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Monday, 23 January 2012

2 (10.00 am)

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LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Mr Barr, in the light of further

- 4 reports in the media, I begun wish to make it clear that
- 5 suggestions or possibilities that I put to witnesses
- should not be taken as insight into the proposals that 6
- 7 I intend to make. I repeat that if change is required,
- 8 one of the purposes of this Inquiry is to devise
- 9 a system or series of proposals that balance the
- 10 legitimate interests of the free press and the right of
- 11 free speech on the one hand, and the legitimate
- 12 interests of affected members of the public on the

13 other.

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law.

It is critical that whatever comes of this Inquiry works for both. One of the ways of doing that is to try

16 out ideas coming from different directions to test 17

reactions. By asking these questions in public,

pursuing and of value, and what has unforeseen

everyone hears them and all can consider what is worth

consequences that will work against the ultimate public

21 interest. It is in that spirit that suggestions put to

22 witnesses must be considered. I am presently minded to

use module four to focus on emerging findings. I hope

that I do not have to repeat this clarification yet

25 again.

Page 1

responds to my notice, that it will never be a matter

- 2 for me to issue such a policy. The responsibility for
 - deciding whether to issue guidance, and if so in what
- 4 form, will remain with the director in the light of such
- 5 consultations that he thinks are appropriate.

6 I anticipate that Mr Starmer will give evidence on

7 this issue before I conclude module one. This will be

8 in addition to any evidence that he might be asked to

9 provide in relation to module two and the chronology of

10 investigations into the activities at

11 News International.

12 Thank you.

13 MR BARR: Thank you, sir, and good morning. The witnesses

14 we are going to hear from today are Mark Thompson, the

15 Director General of the BBC, Lord Patten, the chairman

16 of the BBC Trust, Mr Jim Gray, who is the editor of

Channel 4 News and Mr John Battle, who is head of

18 compliance at ITN.

19 There are a number of witnesses to be taken as read.

From the BBC, these include Greg Dyke, Nicholas Eldred,

21 Robert Peston, Nicholas Robinson and Richard Watson.

22 From ITN: Tom Bradby, Maggie Carver, Gary Gibbon, John

23 Hardy and David Mannion. From Sky: Matthew Hibbert.

24 There is also an agreed summary of the BBC's

evidence, which is going to be posted onto the website;

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In that context, I have taken on board what a number of editors have said about the operation of the criminal law. I made it clear that I considered it highly unlikely that a proposal coming out of an Inquiry into conduct, practice and ethics of the press, set up after serious criticism of the way in which the press, and in particular of the News of the World, had operated, would 7 lead to a suggestion that the law should be amended to decriminalise such conduct. On the other hand, there is legitimate concern that clarity might be needed in relation to investigations which are undeniably in the public interest and which could lead to breaches of the

I have always appreciated that the code for crown prosecutes requires the public interest to be considered before any prosecution is undertaken, and in the light of the circumstances, I've caused a notice to be issued to the Director of Public Prosecutions under section 21 of the Inquiries Act 2005 asking for evidence about the approach to public interest when the activities of a journalist are being considered, and for detail as to any present policy or guidance. I have also asked for a draft policy, which can be discussed in evidence.

Having said that, whatever view I might ultimately form, I make it clear at this stage, before the DPP Page 2

- 1 that's to say, an agreed summary of their documentary
- 2 evidence.
- 3 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Thank you. Thank you very much to
- 4 all those who have put effort into preparing these
- 5 statements and summaries. They are all of value. If
- 6 one took each witness in turn, it would inevitably mean
- that this Inquiry would take a period of time which
- 8 would be unsatisfactory.
- 9 MR BARR: Indeed, sir.
- 10 Can I now call Mr Thompson?
- 11 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Certainly.

MR MARK JOHN THOMPSON THOMPSON (sworn)

13 Questions by MR BARR

14 MR BARR: Mr Thompson, could you give the Inquiry your full

15 name, please?

16 A. My full name is Mark John Thompson Thompson.

17 Q. Are the contents of your witness statement true and

18 correct to the best of your knowledge and belief?

19 A. Yes, they are.

20 Q. You tell us that you are currently the Director General

21 of the BBC and that you took up your appointment on

22 22 June 2004. I'd like to ask you a little bit more

about your professional background, please. Am I right

24 to understand that your career in journalism started at

25 university when you edited the student newspaper, Isis?

Page 4

- A. That's correct.
- 2 Q. And that early interest in journalism developed into
- 3 a career at the BBC which was interrupted only by
- 4 a two-year stint as chief executive of Channel 4 between
- 5 2002 and 2004?
- 6 A. That's correct.
- 7 Q. And that while at the BBC, you worked on a number of
- 8 very well-known programmes -- watchdog, Breakfast Time,
- 9 Newsnight, the 9 o'clock News, Panorama -- before moving
- 10 into more senior management?
- 11 A. Correct.
- 12 Q. You've been the head of features, the head of factual
- 13 programmes, the controller of BBC 2, the director of
- 14 national and regional broadcasting and the director of
- 15 television?
- 16 A. All true.
- Q. You tell us that the BBC is a national public service 17
- 18 broadcaster established by royal charter, which is
- 19 supplemented by a framework agreement between the BBC
- 20 and the Secretary of State. The charter was last
- 21 renewed in July 2006 and came into force in January
- 22 2007.

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- 23 The BBC exists, you tell us, to serve the public
- 24 interest, and its main object is a promotion of its
- 25 public purposes. The BBC operates on television, radio,
 - Page 5
 - online and via the world service. You tell us that the
- 2 sovereign body is the BBC Trust, which is responsible
- 3 for setting overall strategic direction, and for having
- 4 oversight of the executive board.
- 5 In your position, you sit at the head of the
- 6 executive board, don't you?
- 7 A. I do.
- 8 Q. And that makes you the editor-in-chief for the BBC?
- A. That's correct.
- 10 Q. You are, in that position, responsible for service
- 11 delivery and compliance, including compliance with legal 11
 - and regulatory obligations?
- 13 A. Correct.
- 14 Q. The editorial chain of management, if I've understood it
- 15 correctly, for any particular broadcast runs from the
- 16 producer up to the divisional director and then up to
- 17 you as editor-in-chief; is that right?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. In terms of ethical compliance, you secure that at
- 20 a high level through the use of guidelines, which the
- 21 BBC is required to produce?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. And they set out the over-arching principles
- 24 editorially; is that right?
- A. They do. It's important to say that the guidelines are 25 Page 6

- 1 founded on the BBC's stated editorial values, which are
- 2 set out in -- I think it's section 1.2 of the
- 3 guidelines, and the detailed guidelines are
- 4 an outworking from those fundamental values. So the
- 5 foundation of the entire enterprise is based around the
- 6 values -- journalistic and editorial values of the BBC
- 7 which we lay out and which we believe connect to the
- public purposes and the principles laid out in the
- 10 Q. If you view the guidelines in that two-tier way, they
- 11 themselves are informed by editorial policy guidance?
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- 13 Q. Does that guidance serve to put flesh on the
- 14 over-arching principles set out in the guidance?
- 15 A. Yes, it does.
- 16 Q. Can I now pause to ask you some specific questions about
- 17 editorial policy. Can we start first of all with the
- 18 policy on sources.
- 19 Are the policies such that the BBC might broadcast
 - a story from a single confidential source?
- 21 A. The BBC does many different kinds of journalism, and
- 22 different principles and practices can apply to
 - different forms of journalism. In news journalism, it
- 24 is perfectly possible that, for example, a senior member
- 25 of a political party speaking about their own opinions
 - Page 7
 - in an unattributable way, might itself be a legitimate
- 2 story for our political editor or political
- 3 correspondent to report, because the fact that they've
- 4 said those things, given their role, is intrinsically
- 5 a story.
- 6 In the context of, let's say, an investigation,
- 7 where, again, contentious allegations are to be made, it
- 8 would be our general -- our universal preference to have
- 9 multiple sources of evidence, both potential witness
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- evidence and other forms of evidence, documentary or
 - filmed or recorded evidence. We would generally be very
 - reluctant to rely on a single source for that kind of
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- 14 Q. What sort of checks and safeguards would you expect to
- 15 be in place if the BBC was going to go ahead with such
- 16 a source?
- 17 A. There would be -- in a circumstance where this was being
- 18 proposed by a journalist, proposed by a producer or
- 19 a correspondent, we would expect them to refer the
- 20 proposal to do this to a more senior editorial figure,
- 21 and both of those people to seek advice from our
- 22 editorial policy guidance team -- we have a team of
- 23 people who are led by the director of editorial policy 24 and standards of the BBC, who can advise impartially on
- 25 these matters -- and if it was proposed further that the Page 8

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1 source to be relied upon would remain anonymous, it 2 would be certainly considered reasonable that the 3 journalist's editor should ask for and be told the name 4 of this anonymous source, so you have a second and more 5 senior BBC person weighing up the credibility of the 6 proposed source. 7 But to be honest, it would require a very particular 8 circumstance and a high bar for us to be content in 9 almost all circumstances to proceed on the basis of 10 a single, unattributed source, if we were talking about 11 allegations in the context of an investigation. 12 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Not least because of the libel risk? 12 13 A. Well, just so, just so. So there's potential 14 a defamation risk. But to be honest, even more 15 fundamentally than that, the core of the BBC's editorial 16 mission is to deliver the most trustworthy and accurate 17 journalism that we possibly can, and irrespective of --18 although clearly defamation risk is a real one, we want 19 a high level of security about the accuracy of our 20 journalism, and for obvious reasons, relying on

contemplated -- only be contemplated -- in the context of a clear and serious public interest story. We define "public interest", and the first thing one would have to be clear about is that there was a genuine public interest, and I mean a rather clear and apparent public interest at stake in the story. There would need to be, again, clear prima facie evidence already gathered that there was some wrongdoing or criminality at work, which could be uncovered and which therefore might potentially, in the proportionality test, argue that secret filming, secret recording might be justified. Further, we would have to be satisfied that there

was no other journalistic means that could be used alternatively to achieve the same object of recording and therefore proving the anti-social or criminal behaviour, and we would also want to satisfy ourselves about a number of other matters, including the safety of all of those involved, those who might be filmed and those doing the recording.

The process -- this is a so-called mandatory referral -- it will be referred to very senior people, to senior editors in the editorial chain of command, and also to the controller of editorial policy. We have a policy of logging every request for such secret filming, whether the request is granted or not. We have Page 11

organisation. In the context of news, for example, 1 2 I would expect the director of news, who reports

3 directly to me, to be involved in those discussions, and

a single, unattributable source, unless it is the

circumstance I described, is potentially very dangerous.

One can imagine circumstances where it might be

and analysis involving very senior people in the

justified, but it would need a great deal of discussion

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4 I might well be involved myself.

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5 MR BARR: Moving from the question of sources to privacy,

it's clear from the documents which have been provided to the Inquiry that there are occasions on which the BBC

will infringe a person's privacy, but according to the

documents, only where the public interest outweighs the

right to privacy.

I'm interested in the way in which that judgment is performed at the BBC, because again, the documents provided show that proportionality is an element of the test as applied in BBC procedures. Could you explain to us how that is done in practice?

15 16 A. So the underlying principle here is -- and the 17 guidelines are very clear -- that we should respect 18 privacy unless there are very strong public interest 19 reasons for not doing so. Now, the exact way in which 20 it might be proposed that privacy will be in some way 21 intruded upon vary in broadcasting, but a characteristic 22 example might be a proposal to secretly film or secretly record something or someone in the course of an

23 24 investigation.

The first thing to say is this would only be Page 10

1 a policy against all fishing expeditions and against 2 blanket approvals. Each instance of proposed secret

3 filming has to be separately approved, and we have

4 a form in which the case and the various points in the

5 case around the prima facie evidence, around the

6 likelihood of the filming being likely to demonstrate

7 the anti-social behaviour and so forth -- and then it's

8 on the basis of that, of weighing up the evidence, the

9 seriousness of the public interest and potentially the

10 gravity of the anti-social or criminal behaviour which

11 it's intended to record and all other factors, and it's

12 on the basis of that the decision is made.

> In complex cases -- an investigation, for example, where it's proposed that an undercover researcher might be inserted into an environment. For example, a Panorama from last year about alleged abuse at a care home would be an example of this. At the point where the initial approval is considered and a determination made, we might require -- and in that case did require -- a complete protocol to be drawn up about the rules of engagement that would be applied and the safeguards that would be in place before the secret filming took place.

Now, all of this is about the decision to sanction secret filming or secret recording. We also have Page 12

- 1 a policy of an entire second layer of decision-making 2 if, later on in the production process, it is further
- 3 proposed that the material that's been gathered or some
- 4 of the material that's been gathered should actually be
- 5 broadcast. So we have one exercise at the point where
- 6 it's suggested that the filming should be considered and
- 7 should be approved, and we have a second process of then
- 8 deciding, once the material's been gathered, whether it
- 9 remains still strongly in the public interest that it
- 10 should be broadcast.

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We would say that secret filming, simply carrying it out, is potentially, obviously, an intrusion of privacy and potentially the privacy of a number of different people, not all of whom may be malfactors in this story but obviously there is a second and potentially much greater point of intrusion when said footage or said audio is then broadcast to millions of people.

