the exact -- I can't even recall who actually put the story

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forward, to be honest.
Q. So you're not in a position today to positively assert one way or the other what the source was?
A. That's right.
Q. Is it possible, even if you weren't told, that it was phone hacking?
A. It's possible, yes.
Q. Because there's been subsequent allegations in the press -- I'm looking first of all at tab 24. There's an article in the Press Gazette, July of this year, alleging phone hacking in relation to that particular part of Ms Jonsson's private life. There's also been, I think, allegations made by the political blogger Guido Fawkes.
A. Yes.
Q. Is the bottom line that you're not able to help us with the details but you're not able to rule out hacking?
A. No, this is -- as I said, I cannot recall. The reason I went into the then-editor's office is really quite straightforward. Piers had made his name being probably the most successful showbusiness journalist in recent memory and knew a lot of celebrities and agents personally outside his professional capacity. We'd had this information came in, and I thought rather than going around the houses and knowing that Piers knew Page 75

Ulrika and her agent well, I thought -- and he did this quite regularly. If there was a celebrity that he knew and that we had a story about, I'd go: "Can you make the call?" because it cuts through the agents and all the other periphery, and I think as he goes on to say is that he did call the agent, who confirmed the story and then he came out and told me that, yes, the story was true.

MR BARR: Thank you very much, Mr Wallace. Those are all the questions that I have for you.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Can I ask something quite different There's been a lot of concern that tabloid newspapers are different from other newspapers and that removing some of the fun from such papers is going to damage their commerciality.
A. Mm.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'd just like to test that with you, if I could. Nothing I have seen in what you've said suggests that your newspaper depends in any way upon stories that have been obtained inappropriately or might breach somebody's privacy. Is that right?
A. Yes. I mean, unfortunately the Inquiry's come through the prism of celebrity, that somehow there's a -- that our papers are just full of celebrity scandal all the time and something must be done. I think, as you

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pointed out throughout the Inquiry and again today,
there is actually a lot of positive things and the papers are not just filled -- or certainly the more well-regarded tabloid newspapers are not full of, frankly, salacious rubbish, and I think that one of the key drivers in all this -- and we've not really heard much from them in this Inquiry thus far -- are the public themselves, who -- 7 million people buy the tabloids each day, 20 million people read them. Another 15 million or so buy weekly magazines. We are a significant part of how the public get their information, their entertainment, even to a certain extent their education. So we're a significant force in the land, and by and large we take those responsibilities very carefully.

Frankly, I don't see that what this Inquiry is trying to do is to eliminate the fun from the tabloid newspapers.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: It most certainly isn't, and I'm happy to say that, but I ought to just say: I don't accept that it's simply the prism of celebrities that the Inquiry is concerned with. I think it is wider than that.
A. Oh yes, but they're the ones that got most attention is what I meant.

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LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: One could talk about the McCanns, the 1 Jefferies, these other examples where, of course, they're exceptional, but then they come up and then they happen again and everybody says, "It won't happen again." Then there's a period when everybody improves and then I have the sense that things slip back a bit.
A. It's interesting because I know you've made that remark on several occasions throughout the Inquiry, and I think somebody tried to give you an arm graph on it. I do think -- you say, right, we're all going to be on our best behaviour and then when the dust settles, we'll all go back to our dastardly ways.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I don't think I quite put it like that.
A. No. I'm being all tabloid, I'm sorry. But there has been -- certainly in -- I mean, one of the sources of great controversy is the whole issue of paparazzi photographers. There has been a real move, certainly during my editorship, of an acknowledgment of the behaviours of some of the extremes of this and positive ways of dealing with that and preventing it. So the climate, which I mentioned earlier, I think is changing and that there is a greater thoughtfulness and that will continue. It's not a case of: right, we're all going to be good boys today and then tomorrow ... I think if you

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look at the trends and then look at the recent history of the tabloid press in particular, there has been an improvement and there will continue to be an improvement. The main reason there will be is because the readers let us know. If there is rubbish in the Daily Mirror, my readers tend to let me know in the most blunt terms: "Why are you doing stories about ex-celebrities? Why do we have to read this rubbish?" They're the ones that let you know.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I think that's very helpful, but it follows, therefore, that looking at ways of putting a mechanism in place that provides resolution of disputes other than simply through editors, do you believe that that would change the way in which you wanted to publish your newspaper?
A. I don't -- no, I don't think it would change the way I would want to publish the paper, but it would make me more mindful of certain issues, and frankly help concentrate the mind on certain issues.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Is that good or bad?
A. That is a good thing. It can only be a good thing. I mean, I'm not proud of what we did to Mr Jefferies at all, and, you know, if there are ways, without obviously impeding our work, that we can lessen the chances of that happening again without regulation and statute, Page 79
then I'm all for that, and I believe compulsory arbitration, an independent standards panel/ombudsman, are the way forward.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But once you talk about compulsory anything, somewhere along the line, somebody has to say, "It has to happen", which means there has to be some form of backing to it.
A. Yes.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'm struggling to see how that could happen without a piece of legislation, but in the very, very far back.
A. Yes, exactly.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So that's all I'm worrying about. But the reason I say, "Is it good or bad?" is to press it with this further question, which is that some people have suggested that it would make you all very, very defensive as editors and therefore affect the tone of your newspapers. Do you think it would?
A. Broadly speaking, no. I mean, editors get different -I mean, for instance, when I took over as editor seven and a half years ago, the Internet as a real threat to the paper and the business was only really just emerging. Now it's front and centre of my thoughts. Actually, the structural changes that are going -within our industry are front and centre of my thoughts.