- 18 Q. When making that second evaluation as to whether the
- 19 public interest merits overriding privacy and
- 20 publishing, is the size of the potential audience
- 21 a factor that's taken into account? I'm thinking here
- 22 that a programme like the 9 o'clock News is broadcast to
- 23 an audience of many millions of people. Is that part of
- 24 the proportionality evaluation or not?
- 25 A. No, I don't. I do not believe that is -- certainly Page 13
- 1 the end, as it were, has got a very strong public
- 1 should never be and I don't believe in practice that it 2 is a consideration. We take -- one of the reasons that
- 3 we log all requests for secret filming -- not just those
- 4 which are approved but all of them -- is so we have
- 5 a sense across the BBC of how many requests are being
- 6 made, because we are determined to ensure that secret
- 7 filming remains a resource of last resort, that it's
- 8 done under tightly controlled conditions after being 9
 - very carefully weighed in advance, and that it never
- 10 becomes something that is used by producers as
- 11 a production value, in other words as something to make 11
- 12 a programme seem more exciting, more attractive, that it 12
- 13 must be done as a piece of evidence-gathering.
- 14 The most important considerations at the point of
- 15 broadcast are, firstly, in a sense the most obvious one, 16 which is: has the secret recording actually demonstrated
- 17 the thing that it was said to demonstrate? In other
- 18 words, as it were, in terms of material evidence, does
- 19 it pass that test? And then a set of issues, for
- 20 example, around the identifies of people who are shown
- 21 in the footage and whether it's appropriate to either
- blank some faces out or potentially not to show some 23 material because it might, in ways which would be
- 24 harmful, identify individuals or expose them to
- 25 humiliation or whatever.

Page 14

- Q. Thank you. Moving to the question of phone hacking --
- LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Before we start that, let me just
- 3 focus on a couple of things you just said. First of
- 4 all, the effect of your provisions is to provide an
- 5 audit trail, which anybody, should they question it, can
- 6 see.
- 7 A. Yes.

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- LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: One of the concerns that have been 8
- 9 expressed is that that's very, very bureaucratic. Do
- 10 you find it such?
- 11 A. Well, the intention is to make proposals to secretly
 - film or secretly record very deliberate, that time
- 13 should be taken and the evidence should be considered,
- 14 senior colleagues should be involved in the discussion
 - and that we should note it carefully.
- 16 Now, manifestly that does indeed lead to forms,
 - meetings, discussions, emails, approvals or rejections,
- 18 and what is perfectly true is that that essentially adds
- 19 a certain amount of delays in the process. I mean, we
- 20 wouldn't -- if one imagines a kind of hot pursuit, these
- 21 procedures would not be very satisfactory for kind of 22 flipping from overt filming to secret filming on the
- 23 fly, as it were, but we think that the -- in this case,
- 24 the greater importance is around deliberation and care,
- 25 because we think that even when there are -- even when
 - Page 15
- 2 interest defence -- in other words, the broad topic that
- 3 you're doing has a very clear and strong public interest
- 4 defence -- that the means that you are proposing to use,
- 5 if they stray into areas of intrusion or privacy, have
- 6 to be considered very carefully, and in the end,
- 7 although I think it's fair -- the critics may be right
- 8 to say that it might sometimes be that it would take us
- 9 some time and take us quite a lot of effort to work out
- 10 whether or not we should proceed down the route of
- secret filming. That is justified because of the
- greater protection it affords us and affords the people
- 13 who are touched by our journalism against unwarranted
- 14 intrusions into their privacy.
- 15 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Have you found that this system has
- 16 prevented you pursuing stories which you might otherwise
- 17 have wished to pursue or broadly do you find that, given
- 18 that it takes a bit of time to make a programme anyway,
- 19 there hasn't been that sort of problem?
- A. I don't believe that we have missed important stories 20
- 21 because of these procedures. It's fair so say that in
- 22 one or two instances -- the relatively recent Primark
- 23 case is an example, where we have not had a clear -- the
- 24 Primark film involved a piece of film which was brought
- 25 to the BBC essentially by a third party and which had

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been already filmed, so it was an existing piece of film 2 rather than something we decided to go --2 3 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. 3 4 A. I mean, at the very least, the problems with that piece 4 5 of film, and in particular, as it were, establishing the 5 6 chain of evidence and provenance of that film proved 6 7 7 very damaging to that programme and damaging to the BBC, 8 because in the end it was a piece of film which both we 8 9 and, more importantly, the BBC Trust concluded could not 10 be relied upon. Indeed, the BBC Trust ended up finding 10 11 that the balance of probability -- that the film was not 11 12 authentic. 12 13 One of the advantages of the methodologies we use, 13 14 although in some ways pretty onerous, is that they are 14 15 very, very good as well, and the way we actually do 15 16 secret filming is very good at protecting the provenance 16 17 and the chain of evidence for the material that we 17 18 gather. 18 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: There is always a risk that you could 19 19 20 be taken for a ride by somebody else, as indeed some 20 21 newspapers have been, with false material. 21 22 A. Correct. Correct. And so hypothetically, if someone 22 23 were to bring you a piece of film which look 23 24 interesting, the first question I would hope that my 24 25 colleagues would ask themselves is: can we -- if this 25 Page 17 1 looks -- that might form part of a prima facie case to 1 2 do your own secret filming, but much better if then we 2 3 3 could go and proceed to try and capture the same or 4 similar evidence in our own rather structured, 4 5 deliberate way. 5 6 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: That allows you to say it's not 6 7 fishing, but doesn't go further. That's one 7 8 possibility. 8 9 A. The point about fishing is the prima facie evidence has 9 10 10 to be solid. 11 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. All right. Yes. 11 12 MR BARR: Thank you. 12 13 13 Moving to the question of hacking, you tell us that 14 in July of last year, when the hacking scandal broke, 14 15 you decided to commission a review to see whether the 15 16 BBC's procedures were robust, and also to go further and 16 17 17 to investigate whether, amongst other things, there was 18 any evidence of hacking in the BBC. 18 19 19 A. Yes. 20 Q. Just to get it out of the way, it's right, isn't it, 20 21 that the review found no evidence that phones had been 21 22 hacked by BBC staff? 22 23 A. That is correct. 23 24 Q. Could I ask you at this stage about why it was that you 24

felt it necessary to commission that review? First of

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- 1 all, was there any evidence to suggest that BBC staff might have hacked phones?
- A. No, there was no evidence whatsoever. Nor was there even -- in a sense -- I had not heard and have not ever
- heard a rumour or a whisper or a suggestion that they
- Q. And yet you decide to commission a review to check whether it has happened or not?
- Q. What was the thinking behind that decision?
- A. The thinking was we -- I took the decision to -- with colleagues, and after discussions with the chairman of the BBC Trust, to do a review because the BBC is the biggest journalistic organisation in this country. Evidence had come to light of this practice being used by other organisations, at least one other organisation or individuals in that other organisation, and it seemed to me that as part of the BBC's overall desire to assure the highest possible standards of its journalism, it's
- appropriate to ask the question: is there any evidence that that -- what we are told has been happening at
- News of the World has ever been done at the BBC?
 - On the face of it, the character of public service broadcasting and the character of the BBC's editorial mission is different in many respects from that of some Page 19
- newspapers. The kinds of stories we do are different.
- In matters of privacy, our focus, when there is a debate
- about intrusions of privacy, are, I think without
- exception, in a journalistic context, around
- investigations into matters which I think everyone would
- accept were of public interest. We don't do
- extensive -- you know, we don't do any investigations
- into people's private lives for their own sake.
- So there are differences between the way the BBC -what the BBC tries to do with its journalism and what
- was being reported about News of the World. But
- nonetheless, a series of techniques made possible in
- recent years by the extraordinary explosion in mobile
- phones and mobile phone technology and voicemail
- technology meant that we thought it would be prudent --
- I thought it would be prudent to look closely at whether
- there was any evidence that any of the things which were
- being alleged to have happened at News of the World had
- happened at the BBC.
- Q. We heard last week from the chief executive of
 - a newspaper group on the same topic, and she had decided
- not to commission the sort of investigation that you
 - did, saying that it was no way to run a business when
- there was no evidence of phone hacking. Can I ask you:
- 25 looking back with hindsight, would you agree with her Page 20

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follow as well.

- 1 and conclude that your review was a waste of time and 2 money or would you maintain that your decision to 3 investigate was necessary and appropriate? 4 A. I would maintain that it was necessary and appropriate. 5 I would draw your attention to the fact that the BBC is 6 not a business, and it might well be that someone 7 running a media business might take a different view 8 from the view that I took as Director General of the 9 BBC. The BBC is a public service broadcaster. It is 10 committed to be the most trusted, trustworthy source of 11 news in the world, and we want to maintain the highest 12 possible standards in all matters, including matters 13 related to privacy. I think given, in a sense, that 14 moment, which arguably we're still in, of -- well, at 15 the very least, I think it being underdetermined how 16 widespread some of these issues have been in media, 17 I think it was prudent to look at whether the BBC could, 18 in its journalism and journalistic practice, hold its 19 head up and say, "Actually, we don't do these things", 20 and the great advantage of doing a review, a review 21 which both talked to editors, senior departmental heads 22 and journalists, but also involved a fairly significant, 23 essentially forensic examination of many millions of 24 lines of purchase orders and other forms of accounts in 25 the BBC, was that at the end of that, although of course Page 21 it is impossible to rule out something emerging at some 1 2
- 3 On blagging -- and I'm looking now at paragraph 54 4 of your witness statement -- your investigation 5 included, didn't it, looking at Operation Motorman? 6 7 Q. And the Information Commissioner's reports which 8 followed. There are two references, you tell us, to the 9 BBC in the reports. One, in fact, relates to the BBC 10 being the subject of an investigation, but the other 11 does --12 A. Yes, I believe that one was -- appears in the records as 13 "BBC wine blag", so perhaps an effort by a newspaper to 14 try and find out how much wine the BBC's ordering, but 15 nothing has appeared in any newspaper. We think we were 16 a target in that case. 17 Q. I won't ask you if we can take you to be a sober 18 organisation. I'll move on to the second half of 19 paragraph 54, where it says: 20 "The other appears to be an occasion in 2001 where 21 a BBC journalist making a current affairs programme 22 asked an investigator to check whether a target of the 23 investigation was on an inward flight to Heathrow." 24 You tell us that you consider this request to have 25 had a strong public interest justification. Page 23

hacking, and the same assurances about email hacking

point in the future, I have a very high level of 3 confidence in saying that these things did not happen at 4 the BBC and that the systems that we have in place to 5 try and defend our editorial values and standards, at 6 least in these matters, seem to have worked very well. 7 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Your review went rather wider. It 7 8 was not only hacking but blagging, payments to police 9 and public officials, payments to mobile phone 10 companies, payments to private investigators, and the 11 entire range of conduct which has been the subject of 12 recent criticism? 13 A. And if I may say so, sir, that was the intention of the 14 exercise, to try and look at the entire category of 15 allegation and examine thoroughly whether or not there 16 were issues at the BBC against any of those matters. 17 MR BARR: Yes. You deal with it starting at page 18 of your 18 witness statement, first of all under the subheading 19 "Phone hacking, computer hacking and blagging". 20 A. Yes. 21 Q. Then you move on to "Payments to police and public 22 officials", including politicians. Payments to mobile 23 phone companies were investigated and payments to

private investigators. You've been able to give the

Inquiry the assurance that you just have about phone

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1 Can you help us at all with a little bit of

2 background as to what that justification was? 3

way, was an investigation which was not concluded and was never broadcast for quite other reasons -- this was a programme which was looking at whether paedophiles who had been convicted in the UK might nonetheless -- and were on the appropriate registers on this country, might nonetheless be able to -- and indeed were getting jobs where they would have access to or contact with children in other countries, a topic which I regard as having a strong public interest justification. I understand that the programme was trying to track

A. Yes, I can. I believe this programme, which, by the

one particular known paedophile and it looks as though -- it certainly looks like a request was made to the private investigator involved in Operation Motorman -- this is Mr Whittamore, I think -- to find out whether this individual was on a particular flight and that was part of the investigation.

20 Now, I think that -- this is 2001, and I wasn't 21 personally involved in the decision-making. It's quite

22 hard to completely recreate the circumstances in which

23 the decision --

24 Q. Okay, you've told us enough for us to understand.

A. But in my view, both the -- not just the programme as Page 24

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- a whole but the request to try and find out whether this
- 2 particular paedophile was on the aircraft, I would
- 3 regard as being justified in the public interest.
- 4 Q. Thank you. You move on to tell us about police and the
- 5 public officials and you say that the review indicated
- 6 that the BBC had not made any improper payments to
- 7 police officers. The qualification "improper" I'd like
- 8 to explore. What would you consider to be a proper
- 9 payment to a police officer by the BBC?
- 10 A. I think occasionally, for example, when police officers
- 11 appear on Crimewatch -- in other words, they become
- on-air contributors -- sometimes a small payment is
- made. But we're talking about a very small payment in
- respect of the kinds of broadcasting activities for
- which people in other walks of life would get exactly
- the same level of payment. It's quite rare, but in no
- sense are -- when the BBC is considering payments for
- contributors, are police officers put in some special
- 19 category or paid more or paid less.
- 20 Q. You would agree with me that to obtain confidential
- 21 information from a police officer by payment would be
- wrong?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. And improper?
- 25 A. Yes, I do.

Page 25

- 1 Q. So far as politicians, you say that there are guidelines
- which set out the circumstances in which MPs can be paid
- 3 and that the position is that normally they should be
- 4 only paid a limited and realistic disturbance fee and/or
- 5 any reimbursement for expenses. Again, there's
- 6 a qualification, the use of the word "normally". In
- 7 what circumstances would the BBC go beyond that?
- 8 A. Both with politicians and indeed police officers --
- 9 I mean, the business of turning up to be interviewed,
- 10 for example, on news and current affairs programmes,
- 11 which is the overwhelming majority of occasions where
- politicians would appear on the BBC, that's what's meant
- 13 by "normally".
- 14 I understand that occasionally, when a politician --
- or indeed, again, anyone else -- appears on an
- entertainment programme on the BBC or a comedy programme 16
- on the BBC, they might receive a fee. But crucially,
- again, in no sense are either politicians or policemen
- 19 marked out and treated differently because of their
- 20 professions. This would be, as it were, the standard
- 21 practice with different kinds of programme at the BBC,
- and across journalism, the most they would be expected
- to be paid would be a very small disturbance fee if
- there had been some disturbance.
- 25 Q. Thank you. Moving to private investigators, the BBC

Page 26

- does use private investigators and you tell us that it's
- 2 often to find the whereabouts of people in order to send
 - them a right-of-reply letter --
- 4 A. If I may just perhaps -- I think it's worth just stating
- 5 before I answer -- by far the most common use of private
 - investigators is actually to provide security and
- 7 surveillance services as whole for the BBC, often
- 8 protecting journalists when they're at work. So the
- great bulk of the use of private investigators -- and
- you will see that for an organisation of the BBC's size,
- we don't use private investigators very much, actually.
- When they are used, it is generally for surveillance and
- security. Sometimes it's used for things like serving
- right of reply letters.
- 15 Q. Against that important piece of context, the use of
- private investigators to find people for a right of
- 17 reply, is it a big problem for the BBC, tracking down
- people in order to enable them to exercise a right of
- 19 reply?
- 20 A. It can be. Particularly in the context of consumer
- 21 programmes, for example. Imagine a consumer programme
- 22 which has been investigating -- this might be quite
- 23 a small feature -- some relatively small business or
- a businessman who is alleged to be defrauding or, in
- 25 some other way, disadvantaging his or her customers, and Page 27
- 1 for whom we have multiple address, multiple business
- addresses, possibly multiple personal addresses, and
 where it would be very, very time-consuming for the
- where it would be very, very time-consuming for the journalist themselves to try and actually track down the
- 5 person who is behind these companies across all these
- 6 different addresses, and -- in this context, using
- 7 a private investigator or a firm of private
- 8 investigators simply to try to find out where's the best
- 9 place to deliver the right-of-reply letter is something
 - place to deriver the right of repry letter is sometime
 - which is sometimes given to them to do.
 - This is typically rather undramatic, though. It's
- 12 literally trying to go through a number of records and
- try and work out where is the place where you're most
- 14 likely to actually get the letter to the person so they
- have a proper chance to reply to the allegations we're
 - 6 making.
- 17 Q. The Inquiry has already heard some evidence about
- investigative journalists on consumer affairs
- investigations and the difficulties that might be faced
- 20 in tracking down those who don't want to be tracked down
- and exposed, and the difficulties which particularly
- arise when the target is overseas or using overseas
- PO Boxes and so on and so forth. Can I ask: what does the BBC do if it simply cannot find the subject of such
- an investigation? Does it publish or not?

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A. The -- I mean, it depends -- it depends, obviously, on the character of the allegation, its weight but also its character.

If there was a story which we felt was very strongly in the public interest, that the public should know about it, and we had made extensive efforts to try and find the person against whom the allegations were being made and had failed, it is possible, I think, that in those circumstances we would ultimately broadcast, although I would hope that we would broadcast the fact that we had, as yet, been unable to put the allegations to the person and would wish to do so in the future, so if, at some point in the future, the person wanted to come forward, we would still afford them their right of reply to the allegations.

But our practice is, wherever we can, to give people a good deal of time to respond to allegations. For a serious investigation, a Panorama, five days would not be untypical, and with complex financial investigations, we might well afford someone ten days to respond to allegations, and although that long period where we -we give people to think about and to respond to allegations to some extent can itself compromise our ability to broadcast, we think it's more important that people do get the chance to respond to allegations which 25

1 A. Perhaps I can give you an example of a programme which

2 was looking at bail hostels and whether or not offenders

3 were able to re-offend despite the fact that they were

4 meant to be in a bail hostel. This to some extent

5 meant -- again, the prima facie evidence we had been

6 brought is that they were and they could be seen doing 7

In practice, this meant the team working undercover and quite a few individuals being followed, essentially, to see whether or not, when they left the bail hostel -what they were up to.

12 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I see.

MR BARR: Taking a short diversion on the question of right 13

14 of reply and prior notice, in cases where you have

15 decided to intrude on somebody's privacy because the

16 public interest, you think, justifies it, is the subject

given the right of reply before publication?

A. Yes. I'm going to make a possibly slightly circular 18 19 argument. We would only -- we would only be proposing

20 to broadcast something in such circumstances if we

21 believed that the secret recording, secret filming

22 involved showed something which, in a sense, demanded

23 a reply. In other words, the material in question would

24 contain an allegation to which the individual should

respond.

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1 are made to them and they get the chance to respond not

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2 just immediately, but also having given some thought to

3 the matter.

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4 Q. Before you give up on trying to trace somebody and

5 decide if the public interest is strong enough to

6 broadcast anyway, how hard do you try? How would you

7 describe the threshold that you apply?

8 A. We take the issue of affording people a chance to reply

to allegations very seriously indeed, and that is true

even of quite -- quite short consumer features as well

as very large-scale Panoramas about important public

figures. One of the reasons that sometimes teams of

13 private investigators are brought in to do this is

14 precisely so that enough effort can be put into that 15 whilst the journalists are carrying on with the primary

16 journalism, the point being that it's very, very unusual

17 for the BBC to use primary investigators for primary

18 journalistic investigation. They're much more likely to

19 be used in support, through security or surveillance, or

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in this case, through the attempt to find people so that

21 we can deliver right of reply --

22 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I understand security. I understand 22

23 the example you've just given. Just explain, if you

24 could, in what sort of circumstance you might use them

25 for surveillance?

Page 30

So, yes, the answer is in all circumstances where --1

I'm talking principally about secret filming, but

3 I think it would apply to other forms of intrusion of

4 privacy as well -- we would expect, were the thing to be

5 broadcast, that we would be broadcasting because it was

saying something about the person which did require

a response.

8 I mentioned a Panorama about abuse in a care home.

9 What essentially the programme ended up with was

10 a series of sequences of film showing pretty serious

11 grave abuse of individuals, and these allegations were

12 indeed put to the company which owned the care home, and

13 indeed shared with the authorities and so forth.

14 Q. My last question on this little diversion before we

15 return to private investigators more generally: has the

16 BBC had issues with privacy injunctions? It's obviously

17 been a very big issue for the press in recent years.

A. I believe -- I mean, I think this has only occurred at 18

19 the BBC in the context of Family Court and child

20 protection issues. I believe that only one -- there's

one incident of an interdict being sought and granted in the Scottish courts, which the BBC did not challenge, in

23 relation to a vulnerable teenager. And in toto, the

24 numbers of privacy complaints which the BBC receives

25 I think has been very low indeed, running at perhaps two Page 32

8 (Pages 29 to 32)

or three complaints across the entire output of the BBC per year, with only a very small minority then leading to the BBC making a settlement.

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To be honest, I think where things have gone wrong in -- and it's been very rare. It's been, as it were, genuine mistakes, as it were, rather than wilful intrusion of any kind. This is -- I mean, it's worth perhaps restating simply that the BBC simply doesn't do many of the kinds of story which have proven problematic elsewhere in the media.

Q. Returning, as I promised to do, back to private investigators, at paragraph 59 of your witness statement you tell us that the review shows that private investigators have occasionally been used in the context of investigative journalism to seek to identify the target of an investigation or personal details about them. You give an example. On one occasion, a private investigator was used to discover the details of the owner of a vehicle from a number plate, and then you go on to assert that that was in the public interest.

My first question about that is: would you accept that in order to ascertain the details of the owner of a vehicle from a number plate, one has to involve in prima facie illegal conduct because it requires getting confidential information from the DVLA?

Page 33

A. At the time -- this programme was some years ago, and

there were many organisations which had access to the

I believe at the time the investigation took place,

DVLA, indeed including -- many private investigation

5 companies had direct access to the DVLA database and 6 there were many different ways in which this information 7

could be obtained.

Perhaps it's also worth saying that, going back to my, as it were, two-stage editorial decision-making -again, I wasn't involved myself in the decision-making related to this programme, but there will be a set of considerations initially amongst the programme makers about whether it would be appropriate to try and find out the owner of a car with the relevant registration number. There will be a second, and in this case I think a much more serious matter, if you were deciding to broadcast either the number plate or the name of the individual involved, and that second stage never took place.

This circumstance was of a BBC journalist who was following someone who he had good reason to believe was a conspirator in a serious criminal conspiracy, was pursuing the person in -- by car, lost the trail of the car in front but made a note of the number plate, and was trying to confirm whether the person he'd seen in Page 34

the car was the conspirator he was tracking.

2 I understand that the -- it became clear that it was in 3 fact a company car which had nothing to do with the

4 conspirator, and the car and its occupant -- no further 5 action was taken and nothing was broadcast.

6 Now, I think it is the case that there are many

7 different ways in which the private investigator who was 8 asked to find the name that went with the number plate

9 would have obtained the information. The issue of

10 whether -- in the end, the public interest in

11 broadcasting such information versus the intrusion of

12 privacy didn't arise and I'm satisfied that the

13 journalist involved, from everything I know, genuinely

14 believed, and with good reason, that he was following

15 someone who was involved in a serious criminal

16 conspiracy.

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17 Q. Was there, as far as you're aware, prima facie evidence 18 to found that belief?

19 A. Yes. So in other words, it is hard, in retrospect, to 20 be certain, but it seems to me that it's an example

21 where the technique used was justified in the context of

22 the public interest journalism that was involved.

23 Q. We started this excursion through the review which you 24 commissioned by talking about hacking. Looking through

25 your procedures, we've not been able to find -- and it's

Page 35

been confirmed, I think, that there is no specific

2 prohibition in the BBC's procedures on phone hacking or

3 the interception of communications; is that right?

4 A. It is correct. Our view would be that any proposal to 5 do such a thing would clearly, clearly take you into all

6 of the areas which are covered. In other words, I mean,

7 there are extensive guidelines on privacy and any

8 proposal to intrude into privacy. So I believe that the

9 guidelines and the values of the BBC are clearly against

10 it but it's true that because it has not come up in the

11 BBC, historically it was not thought necessary to put

12 a specific prohibition into the guidelines.

13 One of the things I would expect us to do, however, 14 is to look quite closely at the proceedings of this 15 Inquiry and the broader unfolding story about the 16 response to phone hacking, and I think it's certainly 17 possible that, as it were, for the avoidance of doubt, we would judge that in the next edition of the

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19 guidelines we should simply say, "None of these things

20 are allowed." I think if you read the guidelines it's

21 quite clear that they're not allowed, but I can

22 certainly see that given what's happened elsewhere that

23 laying it on very, very clearly and saying explicitly

24 that phone hacking and computer hacking are not allowed

25 would be a good idea.

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- Q. Can I move on to questions of accuracy. It's abundantly 2
- plain from your witness statement that the BBC places
- 3 a very high importance on the question of accuracy, and
- 4 indeed, as I understand it, places accuracy above speed
- 5 in its journalistic principles?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. That must pose particular challenges, must it not, in
- 8 new media, particularly with real-time tweeting and with
- 9 blogs. Can you help us with how the BBC tries to live
- 10 up to its very high expectations of truth and accuracy
- 11 in the new media world?
- 12 A. So the first principle is that the public have every 13 right to expect that the standard of accuracy and
- 14 probity and the other values should be exactly the same
- 15 in the context of digital media as they are in
- 16 conventional television and radio broadcasting, and we
- 17 shouldn't allow the immediacy of the medium to make our 17
- 18 editorial decision-making too summary or abbreviated.
- 19 In practice -- if I give you will a couple of 20 examples. We -- users of our website will know that
- 21 some of our most notable journalists will frequently
- 22 post what are sometimes called blogs but they're really
- 23 short reports or short statements on our website.
- 24 Robert Peston, Nick Robinson, Stephanie Flanders, John
- 25 Simpson, would all be people who do this from time to Page 37
- 1 time. It's worth saying these are all statements by
- 2 important BBC journalists appearing under the BBC
- 3 banner, and they are considered and approved by a senior
- 4 editor or colleague before they go up on the site. So
- 5 in other words, we apply the same kind of scrutiny that
- 6 we would to the, let us say, three or four-minute report
- 7 that the same correspondent or editor will be providing
- 8 for the 6 o'clock news on the radio or the 10 o'clock
- 9 news on the television.

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That really is the -- that gives you a sense of what we're trying to do, which is to try and make sure that accuracy on the website is to the same standard as it would be on television and radio. Indeed, it's worth saying that one of the issues for the BBC, and for every news organisation, about the web is that once you put something on the web, it's there forever. Broadcasting is there and at the end of the bulletin for most people it's gone, but people can go back and example the accuracy and impartiality of news stories that were posted by the BBC many years ago, so in some ways because the web has something of the quality of being

a permanent record, it's no less demanding in terms of

accuracy than television or radio. In some ways, more

24 Q. Can I pick up two things from that answer. First of 25 Page 38

- all, are you finding that those checking systems on your new media broadcasts are proving workable in practice?
- A. Yes. I think we are, though I think it's fair to say that we are still -- the web is in a sufficiently early stage in its development that I think we are still

potentially grappling with some new issues.

7 I'll give you one simple example. We would expect, 8 if we use a piece of video or a still photograph which 9 has been provided by a member of the public -- in our

10 jargon, user-generated content, UGC -- although it is

11 possible to -- for either a website or for a radio or

12 television broadcaster to present it in context and to 13 explain it is what it is, it's something we've received,

14 whose provenance we can't guarantee at the same level.