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So one adapts and moves the tiller, as it were, accordingly to factor into the equation these new pressures and what have you.

So, no, I don't see it as an impediment.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you. Is there anything else 5 you want to add?
A. No, I think we've covered --

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you very much.
MR BROWNE: Not a speech and not a question but can I raise two points before he leaves the box?
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Of course you may.
MR BROWNE: Firstly he was asked about occasions when he'd
fallen foul of the criminal law and Mr Jefferies was obviously one. During the break, we found a judgment of the Divisional Court and Lord Justice Richards in another contempt case involving a man called Jammer(?).
I'll hand up a copy of the judgment.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you.
MR BROWNE: In a nutshell, what happened is that Mr Partington, who sits on my right and brought this case to my attention, reading an article about the forthcoming trial of Mr Jammer, warned of the potential dangers. He made what they call a legal mark, paragraph 28 , and regrettably there's some in relation to the Yorkshire edition, some 10 per cent of the

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Daily Mirror's circulation, failed to see the mark, and as a result, the Yorkshire edition contained something which was potentially prejudicial of Mr Jammer's trial. As Mr Partington says and as Lord Justice Richards records, this was the first time in 15 years that an important legal mark had been missed.

If you go to paragraph 34, you'll see that on that occasion Mr Wallace apologised to the court.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. Thank you very much indeed. I wasn't going to hold Mr Wallace to his answer, but I'm sure these cases are all seared on Mr Partington's mind.
MR BROWNE: Well, indeed, and it wouldn't be right for us to allow a false impression.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you very much.
MR BROWNE: The other point relates to Sienna Miller and the alleged cropping of the photograph. That was a charge she made when she gave evidence on, I think, 24 November. There is a witness statement that we have put in from Mr Ian Down, the picture editor, in which he deals with this issue at paragraph 37. The child wasn't cropped out. Photographs were selected which didn't show the child because they didn't want any question to arise of intrusion on the child's privacy.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Mr Wallace, I think, said that. MR BROWNE: Indeed. I thought I'd just refer to where it Page 82
could be found in the evidence.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you very much indeed. Thank you.
MR BARR: Sir, the next witness is Ms Weaver.

## MS TINA LORRAINE WEAVER (sworn)

 Questions by MR BARRMR BARR: Good morning. Could you confirm to the Inquiry your full name, please?
A. Tina Lorraine Weaver.
Q. You have provided statements to the Inquiry, two of them. I understand that before you confirm the accuracy of their contents, there are two corrections that you wish to make to the first statement. The first one is in paragraph 20 , on page 6 , and I'm told that you want to make a correction to the sentence:
"The last government agreed to a study for the children and grandchildren of the vets."

## What is the change?

A. It originally was a study of the children and grandchildren, but it changed to just a study of the vets.
Q. Paragraph 42, page 11. I understand that you wish to make a correction to the number of in third line, where it says:
"The PCC currently deals with 10,000 complaints each Page 83
year through a system that is fast, effective and free of charge."

Is it right that you wish to make an amendment to the number?
A. Yes. I think the number is incorrect. It's 7,000 or thereabouts.
Q. Subject to those corrections, are your witness statements true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief?
A. Yes, they are.
Q. Can we start, please, with your career? Page 3 of your first witness statement, you tell us that you've worked in tabloid journalism for over 20 years?
A. That's correct.
Q. Your first national paper was the Sunday People, now the People, and then you moved to the Daily Mirror to Today, and then you moved back to the Daily Mirror and were promoted before being promoted in April 2001 to be become editor of the Sunday Mirror. I asked Mr Wallace about whether journalistic culture in the tabloid papers was the same across the tabloids or whether there were discernible differences. He couldn't discern differences. Do you agree with him?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Whilst we're on the subject of your work for the Page 84