15 You still have to be extraordinarily careful about the

16 use of such material, and yet sometimes such material

can be, for a period of time, the only way of covering

18 a certain story. I think of events in some Middle 19 Eastern countries, both now and in the recent past,

20 where sometimes such material -- if it's a scenario

21 where BBC and other international journalists can't get

22 into the country, such material might be very important

23 in getting some sense of what's going on in the country,

24 and yet, because your journalists weren't on the ground

themselves making sure that you are very, very careful Page 39

1 about attribution and about the limitation you place and

2 share with the public about how far the material can be

3 relied upon. That's still, I would say, something which

4 we and other broadcasters and newspapers are still

5 working through.

Q. On the duration of how long material should stay on the

7 web once posted on your website, I'd like to explore 8 with you where you see the balance between leaving

9 intrusive material online and the utility of a historic

10 record of what has been published. Does the BBC have

11 any policy on the duration for which material remains on

its website?

13 A. The essential point is that if we believe that something 14 is appropriate to broadcast because the public benefit

of broadcasting outweighs any other consideration in 15

16 a proportionality test, broadly my view would be that

17 that should -- that that same judgment should, as it

18 were -- my presumption would be that that should be true 19 indefinitely. I mean, we know that people record TV and

20 radio programmes and keep them themselves, so it may

21 well be that even if something is broadcast on

22 television, there will be a permanent record made of it, 23 and so my broad presumption would be that the material

24 that we broadcast or put on the web should be available

25 indefinitely.

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1 Now, there might be particular circumstances in 2 relation to individuals where one might want to take 3 a different view, but it's worth saying that we do not, 4 as a rule, broadcast, in my view, material which is 5 unwarranted in its intrusion into the private lives of 6 individuals. We don't broadcast that material, and so 7 the circumstances in which one is asked to or might want 8 to consider amending a website or taking something down 9 from a website, as it were, for personal privacy reasons 10 are vanishingly small. I can't recall an example of 11 that. 12 Q. I'm going to move now to what I'll call broadly 13 compliance, the systems in place to ensure that the 14

standards you've told us about are in fact maintained. You tell us that there is an editorial standards board which reports to the executive, and its job is to monitor and review compliance systems, and also to act to key themes arising from complaints.

In addition to that, you say that there are contractual safeguards which are written into contracts with third-party suppliers of content, and you also tell us about training through the BBC Academy, and a further layer of assurance in the Safeguarding Trust. We'll come to the genesis of that trust in a moment, but my present question is: could you explain to us a little Page 41

right decisions. We have, as you say, through the BBC

2 Academy, extensive training and indeed mandatory

3 training for any journalist who first arrives at the BBC

4 and so forth, and we also make, contractually, everyone

5 in the BBC regularly sign up to their responsibility to 6

live up to the editorial guidelines.

But Safeguarding Trust was -- in addition to those formal structures arising at a level discussed out of some particular editorial lapses at the BBC,

10 Safeguarding Trust was an attempt to, in a sense, spark

11 a conversation about values and about behaviours which

12 went beyond the formal guidelines and which involved

13 seminars which essentially every programme maker in the

14 BBC had to attend -- I attended one like everyone

15 else -- in which a series of quite interesting editorial

16 dilemmas were there to be discussed and debated, and the

17 attempt was to try, as we do with, in particular, our

18 College of Journalism learning, not simply to set up

19 a set of rules but rather to try and encourage people to

20 discuss and debate the kinds of editorial play-off,

21 absolutely the play-off between issues of intrusion

22 and -- versus, in a sense, the public's right to know

23 about certain things or issues about how far artifice in

24 programming -- in factual programming can go, so that,

in a sense, you're trying, at a cultural level, to make Page 43

bit about how that works? 1

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2 A. Certainly. If I can -- to put it in its context, we

have a chain of command which makes editorial decisions

4 and where -- the monitoring of standards, the discussion

5 of problems, the mistakes that we've made and possible

6 suggestions about changes to the guidelines takes place

7 in that vertical stack. Indeed, at the top of it is the

8 executive board of the BBC. There's the BBC Trust with

its oversight role as well but on the executive side,

the executive board will take, once a quarter, an

overall compliance report, which will include editorial compliance and notification of any significant editorial

lapses.

Below that, in the most senior management board, again, we will look regularly at a list of the most sensitive or editorially difficult programmes that are under production, to consider those. We also, as you say, have the editorial standards boards. So we have that vertical system, as it were, as a chain of command.

We have a parallel advisory system, which is the director of editorial policy and standards, David Jordan, and alongside them, programme legal advice, who are there, at one remove directly from programme-making, to advise editorial decision-makers from myself down to the most junior researchers and to help them reach the

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1 sure that people are alive not just to the rules we

2 already know about but to the kind of dilemmas which may

3 arise and which you would hope they would then use their

4 good judgment to solve.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: The word that you've used there is

6 the key, isn't it? It's the culture.

7 A. Yes.

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8 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Are you simply trying to decide wha

your culture is or to shift it in a way that you believe

10 is the right way for it to go? Because changing

11 culture, as I've listened to the events of the last few

12 months, seems to me an extremely difficult problem.

A. Yes. I don't think the BBC needs to change its 13

14 journalistic culture, which I think over decades -- the

15 core of the culture is incredibly strong, and it's very

16 open and dispitatious in a good way. In other words,

17 most of these topics get argued about a lot and the most

18 junior members of staff will come up to me and argue

19 about decisions I've taken or -- it's a very open,

20 lively culture. There are issues -- there are

21 absolutely issues, though, about an environment where,

22 unlike the BBC 50 years ago, there's a significant

23 amount of production which is made by third parties, by

24 independent producers and others. It's a culture where

25 there's a higher use of freelancers across the industry

- 1 than there used to be and you cannot, without taking
- 2 slightly more deliberate steps, ensure that everyone, as
- 3 it were, automatically knows what our culture is. So
- 4 it's more about trying to reinforce a really strong
- 5 culture than it is about trying to change the culture.
- 6 In other words, I think the probity, the integrity and
- 7 the conviction of our journalists is -- I think is not
- 8 to be questioned. It's trying to maintain that, and in
- 9 particular to accept also that, in a sense, new
- 10 technologies and new ways of making programmes presents
- 11 us with new problems.
- 12 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. I wasn't --
- 13 A. Phone hacking is a relatively recent possibility in
- 14 the --
- 15 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I wasn't suggesting that there was
- some great problem which you felt suddenly you had to
- address, but, really, tilting to deal with new problems
- is exactly what I had in mind.
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: As the world evolves.
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And technology evolves and the way of 22
- 23 news-gathering evolves and the way in which you gather
- 24 your information, as you've just said, that's precisely
- what I'm actually asking about. Yes.

Page 45

- 1 MR BARR: The Safeguarding Trust initiative, has it in
- 2 practice proved useful, do you think?
- 3 A. I believe so. It's complicated because in
- 4 a journalistic culture, the levels of scepticism are
- 5 normally fantastically high and the benefit of any
- 6 proposed new compulsory seminar is chewed over
- 7 energetically by all concerned. And suggesting such
- 8 a thing, by the way, is not always the way of winning
- 9 a popularity contest. I believe --
- 10 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Grandmothers and eggs.
- 11 A. And of course, the challenge an organisation like the
- BBC faces is we are trying to deliver an incredibly
- consistent, high level of accuracy, impartiality and
- fairness. I mean, 99.999 per cent, which means that you
- are trying to get behaviours across the entire
- organisation to a certain level, and there is a danger
- that you worry about half a per cent, one per cent,
- a tenth of one per cent of behaviours at one end of the
- organisation, and indeed, there are a lot of journalists
- 20 in the organisation who could teach me a thing or two
- about journalistic standards. In other words, there is
- a danger you patronise your rock solid core by raising
- 23 questions which are real questions, maybe, for some of
- the people at the edges of behaviour. That's quite
- 25 hard. Trying to get that balance right is hard.

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- 1 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: The trouble is, if you get it wrong
- 2 then you're going to get it wrong in a very, very public
- 3 way, and you don't need me to identify the examples
- 4 where at least there's been a perception that you've got
- 5 things wrong.
- 6 A. That's exactly my point, that we're trying to get an
- 7 error rate in editorial decision-making which is
- 8 vanishingly small, because a single lapse, which might
- 9 be, frankly, not even noticed or certainly passed over
- 10 quickly by another organisation, will be a very big
- issue for the BBC. Though I have to say, in my view,
- that's the flipside of the extraordinary levels of trust
- and support the public place in the BBC. So we have
- a lot to live up to and that is why we would rather err
- on the side of slightly too much in the way of training
- and debate about editorial standards than slightly too
- 17 little.
- 18 MR BARR: The final limb of your compliance system that I'd
- 19 like to explore is the complaints system.
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. I'm going to attempt something which is not entirely
- easy, which it is a simple exposition of your complaints
- 23 system.
- 24 A. I hope to be able to help you, but go ahead.
- 25 Q. Am I right that your complaints framework is set by the

Page 47

- BBC Trust?
- 2 A. Correct.

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- 3 Q. Complaints in the first instance are dealt with by the
- 4 BBC?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Save, if it's fairness or privacy, where there is an
- 7 option to go to Ofcom?
- 8 A. Correct.
- 9 Q. The BBC Trust provides an appellate role from decisions
- of the BBC?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. And there are some matters at appellate level which can
- be dealt with either by the Trust or by Ofcom?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And there is an agreement between the BBC Trust and
- Of Ofcom about the operation of the system whereby they try
- and stay out of each other's way? Does that --
- 18 A. It all sounds horribly familiar, yes.
- 19 Q. -- succinctly set out the position?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. And there is a complaints monitoring board which keeps
- an eye on the complaints and the complaints system?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. The present system has been the subject of some
- 25 criticism for being overly complicated and too slow,

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1 hasn't it? That criticism has come from, amongst other 2 places, the House of Lords. It may be more a question 3 for Lord Patten in due course, but is it the intention 4 of the BBC to simplify the complaints procedure? 5 A. Yes. Yes, it is. I think Lord Patten will, I'm sure, 6 be able to talk about that. 7 Just a couple of points from me. Firstly, the 8 overwhelming majority of complaints that the BBC 9

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overwhelming majority of complaints that the BBC receives are dealt with very swiftly at the first instance. The BBC receives well over a million contacts from the public every year, of which only a relatively small proportion are complaints, but that still adds up to something like 240,000 complaints a year, of which the overwhelming majority are responded to very quickly. We have a target of responding in ten days. I think we're currently at 93, 94 per cent of that target, and in, again, the overwhelming majority of cases, the complaint is satisfactorily dealt with at that stage.

Where I think people then feel that we -- that the
system currently can be slow -- there is two further
stages. If, at the first instance, the complainant is
not happy, we then have on the management side something
called the editorial complaints unit, which can
investigate and reach a finding on whether the complaint
is justified or not. That deals with the complaints

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which have not been satisfactorily, to the satisfaction of the complainant, dealt with in the first stage.

If, after that stage, a complainant is still not

happy, they can proceed either to the BBC Trust or, in the case of certain kinds of editorial issue, on to Ofcom, but by this point, I think with the Trust we're talking about just over 100 complaints going to the Trust out of a pile which began with 240,000, of which I think the Trust hears about 40, in a recent year, of which, perhaps, six or seven are complaints which are upheld at appeal.

So, in a sense, part of the issue with the complaint process is it's dealing with a very, very large number of complaints, but also seeking to give very careful consideration in successive stages, including an appellate stage, to the complaints where, in a sense, the complainant believes they're the most serious and the ones which are most complex and difficult to resolve.

Q. How successful is your complaints system at keeping theBBC out of court?

BBC out of court?
A. The answer is that the BBC is -- is -- I think, given the scale of its operations and in particular the hundreds of thousands of hours of broadcasted journalism, factual material, is not in court very much,

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1 but it's worth saying that not every complaint -- in

 $2 \qquad \text{fact, the overwhelming majority of complaints are not of} \\$

the kind that's likely to lead to court anyway. "You

4 moved my favourite programme because the tennis overran"

5 is a complaint, and it's a serious complaint from

6 someone who's been disappointed because in another act

7 of proportionality, some scheduler has decided that

8 sticking with the Murray match was more important than

showing programme X, which could be shown on BBC 2.

So a very, very large number of complaints to the BBC are not of a kind which could be litigated later in

a defamation proceeding or something like that. Those

2 lain do of complaints conicus complaints shout lock of

13 kinds of complaints, serious complaints about lack of

14 accuracy, lack of impartiality, lack of fairness and so

forth, are a tiny minority of the whole.

 $16~\,$ Q. Can you give me some idea -- and I'm not trying to put

17 you on the spot for a precise statistic, but how many

18 broadly successful defamation actions are there against

19 the BBC?

20 A. Well, if we work backwards, I don't believe that we've

21 lost a defamation action in court for a decade, but

there are some defamation actions which we have chosen

23 to settle over the years. That's certainly the case.

24 Q. What sort of frequency?

25 A. Well, we're talking about probably middle single figure Page 51

1 actions being begun each year, not all of which would

2 reach a conclusion.

3 Q. Probable.

4 A. Four, five, six a year, sort of thing.

5 Q. Moving now to some of the problems that there have been,

6 you've described very extensive systems but as we all

7 know, that has not prevented some difficulties emerging.

8 Perhaps the most high profile in recent years was the

9 fallout from the Hutton report and the Neil report which

the BBC commissioned in response to it. That was

a problem which essentially emerged from the treatment

of sources and checking, wasn't it?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. What did the BBC do about that?

5 A. Well, we -- the Neil report was very wide-ranging and

led to many changes in the organisation, certainly more

17 explicit guidelines on the validating of information

from sources and the strong desirability of multiply

19 sourcing stories which involve serious allegations,

20 paragraphs in the guidelines which broaden the

21 requirement to consider the public interest and make the

22 consideration of the public interest more explicit, as

23 well as an understanding of the need for precise -- to

24 use your language -- prior notification or right of

25 reply when serious allegations are going to be made.