Daily Mirror, I'm helpfully informed that you can help us with the allegation that Mr Campbell seemed to make in his evidence, or at least a question he posed about what was the source of the story about Cherie Blair's pregnancy. I understand that you wrote the story?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Can you help us with the source, please?
A. The information came in through the then editor, Piers Morgan. I was his deputy and he asked me to write it. He purchased it from Max Clifford -- I think that's a matter of record -- and he told Mr Morgan where he received the original information from, I believe.
Q. Thank you. If we now move to page 4 of your witness statement, where you tell us that you are and have been a member of the Press Complaints Commission since 2008, and you tell us a little bit about the PCC and its work. The Inquiry is quite familiar with this, and so please forgive me if I don't go into the details, but can I put these points to you, please? First of all, it is said in some quarters that one drawback of the PCC is that it doesn't have teeth. Would you agree with that?
A. Yes, I would.
Q. You will have heard me discussing and exploring with Mr Wallace as to what type of teeth in the future a regulator might have. Do you have any views?
A. I agree with the three-column structure that seems to be emerging from the various discussions that have been had here and outside of the Inquiry. I do think that the PCC has been very effective as a mediator. I look at the number of complaints that come in from members of the public, and -- when you sit on the Commission, you see the complaint from the original day the person has got in touch with the PCC. They are often not sure how to formulate or articulate the complaint, they're not clear about where it comes under the code, and I think the officers do a very good job at helping the public articulate that, and I think that element of it has been successful and should stay.

It clearly doesn't have the power that is needed -that was made quite clear during the phone hacking lack of investigation, where the PCC was misled by News International -- so I think if we kept the Complaints Commission largely as it is, perhaps looking at the panel, the commission and the make-up of it, but actually giving the standards arm greater teeth, with perhaps financial penalties against publishers or -- who consistently breach the code.
Q. I see. What about the criticism that it is really too dominated by the press and is not independent?
A. There's a greater majority of lay commissioners than

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editor -- I think the figure is 10 to 7 -- and normally, at any given time, there are less industry members in the room because you leave the room if the adjudication is about a paper within your group. We have 165 papers at Trinity Mirror, including the regionals. I don't sit in judgment on any of the regional papers.

I've been around the table. We have very, very robust debates about the rights and the wrongs of the story, and it's very rarely that the editors agree, so it normally goes to a vote and sometimes I'll agree with another editor, sometimes I won't. So I don't think there's a dominance of industry figures swaying the opinions.

If you look at the make-up of the Commission, you have a very high calibre of Lay Commissioners. We have a retired judge, a headmaster, a former chief superintendent. We had until recently a bishop. They're not the sort of people who are going to be swayed by newspaper editors.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: How were you appointed to the PCC ${ }^{\beta}$
A. The NPA. I was invited to join about three and a half years ago, I think. Editors rotate after three years but as it's in a state of flux, we've stayed on until we know what the new --
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Are they all nominated by the NPA? Page 87

## A. Yes.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: All the editors?
A. Yes, they are. It works quite well in that there's a fair representation of the industry in there. They have a red top editor, myself, a mid-market and the Sunday Telegraph editor too, because the challenges and issues facing different parts of the media are quite different at times.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Who appoints the lay commissioners? A. There's a nominations committee.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So it's self-appointing? A nominations committee of the PCC or PressBoF or what?
A. I'd have to check with the director of -- actually how that works, would --
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: All right.
A. When we are looking or the Commission are looking for new members, they're normally inundated with applications, and we just -- I mean, Sir Michael Grade has just come on, Lord Grade, and -- a retired judge, as I said, and a senior lawyer from a law firm, retired lawyer.
MR BARR: How do you answer the criticism that was raised by Mr Desmond, that it's judgment by one's commercial rivals?
A. He's obviously entitled his opinion --

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LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Well, he's certainly right. That's not an opinion. He's right. You are judging your commercial rivals.
A. Yes. Yes, we are. He's right. Sorry. But all I can say is in the three and a half years I've been on the PCC, I've never seen any evidence of commercial rivalry displayed when making judgments on adjudications. I think the editors -- you know, I hope we're too professional to be that petty.
MR BARR: If your experience is that there is no bias as a result of commercial rivalries, would you agree, though, that a system, if it's going to be robust and hold public and industry confidence, should not only be impartial but also be seen to be impartial?
A. Well, it has to be effective, and I'm not sure how it can be truly effective when so many of the decisions that are being made by the PCC are about the sort of workings of a newspaper. I think the lay commissioners agree that the input from the serving editors is vital during the decision-making process. They'll often assume there's a process when we have to explain that that really wouldn't have happened and give our expert, if you like, insight into how a newspaper operation really functions, and I would be really loath to lose that from a mediation body.
Q. Can it be substituted by the use of retired editors as opposed to serving editors?
A. I've heard that suggestion, obviously, at the Inquiry, but if you just look at the evidence of the two Sun editors last week, the former editor, Kelvin eventually McKenzie, and the current editor, the approach is entirely different now just to 20 years ago -- well, even five years ago, so I think you really need somebody who is serving with the challenges we face today to give proper input into the decision-making process.
Q. And voluntary membership. At the moment, there are various publications that have decided not to join the PCC club and therefore are effectively not controlled except by the law. Is it better to have compulsory membership than to have people electing to sit outside any form of regulation?
A. Yes. I think self-regulation can only really work if everybody's in the tent.
Q. We've heard various suggestions as to how that might be affected. One theory is: make it so attractive that it's a no-brainer, everybody will join. The other is: make it literally compulsory. Now, there are obvious problems with the first, in that how do you make it so attractive that everybody will always want to be in the club, and there may be some difficulties which need to Page 90
be navigated in the second. What's your view on that particular dilemma?
A. Well, as we're talking about a new three-pronged approach to future regulation, the third prong of that being the sort of arbitration panel, if you like, which would hopefully deal with libel and privacy claims -I mean, that would be a very attractive option to any newspaper publisher, if you could reduce the onerous costs we face in legal fees, and I think if you only had access to that arbitration panel if you're a member of whatever the new regulatory body is called, I think that would be the carrot, the incentive, to encourage membership.

I think everybody so far, including Mr Desmond, has indicated they would be willing to look and join a new regulatory body. I think there is a real willing in the industry to work together. I think we've heard the call to get together and come up with a solution. I think people really are doing that in consultation with Lord Hunt.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Of course, you would want, wouldn't you, to require those who wished to complain about the press to go through that arbitral system. This was a discussion I had with Mr Barber, who expressed concern that that his newspaper could be squashed by somebody Page 91
with enormous amounts of money who would therefore put enormous pressure to suppress a story or not to publish a story or retract a story. How could you make it compulsory unless the law said, "This is the route you have to take"?
A. I agree with you. I think the arbitration arm, you would need legislation to underpin it to force -- to make it mandatory for people to use that before resorting to the courts.

I am sort of -- I have thought about that arbitration arm and it does seem extremely appealing. I'm still sort of not quite clear -- I know these are very much rough and ready solutions that need to be worked on --

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: We're not really into solutions; we're into thoughts, ideas.
A. Yes, thoughts, ideas. I'm not quite sure how it would work in a prepublication way, whether there would -- you would -- would it have any --
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: What you could do is you could go and say that if an editor wanted not to pre-notify, he would have to get the support of one of the panels or bodies.
A. Yes, that would be a good idea.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And if he did, then that would be relevant to a hearing. If he didn't, or chose to ignore

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A. Yes, I do. I think I do and I think I'm in agreement, but I was hoping there was a mechanism in which there wasn't any legislation controlling the standards arm and the mediation arm. Are we in agreement there?
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'm not agreeing about anything. I'm still thinking about everything. You're not going to catch me out quite like that.
A. I meant agreement in our thinking.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I think the important word in your sentence is "controlling" the standards. I don't presently believe -- this is my reaction -- that legislation should control anything except provide a potential arbitral arm, but that it provides a framework in which everybody else decides what the standards should be and how the mediation works, with people elected into those arms entirely free of improvement. Do you see the difference --
A. Yes, I do.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: -- I'm trying to portray?
A. Yes, I do. Yes, I do. I think there's just concern, I think, generally if the industry that any outside government interference at all as a backdrop is a sort of thin end of the wedge.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I understand that, and they say, Page 94
"Well, you could change the statute", but actually they could always pass a new statute, so it doesn't actually go very far. One of the things that's concerned me about the debate is that everybody talks about the statutory regulation or self-regulation as though they are binary, that you either have to have one or the other. I'm not sure that there isn't, in the type of way that I've been discussing, some alternative mechanism that allows the industry, the business, with independent support, with perhaps some legal support, to identify the standards and to mediate short of resolving disputes.
A. Yes.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But if you're going to have a mechanism that does allow fining somebody for lying to the standards people or whatever, then that has to be the law because otherwise you could never enforce it.
A. Could you not -- if you all sign up to it, if you all agree there are a set level of fines -- I mean, we have talked outside about a commercial contract under civil law. Would that not enforce it?
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: There are all sorts of issues there of contract law which --
A. I'm not an expert on that.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: No, I won't ask you to discuss. Page 95
A. Good.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: -- which are not insignificant. The other snag with that, of course, is that that may or may not bind those who sign the contract, but it certainly wouldn't bind anybody who didn't sign the contract, which would include all those people who are complaining. They're not in a contract with you at all.
A. You mean non-industry people?

## LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.

A. But they wouldn't have to be part of --

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: No, but you'd want them in on the complaints mechanism and you'd certainly want them in on the arbitral mechanism.
A. The arbitral mechanism would need legislative support, because there's no way I can see that you could force somebody to use that, to cut out the huge legal fees we all face, unless there was some sort of legislation.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Once you're going down that route but you need a hook to bring the others in because it's relevant to decisions that are made in the arbitral system, then that may be sufficient. But it may require that much. Anyway, I'm only raising ideas.
A. No, it's very interesting, sir.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'm not making decisions.
A. No, I appreciate that.