But more broadly, the Neil report also led to the foundation of the College of Journalism, to improve and broaden journalistic training, including training about journalistic standards and ethics inside the BBC, and in some ways that Neil report is the foundation of a greatly strengthened approach to not just compliance but to the maintenance of high journalistic standards, and rather as I referred to in the context of Safeguarding Trust, also an explicit desire on the BBC's part to use journalistic best practice and our most outstanding practitioners to engage all of their colleagues in the debate.

If you go on the College of Journalism website, much of which is available to the public, you'll see that the character of it is to share dilemmas and to debate and discuss ethical issues in the context of real examples of stories and so forth. So in many ways, out of the Neil report and therefore in the aftermath of Hutton, a fundamental kind of reenergising of the approach we took to training, and finally there were significant changes and improvements made to the complaints process as a result of what had happened as well.

- Q. Despite all of those changes following 2004, very
 serious ethical problems emerged in 2007, didn't they?
- 25 A. Yes. It must be said -- I mean, this is not by way of Page 53

in the heart of journalism and news and current affairs, problem two took place in entertainment. We also simultaneously, or nearly simultaneously, had a problem with a promotional video of a documentary made by an independent producer about the Queen, which was in this -- not as broadcast but in this promotional video was -- had been cut in a misleading way.

These two incidents together made us think that especially in those parts of the BBC which were beyond the news and current affairs core, although there were some -- it was entirely appropriate that people in news and current affairs should be involved as well, we did need to have a -- you know, to sit down and have a proper conversation about our values, our standards, and start talking about where boundaries in various kinds of programming existed. That's what Safeguarding Trust was designed to do. But in particular, in relation to competitions.

Again, we significantly strengthened the editorial management and control of competitions and we set up a special unit in the BBC with the specific job of guiding and advising programme makers and, where necessary, providing the technical expertise to facilitate competitions and votes so that we could be certain that every single competition and vote would go Page 55

exculpation, because they were extremely serious, but they were an entirely different part of the operations and involved people who were not, as it were, part of that core BBC journalism machine. So if you like, if the work post-2004 was to try and ensure that the training, compliance, guidelines, structure and the editorial chain of command was really strong in news after what had happened, our next issues were about a series of examples when principally competitions -- competitions and public voting, various kinds of interaction with the public on various programmes -- had been done in ways which were not acceptable by way of fairness and transparency with the public.

These were not examples where there had been any individual pecuniary gained by the individuals involved, and there was no suggestion of corruption in the instance of the BBC -- that's not necessarily true of other broadcasters -- but we certainly let the public down by simply not running some of the competitions that we were running with the public in a fair and transparent way.

- 22 Q. Deceiving them, to be blunt?
- 23 A. The effect of some of this was to deceive them.
- 24 Q. What did you do about that?
- 25 A. Well, I mean, in a sense, if problem one was -- happened 25 Page 54

through that system, would be properly controlled -again, we would know what was going on -- so we could
stop any recurrence of the problems we discovered with
those competitions.

I think it's fair to say that since we put those controls in place, as yet, we've not had any recurrence of those problems.

- Q. You spoke publicly and frankly about those difficulties on television. How important did you think it was for you, as Director General, to make that public statement?
- 11 A. I think it's fundamental to my duty in this role. 12 I think my job is to -- to -- not just to sit on top of
 - I think my job is to -- to -- not just to sit on top of a management machine and try and optimise it for
- a management machine and try and optimise it for editorial compliance -- that's, you know, in a sense,
- part of what one has to do to try and get the right
- part of what one has to do to if and get the right
- 16 result -- but also to take responsibility for what the
- 17 BBC broadcast and also to take personal responsibility
- for occasions when we have fallen short of our high standards.

I believe that as quickly as possible -- when you're clear that you or someone who's been working with you has made a mistake, as quickly as possible you should tell the public directly that you recognise that the BBC

has made mistakes and that we are sorry for letting them down and that we will do everything in our power to make

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- sure that that kind of mistake doesn't happen again, and
- 2 that was absolutely the spirit of the way we responded
- 3 both to the competitions and to the Queen documentary.
- 4 Q. Sadly that wasn't the end of difficulties of an ethical
- 5 kind, because the next year, 2008, there was a problem
 - with Messrs Brand and Ross behaving in an unacceptable
- 7 manner. Had they undergone the Safeguarding Trust
- 8 training or not?
- 9 A. To be honest, I don't know the answer to that question
- but we can certainly find out and write to you with the
- 11 answer to it.

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- 12 Q. Thank you.
- 13 A. But the Brand/Ross incident again certainly a very
- serious lapse of editorial judgment but essentially of
- a different character. This is -- there have been, for
- decades, lively debates about the boundaries of comedy
- and taste in cutting-edge comedy, about how far can you
- go, and certainly that was a programme which went, in my
- view, far, far, far beyond the line -- it wasn't close
- 20 to the line; it was far beyond the line -- and it
- 21 exposed two issues which we've talked about extensively
- in public: firstly, simply, a serious lapse of judgment
- 23 not just by the people directly involved in the
- 24 programme but by some very senior decision-makers in the

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- 25 BBC, and secondly, a weakness in the way in which
 - programme compliance was taking place, certainly in that
- 2 part of the BBC. In other words, that we were going
- 3 through a process which appeared to give us comfort
- 4 around the compliance of the programme, but manifestly,
- 5 given that this programme had got through that system
- 6 and still got onto the air, those systems were
- 7 insufficiently secure, and so we needed specifically to
- 8 tighten up the way in which we ensured that programmes
 - -- "compliance" is a rather grand word. It meant that
- 10 somebody senior and responsible would listen to or watch
- 11 a programme and judge that it lived within the
- 12 reasonable expectations of the public around taste and
- decency before it was transmitted.
- 14 MR BARR: Thank you.
- Sir, would now be a convenient moment for a short
- 16 break?
- 17 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Certainly. We will have just a few 17
- minutes to allow the shorthand writer to recover. Thank
- 19 you, seven minutes.
- 20 (11.32 am)
- 21 (A short break)
- 22 (11.42 am)
- 23 MR BARR: Mr Thompson, before I move to the next topic, was
- there anything else you wanted to say about your
- response to the problems in 2008?

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A. I talked about the principal response, which was to look
 hard at the way in which compliance took place and the
 need to make some changes in editorial leadership.

4 We also introduced some measures to deal with 5 conflict of interest. Where an independent producer was 6 owned by a prominent star and some sense of -- in this 7 case, the producer had been seconded from the BBC into 8 the independent producer -- the producer who made this 9 programme had gone to work for this indie which was 10 controlled by one of the artists and we wondered whether 11 that conflict should be addressed and it has been.

We also added a new guideline about intimidation and humiliation to the guidelines. So there were a number of ways which, again, we tried to respond to what had happened to make sure that that kind of incident wouldn't happen again.

- Q. Thank you. My next topic is about your relationshipwith the print media in general, in particular the
- 19 tabloids. It's right, isn't it, that the BBC sometimes
- will pick up and follow a scoop which has been broken by
- 21 the tabloid media?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. And they, for various reasons, not least that they're
- 24 not fettered by a duty to be impartial, have more
- 25 editorial freedom than you do?

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- 1 A. Yes, that's true, but what I want to say is that the
- 2 judgment of whether or not we should pursue a story and
- 3 the extent to which -- I'm using the term slightly more
- 4 broadly now -- it is in the public interest and in line
- 5 with the BBC's own editorial priorities that we should
- 6 pursue the story, has to be judged on its own merits.
- 7 The fact that something has been put into the public
- 8 domain does not in and of itself mean that the BBC
 - should pursue the story.

If I can give you an example. If you watch the way we review the papers or listen to it on the Today programme or on breakfast, you will note, when we can, that we try quite hard not to feature in detail personal allegations which are made on the front pages or inside newspapers if there is no wider public interest argument for doing so. So in other words, there are plenty of

stories which appear in print which we do not pursue.

There are, however -- and it's manifestly an area for quite difficult and fine judgments -- there are occasions where the tabloid newspapers will deliver scoops which are manifestly very much in the public interest and should be pursued and represent outstanding journalism. There are also some difficult cases where a story which has perhaps begun or feels as if it's begun as an essentially -- a story about private

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- 1 individuals, be they celebrities or not, acquires
- 2 a status as part of a broader public or national debate,
- 3 and where our judgment will be -- it would be wrong not
- 4 to report on that wider story.
- 5 Q. Do you think that the decision to put accuracy over
- 6 speed, which the BBC has adopted, could be successfully
- 7 adopted by the print media or is that simply
- 8 unrealistic?
- 9 A. I'm not sure, to be honest, it quite reflects the
- 10 challenges that the print media face now. To be honest,
- 11 on speed, print is, just because of its character,
- 12 frequently being beaten by the Internet, by -- you
- 13 mentioned tweets, and by 24-hour continuous news on
- 14 television and radio.
- 15 I think that the -- so, in other words, the -- I'm 16 not sure that -- and particularly the kinds of stories
- 17 which involve intrusions into privacy and those kinds of
- 18 investigation are not normally time critical, and
- 19 what -- I think, whether they're a broadcaster or
- 20 a newspaper which is developing, I think they're more
- 21 interested in exclusivity and having ownership of the
- 22 story and being seen to have had the story first, not
- 23 because they've been in a race but because they've
- 24 investigated it exclusively and they are able to reveal
- 25 that story as theirs.

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Q. That does take me to my next topic, which is

different parts of British society, including the

Director General, had lunch once, possibly twice, with

one of our regional headquarters and meet some of our

Q. You're describing much less frequent contact than some

newspaper editors have described. What's your view as

A. I can't, to be honest, speak for them, but I can speak

and my senior colleagues try and do is to remain an

relationships and businesslike relationships with all

British establishment, and that goes for the police and

impartial organisation with relatively arm's length

for myself, which is that one of the things I try and do

into other senior police officers when I go and visit

local stakeholders and partners, but these are not

frequent or extensive contacts.

to the reason for that discrepancy?

the Metropolitan Police Commissioner. I sometimes bump

19 politicians. You have described contact with

politicians as well.

- 20 politicians over investigations by the BBC of FIFA.
- 21 Could you help us with the sort of influencing that was
- 22 attempted when the BBC was investigating the FIFA
- 23 scandal?
- 24 A. I think the important point I want to the begin with:
- 25 everyone is entitled to have an opinion and everywhere Page 63

So I don't think speed of itself, in the kinds of 1

- 2 journalistic practices we're talking about, is quite the
- 3 issue that you say it is, but certainly for the BBC, we
- 4 would rather be right than first, if we have -- I mean,
- 5 frankly, where we can, we'd like to be right and first,
- 6 but if we have to choose, we'd rather be right than
- 7 first.
- 8 Q. You've described some very extensive systems to us this
- 9 morning but it is also right to accept the BBC is a very
- 10 large organisation, isn't it?
- 11 A. It's a gigantic organisation and also an organisation
- 12 where -- systematic quantitative and qualitative
- 13 research with the British public suggests that the
- 14 public have got uniquely high expectations of the BBC.
- 15 In other words, that the standard to which the BBC is
- 16 held by the public is higher than for any other medium.
- 17 It's unreasonable, I think, to suggest that every single
- 18 other media outlet in the UK can or practically could
- 19 operate in the same way the BBC does.
- 20 Q. You've anticipated my next question with that.
- 21 Moving on then to your relations, first of all with
- 22 the police. Do you have professional conduct with
- 23 people at commissioner or chief constable level?
- 24 A. I occasionally see senior police officers but it is
- 25 occasional. I might have, in my course of time as Page 62

- 1 is entitled to express their opinion. In particular, in
- 2 matters to do with the BBC, I feel they're entitled to
- 3 express to me, whether it's someone I bump into in the
- 4 supermarket or whether it's a senior politician, and
- 5 I have never, while Director General or indeed before
- 6 then, in my view, been put under what I would describe
 - as unreasonable or improper pressure.
 - But the investigation into FIFA was controversial
 - because it was proposed and indeed we did broadcast the
 - investigation in the week when FIFA was deciding which
- 11 country would stage the 2018 -- 2022 but 2018 World Cup.
- 12 England was one of the candidates for the 2018
- 13 World Cup, and it was felt by some, including some
- 14 senior politicians, that it might adversely affect
 - England's chances of winning the World Cup in 2018 if
- 16 this programme was to go ahead as scheduled.
- 17 My response to them -- which I have to say, nobody,
- 18 in a sense, then came back or tried to overturn or
- 19 overrule -- my response was: I believe that we were
- 20 right to pursue the investigation and I thought it would
- 21 be wrong to adjust the scheduling or the character of
- 22 the programme in any way, and I wanted to stand behind
- 23 Panorama's absolute right to do that investigation and
- 24 to broadcast it as scheduled, which is what we did.
- 25 Q. If I'm understanding you rightly, pressure of that sort Page 64

16 (Pages 61 to 64)

- 1 from a politician or a request from a politician of that
- 2 sort you would regard as proper and something to be
- 3 expected?
- 4 A. I think anyone can ask the question and find out whether
- 5 you've kind of thought about these dimensions, but
- 6 I mean the point I always make on these occasions is
- 7 a straightforward one, which is that we -- our job and
- 8 the way we serve our audience and serve this country is
- 9 by telling the truth in our journalism, and we need to
- 10 press on, frankly, regardless of other political or
- 11 other considerations.
- 12 Q. Could you help me now? You had two years as chief
- 13 executive with Channel 4. Was there any significant
- 14 cultural or ethical difference between Channel 4 and the
- 15 BBC when it came to broadcasting standards?
- 16 A. In terms of accuracy, fairness, impartiality and so
- forth in the journalism of Channel 4 News and other 17
- 18 journalism on Channel 4, I would say no. I was very
- 19 impressed by the editorial culture I found there, and
- 20 I believe that Channel 4 is -- has done much
- 21 distinguished investigative work over the years and
- 22 certainly from my time there and from everything I know
- 23 about Channel 4 since, has remained a well-run and
- 24 editorially tightly managed enterprise, which, as
- 25 I believe about the BBC as well, nonetheless manages to Page 65