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LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I won't make decisions until the
    summer, and indeed, it won't be a matter for me
    ultimately anyway.
MR BARR:Can I ask you now to imagine a world without CFAs,
    or at least without CFAs as we know them. Would your
    point about legal costs, in principle, still hold good?
A. It's a CFA with success fees and our old friend
    after-the-event insurance as well. I don't know. I'm
    sure there would be some other mechanism to be hit by
    huge costs, whatever. I don't think CFAs are going to
    completely disappear. I know there is reform under way
    and discussions under way, but I ...
Q. I'm going to move on now from the PCC. You tell us in
    your statement a little bit about the Sunday Mirror.
    You sell approximately }1.85\mathrm{ million copies each week,
    although there is a much larger readership, and you have
    a team of 68 staff, so significantly smaller --
A. That's full-time staff. I do have part-time staff as
    well.
Q. But it's a point that you're significantly smaller than
    the Daily Mirror?
A. Yes.
Q. You work Tuesday to Saturday, so I should apologise to
    you for ruining your weekend. You then go on at
    paragraph }18\mathrm{ to say:
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    "Each day, I chair an editorial conference."
And you describe how you reject some stories and accept others for various reasons. Can I ask you: on a paper with a staff approximately a third of the size of the Daily Mirror, does that mean that you, as the editor, make the decision on every story or not?
A. No, absolutely not. No.
Q. At paragraph 19, you're talking about your paper and you say:
"Readers for many decades have come to expect revelations and exposes of wrongdoing and bad behaviour of the rich and famous from their Sunday paper."

Can I take it there's therefore a pressure on you to deliver such stories?
A. It's not really a pressure, no. It's just something that's traditionally been part of the fare of a Sunday tabloid. It is less so now.
Q. Is that anything to do with developments in the law of privacy?
A. Partly. I think we just try and reflect public opinion. Our readers vote for us every week by buying the paper, and sometimes if there's a revelatory story they don't like, I will receive many letters complaining, so I try to form my judgments on what I believe the readers will like and find acceptable.

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Q. I see. You then go on to tell us a little bit about the sort of campaigns that the Sunday Mirror has been involved with -- Atomic Veterans, Respect Our Seniors, Homes For Heroes, Justice For Our Troops and The Lost Generation -- again, making a point that Mr Wallace made.
A. That we're not all bad.
Q. That you're a force for good.

We move on to corporate governance and the Sunday Mirror at page 8 of your statement, where we move into grounds where that force for good assertion needs to be scrutinised. At paragraph 29, you explain, as Mr Wallace did, the action that was taken by Trinity Mirror after the convictions of Glenn Mulcaire and Mr Goodman. Convictions, as we know, for intercepting communications.
Turn to tab 19 of the bundle, please. This is a story published by BBC News on 23 July 2011. It's headlined:
"Sunday Mirror phone hacking claim revealed by Newsnight. Evidence of possible phone hacking at the Sunday Mirror newspaper has been found by the BBC's Newsnight."
The source is not revealed -- it's an anonymous source -- but it describes routine phone hacking in the Page 99
newsroom, celebrities including Liz Hurley and footballer Rio Ferdinand being a target and there's a description, under the subheading "Dark arts", that the source, one afternoon in the newsroom, saw Liz Hurley's phone being hacked and a reporter listen to her mobile phone messages and take a note of what was said. Do you know whether or not that allegation is true?
A. I don't believe it to be true.
Q. Does it follow from your choice of words that this is not a matter which has been the subject of an investigation?
A. Well -- no, no, it hasn't.
Q. Has the BBC's article been the subject of a complaint by either your newspaper or by Trinity Mirror Group?
A. A complaint to the BBC?
Q. Yes.
A. No.
Q. Has any action been taken about it?
A. No. I think they know that we were unhappy about unsubstantiated, non-specific, anonymous allegations from seven years ago being presented as unearthing evidence.
Q. The article goes on to say:
"Designated reporters would be doing it pretty much every day."

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Are you able to help us one way or the other as to whether or not that's true?
A. I don't believe it to be true.
Q. "One reporter who was very good at it was called the master of the dark arts."

Have you ever heard that nickname?
A. No, I haven't heard that term.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Those paragraphs are general, but
there's a specific allegation about one particular
person, so presumably it would be possible to research
all your stories about this particular person and see
whether -- but you've not done that?
A. Sorry, which specific --

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: On the bottom of the first page.
A. Leslie Ash? Yes, I did ask someone to look through the
cuttings for that year to see if there's any story it
could be relating to, but we drew a blank.
MR BARR: We're looking at the same names?
A. Leslie Ash?
Q. The bottom of the first page.
A. Second page.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: There's Liz Hurley and Leslie Ash, the same --
A. Well, it was a pretty unspecific allegation -unspecific detail about Liz Hurley. The Leslie Ash one Page 101

I did ask somebody to check out, yes.
MR BARR: Sorry, which one?
A. The Leslie Ash allegation.
Q. With what result?
A. I said they drew a blank as to what it could be referring to.
Q. Moving to the section of the article that's subheaded
"Voiceover artist", it says:
"At one point in 2004, it seemed like it was the only way people were getting scoops. If they didn't just randomly hack people in the news, they would use it to stand up stories that people had denied."

Have you ever heard any gossip to that effect?
A. No.
Q. Are you able to help us as to whether or not it's true?
A. I'm afraid I'm not.
Q. It then says that the source claimed that the

Sunday Mirror hired a voiceover artist to imitate famous people in order to get information about them. Is that true?
A. I've never heard of that, no.
Q. "'I was told he had successfully managed to get health records too,' the source said."

Have you had in the Sunday Mirror's possession people's health records?

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A. I don't believe we have, no.
Q. It says:
"He was such a god of a voiceover artist that he could pretend to be famous people or, failing that, he'd pretend to be their lawyer or someone related to them." Are you aware of blagging being used by anyone employed by the Daily Mirror --
A. Sunday Mirror.
Q. Sorry, the Sunday Mirror -- to obtain confidential information?
A. I don't know. We will occasionally make subterfuge calls if there's a public interest which we think is legitimate.
Q. Is it restricted to cases of public interest, so far as you are aware?
A. Yes, it is, and staff are instructed that there has to be a good public interest and more recently, just as part of good business practice with everything that's been going on, they've actually been instructed to come and discuss it with myself or the lawyer.
Q. I've asked you a general question. Forgive me for putting it more specifically in relation to Leslie Ash. To your knowledge, did the Sunday Mirror ever obtain Leslie Ash's medical records?
A. No, to my knowledge, they didn't. Page 103
Q. Can I take it from your answers that what you're telling us on the question of phone hacking at the Sunday Mirror is that to the best of your belief it hasn't happened, but it hasn't been fully investigated and you are not in a position to give us a guarantee that it didn't happen?
A. That's correct.
Q. We heard from Mr Morgan, and in his book he talks about listening to a recorded message left by Sir Paul
McCartney for Heather Mills. Did you ever hear such a message?
A. No, I didn't.
Q. Did you ever speak to Mr Morgan about such a message?
A. No, I didn't.
Q. There are allegations that on the Daily Mirror

Mr Hipwell witnessed phone hacking by the showbusiness team. Were you ever aware one way or the other about whether or not the Daily Mirror showbusiness reporters were hacking phones?
A. No, I wasn't, I'm afraid.
Q. We're going to hear later on evidence from Mr Browne
about the People. That will was phone hacking on the
People. Do you know anything about that?
A. I wouldn't know, I'm afraid. We're completely separate papers.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: You're actually competitors with the Page 104

People?
A. We are.

MR BARR: Moving now to the question of self-certification.
We heard from Mr Wallace that every year, as an editor of a title in the Trinity Mirror Group, you have to sign a certificate. I'm looking at page 9 of your witness statement, if that helps. Your evidence points to a qualification at page 32 that you've added to your certificate?
A. That's correct.
Q. It's essentially pointing out that you can't give guarantees --
A. Yes, I am always nervous of giving assurances.
Q. -- that everything will be all right. It reads:
"It is not always possible to identify which stories are significant. All potential stories include an assessment of both downside and upside risk -- however, it is necessary to make judgment calls on the appropriate degree of risk identification, evaluation and management of on a story by story basis. Many potential risks fall into the realm of the genuinely unknown or unforeseeable -- as such, it will never be possible to have a foolproof system of risk identification, evaluation and control in this area of our business."

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So you're pointing out here that by certifying that your controls are in place, you're not giving a guarantee that everything is going to be all right?
A. Yes, I'm just pointing out that there are no certainties. You're never quite sure where something might go wrong. You try your best to ensure it doesn't, but occasionally it will do.
Q. I'm keen to explore why you felt it necessary to add this qualification. I'm thinking from the point of view of: what is the purpose of the certification? Can you help us with why you wanted --
A. I'm possibly just a cautious person. Before I sign anything, I would probably take legal advice and put something like that in. I think I'm just trying to point out that while we do everything we can to check that there are no mistakes and -- there will occasionally be times that there are mistakes made.
Q. If I can put it very bluntly, is this a mechanism which helps, in the event of some major problem, very senior managers to pin accountability at editorial level, or is it genuinely a mechanism which serves to reinforce and remind you of your responsibilities and to help you to raise or maintain your game?
A. I don't think it's either, actually. I think it's just good corporate governance, it's good business practice.

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The chief executive has to ensure that the risks are assessed throughout the company and assure the board that everybody knows their responsibilities.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: This is all about process. Do you have a mechanism to make sure you minimise adverse risk? Well, you have a mechanism.
A. Yes.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Your words say: "Actually, we have a mechanism but we can't guarantee it will always succeed."
A. That's right. In fact, it probably does need a good sub-down(?) to address that.
MR BARR: At the end of paragraph 33, you're telling us about stories in general. You talk about using instincts based on years of experience, whether as a whole the story feels right.

First of all, a technical question. Do you require a minimum number of sources before publishing a story, or will you publish on a single source?
A. There's no specific rule. I look at each story and judge it on its merits. I mean, some -- if a story's come from -- it's about an individual and they're giving us a story, that's a single-source story. I look at how legally dangerous it is and consider a whole range of factors.