- 1 differentiation in the marketplace, and you named the
- 2 Sunday Times, the Independent and the Guardian in that
- 3 regard.
- 4 A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you regard the economic pressures on the industry at
- the moment as a real threat to ethics or not?
- 7 A. I think -- to be honest, that's a slightly different
- 8 question.
- O. Yes?
- 10 A. I mean, I believe that we've seen a period where I think
- 11 Fleet Street -- and I think this is true of mid-market
- 12 and tabloid Fleet Street as well as broadsheet
- 13 Fleet Street -- has actually done some outstanding
- 14 investigative work. I mean, this has been a period of,
- 15 I think, great strength in investigation -- in
- 16 investigative journalism for newspapers, something which
 - shouldn't get lost in this broader debate.
- 18 It's not clear to me, and it's -- fairly
- 19 straightforwardly, I am a broadcaster and that's my
- 20 experience, and I have not worked in newspapers. It's
- 21 not clear to me why necessarily the economic pressures
- 22 on newspapers would go directly to ethics. I can see
- 23 that they might go to the amount of resource, the amount
- 24 of time, the amount of journalistic time that might be
 - available for investigative journalism. I don't see
 - Page 67

- 1 do very brave and groundbreaking journalism.
- 2 In areas of factual programming, particularly
- 3 factual entertainment programming, comedy and drama,
- 4 it's probably true to say that the public have slightly
- 5 different expectations of Channel 4 than they do of the
- 6 BBC in terms of the edginess and strength of some of the
- 7 old Channel 4 shows. That's -- part of Channel 4's
- 8 remit, in a sense, is to be not the BBC, to be --
- 9 particularly in certain areas of comedy.
- 10 Q. It's just the ethics that I'm interested in.
- 11 A. Ethics, I would say a very similar environment.
- 12 Q. Thank you. The final thing I'd like to do is look at
- 13 the future. I'd like to do that by examining a speech
- 14 you made in, I think, September of last year at the
- 15 International Press Institute's annual world congress in
- 16 Taiwan. It's at tab 12 of the bundle. In that speech,
- 17 you expressed some concerns about the future of
- 18 investigative journalism. You dealt with a number of
- 19 the pressures on investigative journalists. The first
- 20 one I'd like to pick up on is the economic pressures.
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Here you recognise that there are economic pressures 23 now, but you went on to point out that there are
- 24 a number of newspaper titles which use investigative
- 25 journalism as a way of securing competitive
 - Page 66

- 1 intrinsically why the economics should necessarily mean 2 that ethical standards will be reduced.
- 3 Some people, I know, have claimed that economic 4 pressures led to, in quotes, shortcuts being taken, but
 - I can't -- I've not witnessed that and can't give you
- 6 any evidence about it.
- 7 Q. Moving on to the next pressure you identify, which is
- 8 the Internet. You conclude on that subject that:
- 9 "The explosion of digital media has, if anything,

strengthened the argument for a cadre for professionally

- 11 trained journalists to sift and make sense of it
- 12 [I think that's true of news generally]. How else can
- 13 the public satisfy themselves that what they are reading
- 14 or looking at is an important fact and not
- 15 unsubstantiated gossip or a random element in someone's
- 16 delusional conspiracy theory."
- 17 That's against the background of accepting that some 18 scoops are, these days, broken first on the Internet by
- 19 bloggers.
- 20 A. Yes. You'll note that in that paragraph I talk about
- 21 the decision of Wikileaks and Julian Assange to bring
- 22 a basket load of very well-known newspapers around the
- 23 world to sift through and, in various ways, validate the
- 24 material that was there.
- 25 I think that more broadly I would say that actually Page 68

1 1 the saliency of rather traditional news brands, which I would hope we would deliver to the same standard 2 2 including the BBC's, on the Internet is very striking, as we do in television and radio, ie to really quite 3 the extent to which, rather than, in a sense, a wave of 3 a high standard of -- and with any amount of oversight 4 new brands arriving, that some of the most best-known 4 and beyond that. 5 brands in global traditional media loom very large on 5 At the other end, you have things on the Internet 6 new media. There are some new ones but the New York which have the status essentially of individual letters 6 7 7 or correspondence, at which, it seems to me, the idea of Times, the Guardian internationally and the BBC are all 8 8 rather traditional brands who are widely trusted in an a full third degree wouldn't be appropriate, even if it 9 9 Internet context, partly, I think, because of the sense was practical. 10 10 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: No, the question is -of security that people get when they go to those 11 11 websites. A. The issue is where you go in the middle. 12 Q. You strongly make the case for the strength of LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: -- where you could draw a line 13 a reputable and regulated source of news on the 13 between what is chat but digitally --14 14 A. Yes. Internet. Can I ask you: do you think that there is 15 15 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: -- and what is effectively a need for regulation of news bloggers, or perhaps at 16 least some of the more professional of them, in the 16 a business. So if you're making money out of a website 17 or whatever, does that justify a different regime --17 future or are you content to see something of a Wild 18 West continue? 18 A. Yes. 19 A. On the Internet? 19 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: -- than if you're simply privately 20 Q. Yes. 20 blogging or tweeting or commenting on Facebook. A. This is a -- I mean, I think one has to be realistic 21 A. Yes, and two other factors one might look at is reach. 21 22 about -- I mean, whether there might be some, as it 22 In a sense, just how big an impact would something on 23 23 a particular website have? If something's only going to were, desired need or not, about the practicalities of 24 24 what's going on on the Internet, and it seems to me be read by one other person, if that, it's very 25 25 different than if it's going to be read by millions of to -- you know, as it were, to attempt to apply the same Page 69 Page 71 1 level of control and supervision of the global Internet 1 people. 2 2 that one might seek to apply to a public broadcaster or And I think there's something about credibility. 3 cluster of public broadcasters in the UK is simply 3 A damaging allegation made under a very credible banner 4 impossible. 4 might do much greater harm, if untrue or unfair or an 5 5 I guess that the question is: is there a line that intrusion of privacy, than one which was, again, 6 6 somewhere in the kind of wild darkness of the Internet you can draw, maybe more than one line, inside the 7 Internet, which has both conceptual credibility and also 7 and with no credibility behind it. That, I think, does 8 is practicality drawable? Is it possible to say that 8 seem to point to me to a division where you're talking 9 the extensions of broadcasters and newspapers, both 9 about significant enterprises with significant reach and 10 international and domestic, which aspire to professional 10 some level of aspiration to be credible. LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. The only distinction that I've 11 news, aspire to editorial control in other media, can be 11 12 regarded as a subset of the Internet, beyond which you 12 been able to think about -- and I'd be grateful if you 13 may accept that it's the Basic Law of defamation and of 13 have any further thoughts on it -- is where it's being 14 14 child protection and so forth which will apply and run as a business. We know that some people in public 15 nothing more than that, or do you want to be more 15 life have blogs, which are just their own thoughts, 16 ambitious? 16 which have an enormous reach. 17 I think it's -- the practical issues in trying to be 17 A. Yes. 18 much more ambitious than that would be insuperable, but 18 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: My reaction is: however wide the 19 it's a matter I guess the Inquiry is going to look at. 19 reach of that individual, it's probably beyond the level 20 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. But your view of the problem is 20 at which anybody should be thinking about whether there important, because it's something you've lived with sore 21 21 is some supervening control. 22 some time. 22 A. I understand the point. I suppose my point is almost A. And I'm -- it seems to me that the Internet conveys many 23 23 the other way around, that there might be some 24 different kinds of content. At one extreme, you have --24 businesses on the Internet which are so small that 25 25 and you've heard me say this -- it conveys BBC content, attempting to bring them into the net of regulation Page 70 Page 72

1	would be difficult, if not impossible.	1				
2	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I agree.	2	justification or are you asserting that the newspapers			
3	A. And it may be that in addition to your test of "is it	3	should always be able to publish just what they want, as			
4	a business", you might need "of sufficient scale",	4	long as they are prepared to accept the consequences			
5	measured by reach or influence or some such.	5	later?			
6	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Whether you can do it or not or how		A. I think I'm suggesting the second of those two. In			
7	you do it, I don't know.	7	other words, that we haven't talked in great detail			
8	A. Nor do I.	8	about the public interest, but I accept that there are			
9	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'm very conscious that it is another		some stories which fit under a public interest			
10	player in the room which has to be thought about.	10	justification. There are other stories which, you know,			
11	A. No, very much so, and I think in particular it would be	11	in the old cliche, the public might be interested in but			
12	perverse not just for the BBC but perverse, I think, for	12	don't fit under a public interest, that arguably the			
13	any notable media brand in the UK, to say, "We'll be	13	paper should still be able to publish and bring to the			
14	restrained in this medium, in print or on television or	14	public's attention. They might be completely harmless			
15	on radio, but because of the character of the Internet,	15	and everybody might be happy, or they might be stories			
16	things that we would never dream of bringing to the	16	which provoked other kinds of challenge.			
17	public's attention over here, we can over here."	17	Q. I'd like to explore that assertion then, because if the			
18	So I think for very large media enterprises	18	press are to be free to publish whatever they like			
19	unfortunately, there's no escape from the fact that	19	without restraint, doesn't that leave the potential for			
20	wherever you do it, in some way the same ethical	20	them to do enormous damage to people which can't			
21	standards and principles should apply.	21	properly be repaired afterwards?			
22	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Some of the complaint I've received		A. I believe that the dangers involved in prior restraint			
23	is that: "What we can't do in print, somebody else can do on the Internet", and the discussion about	23	to freedom of expression and, I mean, what lies behind			
24 25	injunctions has been a very good example of that.	24	freedom of expression, the freedom of the public to hear			
23	Page 73	25	what they want to hear, and anything they want to hear, Page 75			
1	A. All I would say in response to that is that you have to	1	are so great that although I take the point about			
1 2	A. All I would say in response to that is that you have to be quite careful. I think, about exploring exactly where	1 2	are so great that although I take the point about			
2	be quite careful, I think, about exploring exactly where	2	privacy, I'm not persuaded that prior restraint is			
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2 3	be quite careful, I think, about exploring exactly where competitive advantage might lie there. If somebody else it goes to your point about business. If	2 3 4	privacy, I'm not persuaded that prior restraint is a safe course to go down. Q. But doesn't it leave the newspaper owner, the person			
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1 get some sort of recognition of the validity of the 1 Q. You go on to tell us that you favour two systems, one 2 judgment could equally be taken into account in 2 for broadcasters and one for the print media, and you 3 subsequent civil proceedings as justifying some form of 3 explain that you are against statutory regulation. Can 4 exemplary or aggravated award. 4 I explore that in more detail? Are you against any sort 5 A. I think I understand the idea. I think there is 5 of legislation at all within a future statutory scheme, 6 a question about whether we can be certain -- you've 6 or do you see a place for legislation as a backstop 7 7 heard me talking about the BBC and our requirement for measure? 8 prima facie evidence, and indeed for a very strong 8 A. Certainly I think that the statutory approach is clearly 9 public interest defence. Are we certain -- are we 9 possible in principle. Indeed, the BBC exists under 10 10 always certain that revelations which turn out to have a quasi-statutory system and Channel 4 straightforwardly 11 very considerable public interest, it turns out, whether 11 under a statutory system. I say -- I doubt the path 12 that is always known about enough in advance for the 12 will be as practical and fruitful as effective 13 kind of procedure you're talking about? 13 self-regulation. 14 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: At the end of the day, that would be 14 Now, I think it's fair to say that one of the things 15 something that somebody would be able to take into 15 that I've been struck by, by looking at and reading 16 account. The truth is that at the moment of 16 reports of evidence to this Inquiry, is a number of 17 publication, the publisher knows what he knows and knows 17 troublesome issues with the context of self-regulation, 18 only what he knows. He doesn't know what might 18 of which one obvious example is the issue of membership. 19 ultimately come out of it. 19 If it's an industry body which you can --20 A. Yes. 20 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'm interested you consider that 21 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: If there's some uncovenanted 21 troublesome. I certainly do. 22 consequence somewhere down the track, then so be it, but 22 A. And the moment that you, in the argument, end up 23 I'm not convinced that that possible subsequent 23 believing that compulsion is necessary, that it's 24 24 justification should affect the way in which you could important that people are members of the club, if the 25 go about it. I'm not saying "must"; I'm not saying 25 club is to be a complete solution. I would accept it's Page 77 Page 79 I necessarily agree. hard to see how that can be done without some kind of 1 1 2 2 A. I understand. statutory framework. But it's possible to imagine, 3 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'm merely trying to find a way to 3 I think, a scenario where you have an industry-led 4 balance the powerful complaint, and it's particularly in body --5 relation to privacy --5 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Oh --6 A. Yes. A. -- whereby, you know, there might be a statutory 6 7 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: -- that once it's out there, it's out 7 solution for refuseniks. It could be a new statutory 8 there forever, and you can never ever put the genie back 8 regulator. It could be -- we already have in 9 9 in the bottle. You can't unreport something that's in broadcasting Ofcom. You could have a statutory 10 the public domain and therefore, although I take the 10 alternative into which, as it were, refuseniks end up point you make about the danger of requiring prior automatically if they're not part of the industry-led 11 11 12 notification, I am seeking to find a way of actually 12 body. So it's possible to imagine --LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: The only problem with that is ther 13 making the point that you yourself made, namely to make 13 14 14 it sufficiently risky for a publisher not to notify that you have parallel systems. But I've not suggested 15 he has to be very careful about the information he has, 15 statutory regulation in any way in relation to content. 16 otherwise the risks are that much greater. 16 A. Yes. 17 A. I understand. 17 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'm merely seeking to provide the LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: All right. 18 muscle -- I think Mr Harding spoke about it, and I think 19 Mr Dacre's talked about the "teeth" -- to make decisions 19 MR BARR: You're not trying to suggest, are you, that 20 newspapers shouldn't behave ethically and have their own 20 that stick. 21 ethical codes to ensure --21 A. Yes. 22 22 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: How you staff it would have to be A. Not at all, not at all. Not at all. And, moreover, 23 23 I think they should be -- it seems to me that all media independently organised. It would have to have an 24 players should be held to account for the decisions they 24 enormous press input. It would have to have a public 25 25 make in the context of their ethics and standards. input.