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Q. You say you consider a whole range of factors. That goes to my next question. I want to know whether, in this paragraph, you're really quietly aligning yourself with the McKenzie school of editing: if it feels right, lob it in --
A. No, I'm not.
Q. -- or whether you're trying to tell us about a rather more sophisticated approach.
A. No, I'm not. I'm just trying to say that -- I think I'm very risk averse and very cautious, but there will be he times that even though you've completed checks and you've tried to verify the stories to the best of your ability, and you've taken a legal view on it, that a story just doesn't feel right, something about it troubles you. It's just instinctive. When you've been editing for nearly 11 years, you sometimes can almost feel where a problem is going to come from. There've been a few occasions when I haven't trusted my instincts and I've put something in the paper and I've regretted it. So that's all I'm trying to say, that if it feels right -- I'm not trying to -- there's no lobbing of stories into the paper.
Q. I see. Thank you. At paragraph 34, you say you're not aware of any changes to the system of corporate governance recently as a result of the phone hacking

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media interest or prior to that. You say the use of private investigators was banned by the company a few months ago, as Mr Wallace told us.

Can I ask you in that regard then a bit about what happened when the ICO published its two reports, "What price privacy?" and "What price privacy now?" in 2006. First of all, is the position the same as with the Daily Mirror, that there has been no specific investigation by the Sunday Mirror as to whether or not its journalists acted illegally in its dealings with Mr Whittamore?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. The table, if it helps you, ranked Sunday Mirror six in the table, with 143 transactions from 25 journalists.
When were you first aware that there was an issue about Mr Whittamore?
A. I'm not sure of the exact date. I would say it was early 2004 when I believe he was being charged; is that right?
Q. Forget the precise date. If we take the point in time at which he was charged, did your newspaper use Mr Whittamore after was charged? Do you know one way or the other?
A. No, I do know we hadn't used him for about two years prior to that.

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Q. Would you agree with me that if the matters concerned are matters which need to be justified by the public interest, if they are to be legal, 143 transactions with 25 journalists raises a very big question about whether or not transactions were illegal?
A. Well, yes, it does.
Q. And it would be rather surprising if all of them were?
A. It would be surprising, but I don't know.
Q. Does it follow from paragraph 34 that apart from the reminders that we've heard were issued to behave properly and there would be zero tolerance of data protection breaches, there was no actual change to the systems of corporate governance when the ICO published his reports?
A. Well, I think it was an industry problem and the industry reacted. There was a change to the code to explicitly ban hacking into --
Q. My question is about corporate governance in the Mirror Group. Is it right there was no change?
A. I don't quite understand what you're asking, I'm sorry.
Q. I'm asking if there was any change to the way the Sunday Mirror did its business in relation to private investigators?
A. Oh, the -- well, we weren't using private investigators then, I don't believe, anyway, but I certainly spoke to

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1 my staff and explained the need or reminded them of the need to ensure that whoever they were using to glean material from, that they too were following the law and the code.
Q. I am going to move on to the question of apologies. You have a "Get It Right" section on the letters page --
A. That's right.
Q. -- you say at the top of page 10. Have you resisted the temptation that the Daily Mail has succumbed to, to move it to page 2?
A. I'm sorry, actually last month we have moved it to page 2 . That was correct at the time I wrote my statement. It's actually -- it's something we'd carried on the letters page for many years. We carried it on the letters page because it's where the correspondence from the readers is published, so that's where people would normally look, but actually we now put it on page 2.
Q. Do you have anything to add to what Mr Wallace said about the prominence of apologies?
A. Nothing particular letter, but I would say it works both ways. If you have a mistake on page 40 of the paper, the apology or the correction will now appear on page 2, so it -- so actually sometimes the apology can be more prominent than the original article.

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LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: That won't help the person who is complaining about your front page splash, will it?
A. No, it won't, sir, no.

MR BARR: Moving to the question of the perception of the PCC, you tell us that newspaper editors take adjudications from the PCC very seriously and as a member of the PCC itself, it would be surprising if you didn't, but one of your staff appears to have said rather disparaging things to Mr Atkins about the PCC. Do you think that there is a perception amongst journalists that because it doesn't have teeth that it doesn't matter all that much?
A. If you don't mind, could I just correct that she wasn't a member of my staff, but -- I don't know if that's relevant. She's a member of the People staff. I don't thinking it materially matters. But no, I don't think that's the case at all. I think -- judging by the conversations I have around my newsroom with my reporters about the code and their striving to stay and comply with it, I don't think that's the view at all, no.
Q. Moving to the question of sources, are you an editor who will publish a story without knowing who the source is?
A. The simple answer is yes, but it also depends on a whole range of other contributing facts.