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1	A. Yes.	1	of a cloak, because ultimately, if they want to do
2	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But beyond that, I'm simply	2	anything, they have to hand it on to somebody else. But
3	listening. But I think what Mr Barr was interested to	3	if you have a framework which means they can do it, they
4	know, and I'm certainly interested to know, is whether	4	can investigate and they have the power to do this, that
5	self-regulation can exist, what is effectively	5	or the other, then you never get to
6	self-regulation	6	A. Absolutely, but in your second case, it's then become
7	A. Yes.	7	a statutory body in all but name, hasn't it, itself?
8	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: can exist within a framework that	8	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Well, I'm not sure.
9	means that it bites everyone.	9	A. With all those additional powers and the compulsion for
10	A. Yes.	10	people to join it.
11	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: In other words, you can't simply say,	11	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But then the question arises: who is
12	"Well, I don't want to be a member of the club."	12	doing it? Who is deciding it? And the membership of it
13	A. Yes. I say in the speech that the self-regulatory body	13	could be very, very different. People tend to think not
14	would have to be given the power to conduct unfettered	14	serving editors any more, and I'm not trying to identify
15	investigations into complaints and in cases of serious	15	who but it could be members of the industry.
16	complaints	16	A. If you look at the membership of the BBC Trust and of
17	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I would love to know how you can do		Ofcom, you'll find distinguished ex-editors and
18	that without some sort of framework.	18	journalists who are used in these complaints and
19	A. Well	19	appellate processes in exactly that way. But these are
20	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Because I'm just not sure about the	20	clearly statutory or quasi-statutory bodies.
21	contractual ability to say, "You can impose a fine", or:	21	In other words, the fact that you have some industry
22	"You can investigate."	22	representatives on the body doesn't itself make it a
23	A. Yes.	23	in my view, a self-regulatory body as such.
24	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And if the relevant newspaper or	24	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: No, I understand that, and the whole
25	whatever says, "Well, I'm not prepared to give you my	25	thing has to be thought out, but the thing you have in
	Page 81		Page 83
1	emails", what do you then do? Are there civil	1	relation to the Trust is you have a charter, you have
2	proceedings for an injunction to require them? I mean,	2	a whole structure in place, and the Trust is part of the
3	it's that sort of issue, and I appreciate that this is	3	BBC.
4	nuts and bolts, but that's what lawyers tend to think	4	A. Yes.
5	of, in terms.	5	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: In other words, its decisions bite
6	A. It seems to me that you have a choice, probably,	6	A. Yes.
7	therefore, about some level of direct statutory	7	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: because the charter of the BBC
8	framework for the can we still call it	8	says its decision bite.
9	self-regulatory body itself? Or you can countenance	9	A. Yes.
10	some form of parallel structure, where you have it	10	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Unless somebody says the decisions o
11	certainly wouldn't have to be Ofcom, but let's take	11	whatever body you set up bite, then they don't
12	Ofcom. Ofcom has already, in broadcasting, the power to	12	necessarily bite, absent consent.
13	conduct investigations, to impose sanctions and so	13	A. No, indeed.
14	forth. Is it not possible to imagine a self-regulatory	14	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: That's the issue.
15	body which has the power to refer serious cases to	15	A. But isn't it another challenge that, in a sense, the
16	a second body?	16	BBC, which reaches 95, 97 per cent of the British
17	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Of course. Of course it is. But the	17	population every week and hundreds of millions of people
18	risk of that is that if there's going to be a fine or	18	around the world is paid for by the public. It's an
19	some sort of penalty imposed, and that has to be your	19	important point we haven't raised yet. The money we
20	secondary body, then I would anticipate some of those	20	spend in a sense, there is a very good reason why
21	who are very enthusiastic about self-regulation would	21	there's a kind of not just one belt and braces but
22	say, "Hang on, it's this extra person who is now	22	a number of braces and so forth, to make sure this
23	imposing the penalty because we couldn't", and therefore	23	entire system is accountable and that findings and
24	although you still have your press standards body, which	24	sanctions and so forth do bite, and crucially, there's
25	is entirely self-regulatory, that becomes a little bit	25	transparency with the public about each stage of it,
	Page 82		Page 84
		_	

1	including apologies, corrections, complaints and so	1	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: You appreciate, of course, that in
2	forth. That would be a very onerous system to	2	part one of this Inquiry I can't deal with that. This
3	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'm not for a moment suggesting that	t 3	is very much the Polo with a hole in the middle.
4	one could impose upon the press the type of system that	4	A. Which is why, in a sense, I think proper
5	operates in relation to the broadcast media, although,	5	dispassionate I think there has been a danger of
6	interestingly, of course, you are competing with them	6	somehow that the whole process gives the sense that all
7	online in just the same way, whether somebody goes to	7	newspaper journalism or all tabloid newspaper journalism
8	the BBC or the Times online or the Daily Mail online or	8	is bad or dishonest, and that simply isn't the case, and
9	whatever. But you couldn't do that for all the reasons	9	I think that trying to keep objectivity about the range
10	you mentioned. At least, that's my present view, I say	10	of journalism and about the quality of much of our
11	immediately.	11	newspaper journalism is an important part of the story
12	A. And it would be undesirable. I think it is quite	12	as well.
13	valuable, in terms of plurality of media in this	13	MR BARR: That's a concern which the Inquiry is astute to.
14	country, that the press are not as regulated and	14	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Mr Thompson, if I've said that once
15	constrained as a broadcast media whose power is more	15	a day during the course of the last few months, that's
16	and whose reach is broader and more immediate and	16	the minimum.
17	therefore whose influence is potentially	17	A. Yes.
18	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I agree with that as well. I want to	18	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Of course we are talking about what
19	ask some questions about plurality in a moment, but	19	is, in volume terms, a small issue, but in public
20	perhaps we'll come to that.	20	perception and importance, really, I believe, very
21	MR BARR: My penultimate question for you, Mr Thompson,	21	important.
22	picks up on what you have to say about the coverage of	22	A. Indeed.
23	the hacking scandal at the top of page 7 of your speech,	23	MR BARR: My final question is: is there anything else about
24	where you describe it as a betrayal of journalism that	24	future regulation that you would like to say to the
25	the industry didn't report on itself, at least without	25	chairman?
	Page 85		Page 87
1	some prominent exceptions, until the story became simply	1	A. I think the only point I would make is back to
			· -
2		2	plurality really which is that I think that this
2	too big to ignore. Isn't that silence on such a big	2	plurality, really, which is that I think that this
3	story eloquent of the need for tighter regulation in	3	country, in the end, has benefited from having a range
3 4	story eloquent of the need for tighter regulation in whatever form that might take?	3 4	country, in the end, has benefited from having a range of media which are funded differently, constituted
3 4 5	story eloquent of the need for tighter regulation in whatever form that might take? A. Firstly, I think it's troubling. Regulation might be	3 4 5	country, in the end, has benefited from having a range of media which are funded differently, constituted differently, have different objectives, and it's
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1	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I agree with your basic proposition	1	A. Yes.
2	entirely, but let me just move on. Before I forget,	2	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But I apprehend you may be talking
3	I am going to go back to the evidence you just gave	3	about yourself as well.
4	a moment ago about the possibility that that if somebody	4	"The civic benefit, not just in terms of the
5	didn't join the club, there could be some statutory	5	public's right to know but also, at least in principle,
6	solution. That would require the club to be defined in	6	in terms of better policies and laws and better conduct
7	a statute, wouldn't it?	7	by public and commercial bodies alike, may be derived by
8	A. Yes.	8	exposing the kinds of serious wrongdoing, deception,
9	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Because	9	hypocrisy and unjustified secrecy that go beyond the
10	A. Yes, it would.	10	private to have real and significant public
11	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: otherwise you could have six clubs	11	ramifications."
12	and you could say, "I'm not a member of that club, but	12	It's that phrase that I just wanted to ask you
13	I'm a member of this club."	13	about, "to go beyond the private to the have real and
14	A. Yes.	14	significant public ramifications".
15	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So even in that example and that	15	Would that be for you a fair description of the
16	might be a solution, I'm looking for anything that could	16	public interest?
17	work then that still would require some descriptor.	17	A. Well, it was indeed a summary that I and I think it
18	A. Yes, it would, and then perhaps the debate then moves	18	is. I mean, you will see a more there's this prosaic
19	to, you know, how light a statutory framework can be,	19	list in our guidelines mentioned in my witness
20	I guess, to allow a body which essentially has been	20	statement. But yes, I think that summary is
21	co-designed by the industry and will be run with the	21	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Now, here's my question: do you
22	significant participation of the industry.	22	believe that that concept is or should be different for
23	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I agree. And it could generate	23	a public broadcaster to an independent broadcaster to
24	a kite mark, and if the body were given the power to	24	the press generally? In other words, are you setting
25	require evidence or to impose financial penalties,	25	for yourself, in this descriptor, what you believe, as
	Page 89		Page 91
1	and a Harman harman and a Laboratory of a manifestion of the time	1	. 1
1	actually you've created the type of organisation that is	1	a journalist with a lifetime's experience of the
2	what I've been talking about. The only difference is	2	business, is a higher standard than should apply, first
3	and it's an interesting difference that still you	3	of all, if one takes the public nature of broadcasting
4	wouldn't have to be in it but if you didn't, there's	4	out to another broadcaster, and then to the press?
5	something rather less pleasant around the corner. Well,	5	A. No, I think I'm not saying that. I think I'm saying
6	that's worth thinking about.	6	that that is my definition of the public interest, which
7	A. It might be the hell has got no occupants as well.	7	I would expect, in a sense, to apply to all instances
8	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: That's true. Let me just pick up	8	where the public interest is cited.
9	a number of other points. I wanted to come back to	9	However, I might well go on to say that I would
10	public interest, which you said we've not really talked	10	expect a public broadcaster like the BBC to have
11	about.	11	a particular focus on ensuring its journalism met the
12	There are a number of descriptions of public	12	public interest and had a public interest justification,
4.0		13	whether it was an investigation or not, much more than
13	interest in a number of the pieces of paper that you		<u> </u>
14	very helpfully provided but I'm actually going to go,	14	I would, I don't know, a gossip magazine. In other
14 15	very helpfully provided but I'm actually going to go, rather than to the paper that the BBC has produced, back	14 15	I would, I don't know, a gossip magazine. In other words, it's perfectly possible to conduct journalism
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1	sometimes might use a public interest defence but	1	I'm sure you're right when you're talking about the
2	sometimes might be doing something which is closer to	2	press but one of the criticisms that might be addressed
3	offering journalistic entertainment to the public, which	3	to the BBC is the extent to which the reach of the BBC
4	must be defending on its own merits or demerits.	4	is undermining plurality within the press, and in
5	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And if nobody's harmed by it, it may	5	particular in regional and local newspapers, where the
6	not matter.	6	BBC has now, as it were, grown roots into local and
7	A. Yes.	7	regional news in a way that is still developing but may
8	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I understand that point. But if one	8	be said to be undermining the viability of local
9	goes to one of the types of stories that has been the	9	newspapers. I'm sure that's a topic upon which you have
10	subject of well, actually one could talk about each	10	thoughts.
11	of the stories that those who have given evidence to the	11	A. A big topic, and perhaps best dealt with in summary now,
12	Inquiry have spoken about. Whether it's intrusion into	12	but at whatever length you wish.
13	a footballer's sexual activities or into the background	13	Firstly, the BBC's local and regional programming
14	of somebody who's suspected of crime, the test, if it	14	services have not grown extensively in recent years at
15	involves an invasion of privacy or the like it's	15	all. We have a system of local radio stations which we
16	quite difficult for me to see why it should be	16	began to build out in the 1960s and were completed in
17	different.	17	the 1970s. We have regional television services,
18	A. Well, the second I think, if I may say so, there's	18	essentially dropping a half hour programme at 6.30 and
19	a difference between a proposed investigation into the	19	bulletins around the day, which have been going, again,
20	private life, sex life, of a footballer as such, and the	20	for 50 years, 60 years, and we have relatively modest
21	investigation into someone who might be responsible for	21	websites associated with roughly the same geographical
22	a crime. I would say that the exposure of a single	22	areas as our local radio stations. Slightly different
23	crime meets my test of I mean, in a sense, any crime	23	arrangements in the other nations.
24	potentially certainly the reason we have public law	24	I think what has happened is two things have
25	courts is	25	happened: firstly, the economics of local and regional
	Page 93		Page 95
1	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes, I accept that, I accept that.	1	newspapers have deteriorated for reasons which are quite
2	A. So the second one I think potentially you could make the	2	other than the BBC.
3	case. The first one, unless there was some other	3	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes, I understand. Advertising and
4	circumstance and there might be another circumstance.	4	recruitment
5	We've known sometimes controversies about whether	5	A. Classified advertising and so forth. Secondly, arguably
6	footballers in prominent positions in the national	6	ITV's relative investment in both in local and
7	squad at that point it becomes a matter of legitimate		
		7	
8	public debate.	7 8	regional journalism but also more broadly in production
8	public debate. LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: You see, it's always going to be		regional journalism but also more broadly in production outside London has diminished, and the BBC, not in
	-	8	regional journalism but also more broadly in production outside London has diminished, and the BBC, not in journalism but in certain kinds of network production,
9	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: You see, it's always going to be	8 9	regional journalism but also more broadly in production outside London has diminished, and the BBC, not in
9 10	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: You see, it's always going to be fact-sensitive.	8 9 10 11	regional journalism but also more broadly in production outside London has diminished, and the BBC, not in journalism but in certain kinds of network production, has slightly increased its proportion of spend. I don't think any of that, to be honest, adds up to
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1 it. 2 More broadly, I would say about the BBC that the BBC 3 plays quite an important -- there's no question that the 4 BBC is a very, very influential provider of news and 5 journalism to the UK. We've talked about network news. 6 We provide about just under a quarter of the minutes 7 broadcast of journalism, network journalism, and we 8 represent over 70 per cent of the consumption, which 9 suggests something about the public's appetite for and 10 trust in the BBC, that consumption is so much greater 11 than the share. But the very important role the BBC 12 plays is, in programmes like Question Time and any 13 questions, and in our many phone-ins -- in other words, 14 discussion programmes -- is actually being a platform in 15 which different opinions and different voices are heard. 16 One of the advantages of being an impartial 17

broadcaster is that we tend to want to include opinions of every kind in our programmes, which is sometimes not true of the print press and sometimes, in a sense, the range of voices is narrower in newspapers.