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Q. How common is that?
A. Quite common. A lot of stories are just innocuous and unremarkable by their nature, so I wouldn't know the source, but on the more controversial, contentious larger planks of the paper, if I don't know the name of the source, I will know where the source is in relation to the story. I will try and ascertain how they've come about hearing the information.
Q. Do you agree that for you as an editor to shoulder the responsibility for a story without knowing the source gives rise to risk?
A. It does if I was just printing information without any idea who was supplying it, but -- or how it had come about, but I normally know a lot about a story which has a potential risk before I publish.
Q. Can I move now to the question of prior notification. This is really in stories which might invade privacy. What I'd like to know is: when you give prior notice in a case which might have a privacy aspect, do you hesitate about giving notice for any reason?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Can you tell us more about your thinking?
A. What I'd say, the majority of times, in fact nearly always, we would go to someone before publication. It's actually -- often it's essential because you might think Page 113
you know everything about a story and you'll go to someone and they'll put a whole new complexion on it. So the majority of times it's something I will insist on.

Occasionally -- and this is not the norm -- there will be commercial reasons you might not go to someone. We work in a small, incestuous business where agents, PRs and representatives have relationships and friendships on other papers and it might be something that your staff have worked for weeks on, it might have cost a lot of money, and it's very commercially damaging to see that information, which is your commodity, your wares, appear elsewhere as someone tries to sort of stop your story.
Q. So how are you suggesting that in those circumstances the story gets out?
A. Well, there's obviously no proof, but if you go to somebody and then, within half an hour, your rivals, say the News of the World when they were in existence, or the Mail on Sunday, know about it -- I mean, you can only make assumptions.
Q. You're suggesting there are leaks?
A. No, I'm suggesting it's sometimes in the interests of a person to put a story with the complexion they want on it, so if you went to an industry leader, for example,

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with a series of allegations, and they didn't really like what you were saying, it might be in their interests to ring up a rival paper and present your story with their slant on it, so that your work then appears elsewhere -- and it might be your exclusive, it might be your front page. That's occasionally a consideration, but as I said, that is not the norm.
Q. Is fear of an injunction a consideration?
A. Occasionally.
Q. So if the fear of an injunction is occasionally the problem, what's the difficulty with submitting to legal process?
A. Well, we're not not submitting to legal process in that it's not mandatory. This issue, as we know, went to Europe and it was decided that prior notification could have a chilling effect on the freedom of speech and censor the way we operate.

The other problem occasionally -- and I don't have any examples I can give you, because as I said, this is not the norm, but occasionally it could happen that if you go to somebody on a Saturday afternoon, they will seek injunctive relief, a duty judge will be called and naturally they will err on the side of caution. They will perhaps want more information than can be reasonably provided at that time, and so they will grant Page 115
an injunction, an interim injunction, and if you want to challenge that as a paper, the law as it stands and the costs as it stands, within 48 hours you'll suddenly be look at $£ 50,000$, if not more.

There is one famous case, I believe, Cream Holdings, which involved our company, where it took two years to challenge an interim injunction, and I can't remember the legal fees, but I think it's safe to say they were running into hundreds of thousands of pounds and eventually it was decided there was a public interest.

So it's a very difficult area. I know the Select Committee have considered this as well, but I think the fact that Europe came back and decided that it shouldn't be mandatory sort of speaks for itself.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Well, they decided something slightly different, didn't they? They decided that it wasn't a breach of the Convention not to notify, rather than to say they decided it shouldn't be mandatory.
A. Sorry.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: No, they put it in Convention terms. A. Yes.

MR BARR: Which takes me to the other side of the coin, which is someone who is deprived of any meaningful opportunity to get an effective remedy for an irreparable breach of privacy. You do see the other

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side of the coin, don't you?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. There's a real ethical issue there, isn't there?
A. Yes, there are ethical considerations too. It's not an easy subject.
Q. And so how, in your experience, have you made judgments about whether or not to give prior notice?
A. How I've explained, really. The majority of times we do, it's not normally an issue.
Q. Forgive me, you have said that, but what I'm getting at is whether the ethical side, fairness to the person whose privacy you are about to invade --
A. Oh yes, definitely -- I will consider -- well, with good public interest reason, I hope --
Q. You think, and the other person hasn't an opportunity to challenge unless you give prior notice. Does that ethical point, that the other person should have a chance to say something in the name of fair play -does that cross your mind?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. Is that taken into account?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Where does it stand alongside the considerations such as "my rival might get the story", "we might be sucked into an expensive legal dispute"?

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A. It depends what the story is, really. It depends how serious it is, how sure we are of it. In Rio Ferdinand, for example, you know, I felt it was true, I felt there was a good public interest and the judge agreed.
MR BARR: Sir, I'm about to move on to a different topic --
A. But as I said, it is very rarely that we do not go to somebody. It is not the normal situation.
LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Had you pre-notified Mr Ferdinand?
A. No, we hadn't.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I mean, the point that's been made, as I'm sure you appreciate, is that once it's out, the damage is done.
A. Yes, I do. I do.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: All right. That's a convenient moment to leave it until 2 o'clock. Thank you.
( 1.00 pm )
(The luncheon adjournment)

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