So I would see overall the BBC, at national and international level but also regionally and locally, as quite a strong supporter of plurality in the system. But to go back to my previous point, I think a system where the only kind of media available came from the Page 97

1 a world that nobody wants. I've just wondered whether 2 you, who do live in a world regulated by the state --

and I appreciate you're a public broadcaster and you

4 have all the other comforts of that position, but I just

5 want to know whether this argument is being overstated. A. I think the answer -- the essential answer is no, but 6

7 it's worth saying that both the BBC Trust, the charter,

the BBC guidelines and Ofcom are all configured 8

9 absolutely by people trying strenuously hard to achieve

10 what I think you're trying to achieve in the context of

11 the press, which is an appropriate balance between

12 creativity, risk-taking, originality, courageous

13 journalism and proper controls in the context of public 14

broadcasting.

But I think if you simply took the Ofcom code now and threw it over to the press, I think it would be very constraining of the press. So I think in a way, I think

18 it's horses for courses, and we have a system in

19 broadcasting, grown up over decades, which is configured

20 with a particular vision of public broadcasting in mind.

21 Not just in my mind, but in the mind of the regulators.

22 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. I wasn't actually thinking of

23 simply saying, "This is all very easy, just make them

24 all subject to Ofcom." At least, I'm not presently

25 thinking that.

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1 BBC, or even from the public broadcasters, would be

2 impoverished compared to what we have today, and I think

3 that the pungency of the opinions and the cut and thrust

4 of our newspapers is an incredibly valuable part of

5 plurality in this country.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. The problem is how to support 6

7 local newspapers and how to do something that makes

8 it -- and how to make sure that one doesn't do something

that makes it more difficult, rather than easier for

10 them to thrive.

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A. Indeed, and certainly I think a straightforward question 11

12 about the cost to a local newspaper of any proposed

13 regulatory solution is a significant question.

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Now you're becoming an advocate 14

again, Mr Thompson.

16 One further question: do you believe that there has

been any limitations on your editorial discretion

18 consequent upon the presence of Ofcom?

19 A. Could you help me by just describe what you mean by

20 "limitation"?

21 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. Many people have said it would 21

22 be terrible to have any sort of system that had

a statute anywhere near the regulation of the press

24 because it would destroy freedom of expression, the free

25 press, and really quite grandiloquent statements of

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A. But I think the objection -- it's not -- I'm

2 essentially, frankly, a bystander to this debate, but

3 the objection to --

LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes, I wonder how impartial 4

5 a bystander.

6 A. I hope, particularly in our coverage --

7 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Oh no, in coverage, certainly, but -

8 A. Because of one's -- our position as a big media player

9 in this, we of course are very interested in the broad

10 issues of regulation of the media, which is why it's 11 reasonable -- indeed, our charter specifically allows us

12 to express opinions on these matters.

13 My point is simply, I think, that the objection to

14 a statutory framework or a statutory constitution or

15 a statutory body is not that it's impossible to lay out

16 an appropriate code for the press, because in a sense

17 that's what a self-regulatory body would have to do

18 anyway. It's more to do with whether or not the

19 independence of the press from government and from other

20 powerful interests could be guaranteed in the long-term

in a framework which, at any point, Parliament could

22 change.

23 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes. Well, that brings me on to the

24 way in which the freedom and the independence of the

25 judiciary are maintained and preserved by a statutory

1	provision. Any attempt to change the detail would	1	chancellor of the University of Oxford?
2	effectively impact on that statutory provision, but	2	A. Correct.
3	there it is.	3	Q. You assumed the role of chairman of the BBC Trust on
4	A. It's worth saying in the context of the BBC that	4	1 May 2011 and are therefore something of a newcomer to
5	certainly historically the BBC has argued against	5	the broadcasting media. I'd like to take advantage of
6	a statutory foundation, preferring instead the idea of	6	that fresh pair of eyes to ask you your views about what
7	royal charters given over 10-year periods, precisely to	7	you found when you assumed office.
8	stop the risk of political changes to its constitution	8	First of all, could I ask you about the arrangements
9	in mid-flight, as it were.	9	between the Trust and the BBC executive? We heard them
10	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes, but we'd never be changing the	10	outlined in Mr Thompson's evidence. Are you satisfied
11	constitution of any of the press; we'd only ever	11	that the arrangements for an independent sovereign body
12	A. No, the danger I absolutely agree. The theoretical	12	and a separate executive are effective and appropriate
13	danger is at some point if in the middle of	13	at the BBC?
14	a particular political moment, where it's felt that the	14	A. Yes. They emerged from the implosion of a former system
15	press need to be gripped, Parliament decides to change	15	of governance in the wake of the Hutton Inquiry and
16	the rules of how it's regulated in mid-flight.	16	imbroglio. I think they work in a satisfactory way.
17	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: The answer to that may be and	17	The Trust has the strategic authority. It sets out the
18	I wouldn't want you to think that I'm fighting for	18	policies and guidelines which the executive should
19	a solution I already have, because, as I said,	19	pursue. It deals with complaints, it deals with the
20	I haven't, but the fact is that if that situation arose,	20	editorial guidelines, vetting those, and I think is
21	there would be nothing to stop Parliament passing an Act	21	properly conscious of the distinction between its own
22	tomorrow anyway.	22	responsibilities and the responsibilities of the
23	A. That's true.	23	Director General, as the editor-in-chief.
24	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Mr Thompson, thank you very, very	24	I would never ever seek to interfere with one of his
25	much indeed.	25	editorial decisions. I wouldn't, for example, ever ask
	Page 101		Page 103
1	A. Okay.		
_	71. Okay.	1	to see a BBC programme, at least not in conceivable
2	MR BARR: Sir, the next witness is Lord Patten.	1 2	to see a BBC programme, at least not in conceivable circumstances, before it was broadcast, if the Director
	-	2	
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2	MR BARR: Sir, the next witness is Lord Patten. CHRISTOPHER FRANCIS PATTEN, LORD PATTEN OF BARNES (sworn)	2 3	circumstances, before it was broadcast, if the Director General had decided it was worth broadcasting.
2 3 4	MR BARR: Sir, the next witness is Lord Patten. CHRISTOPHER FRANCIS PATTEN, LORD PATTEN OF BARNES (sworn) Questions by Mr Barr	2 3 4	circumstances, before it was broadcast, if the Director General had decided it was worth broadcasting. So I think there's a real distinction but I do think
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- chairman of the executive board; is that right? 1
- 2 A. That's right.
- 3 Q. We've heard some of the other powers that you've had.
- 4 When you assumed office, you commissioned a governance
- 5 review, didn't you?
- 6 A. That's right.
- 7 Q. If I've understood it correctly, essentially two main
- 8 themes emerge from that. One was that the complaints
- 9 system was capable of improvement; is that right?
- 10 A. That's truly right.
- 11 Q. And is something being done about that?
- 12 A. Yes. I noticed that you had an interest in the
- 13 complaints procedure. Perhaps I can just sketch out
- 14 again briefly what it consists of. There are actually
- 15 three parts. The first part is dealt with by the
- 16 executive's information department and, if necessary, by
- 17 the programme itself, and about 240,000 people, as the
- 18 Director General said, use that procedure.
- 19 Those who aren't satisfied by it can go to a second
- 20 procedure, which I think only involves about 200 -- when
- 21 I say "only about", it is 257 people at the last
- 22 count -- whose complaint is looked at by the complaints
- 23 unit. Then, if they're not satisfied, about 57 in the
- 24 latest count appeals are taken by the Trust where there
- 25 are matters of substance which the Trust believe may not Page 105
 - have been adequately dealt with, and I think the problem
- 2 has been that the system is very complicated for people
- 3 to understand, so I wanted there to be greater clarity
- 4 about how it should work and more simplicity in that
- 5 sense, and I also thought that it was very important for
- 6 us to be faster, if we could, and quicker, and I hoped
- 7 that the appointment of -- of an editorial -- of a chief
- 8 of editorial complaints, of corrections, will help to
- 9 deal with that.

1

- 10 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Am I right in saying that it only
- gets to the final stage, to the Trust, with the 11
- 12 permission of the Trust?
- 13 A. That's correct. But --
- LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So you have a whole parallel legal 14 14
- 15 system here which requires leave to appeal to get to
- 16
- 17 A. Well, we do have our own in-house legal advice and we
- 18 also acquire, at exemplary cost, the best legal advice
- 19 from outside.
- 20 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes.
- 21 A. I think it shows in the quality of some of the judgments
- 22 we've made. For example, in the Primark case, which you
- 23 talked about earlier.
- 24 MR BARR: I was going to come to that, because as to the
- 25 thoroughness of investigation of complaints at Trust

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- 1 level, we have the Primark decision in the bundle. It's
- 2 a very thorough piece of work, and I wanted to ask you:
 - is that representative of the sort of decision that one
- 4 gets at Trust level?
- 5 A. Yes, it's very typical of the quality of the decisions 6
 - that are made and the thoroughness.
- 7 I think sometimes journalists understandably worry
- 8 about the thoroughness of the process but I do think
- 9 that at the end of the day -- a phrase that was used
- 10 earlier -- it's very important to the gold standard of
- 11 accuracy and impartiality which the BBC tries to set
- 12 that the process should be as thorough as that. But if
- 13 you're reporting, for example, on the Middle East, and
- 14 know that any report that you deliver is likely to
- 15 attract or may well attract hundreds or thousands of
- 16 complaints from Ohio and other places, which we have to
- 17 consider just as if they'd come from Darlington, and if
- 18 you know that the process is going to be very elaborate
- 19 at looking at the quality of your journalism, it can,
- 20 I think, sometimes be a bit tough on journalists, but
- 21 I think we have to do it in order to safeguard the
- 22 standards which I mentioned earlier.
- 23 Q. Returning to your governance review, the other main
- 24 thread that I drew out of it was that there was a need,
- 25 your reviewer thought, to simplify and speed up some the Page 107
 - other procedures, including the editorial procedures
- 1 2 which are in place. Is that right?
- 3 A. Yes, but simplify so as to make more understandable, not
- 4 simplify so as to cut corners.
- 5 O. That's --

- 6 A. Can I just add one point? I do have an instinct, which
 - is not borne out by a wealth of statistical evidence,
- 8 that we should learn to say "sorry" quicker.
- 9 Q. You're anticipating my next question: how are you go
- 10 going to go about speeding up and simplifying the
- 11 procedures at the BBC, including the editorial policy
- 12 decisions, without losing that gold standard which is so
- 13 important to the BBC?
- A. Well, I hope that will be the principal task of the
- 15 senior executive of the BBC, who will now be charged
- 16 with dealing with -- with having overall responsibility
- 17 for complaints. It's the sort of editorial post which
- 18 has, I think, been introduced in some newspapers, both
- 19 in this country and in other countries, beginning,
- 20 I think, with the New York Times, with varying degrees
- 21 of success. But I hope that the BBC will do it well.
- 22 Q. As well as your governance review, we can also tell from
- 23 your witness statement that when the hacking scandal
- 24 broke, you were thinking alike with Mr Thompson, because 25
 - you tell us that you got in touch with him to ask for an Page 108

1	investigation of the BBC in relation to the matters	1	(1.03 pm)
2	which were affecting the News of the World. You heard	2	(The luncheon adjournment)
3	my questions to Mr Thompson. What in your mind was the	3	_
4	importance of the BBC investigating whether its stable	4	
5	was clean?	5	
6	A. Well, first of all it's germane that when I asked the	6	
7	Director General whether he would investigate whether	7	
8	the BBC had been involved in any of that sort of	8	
9	systemic criminality which we were reading about in part	9	
10	of the press, he said he'd already asked for the	10	
11	inquiry, which is, I think, a level of his concern for	11	
12	the reputation and practices of the organisation.	12	
13	Secondly, given, I think, the general surprise at	13	
14	the extent of the practice in part of the media,	14	
15	I suspect that both of us wanted to be absolutely clear	15	
16	that what other people seemed to be doing in such	16	
17	prodigious to such a prodigious extent hadn't	17	
18	polluted journalism at the BBC, and I think we also were	18	
19	aware I was certainly conscious of the fact that we	19	
20	would be reporting this on our news channels and better	20	
21	be sure that we were clean ourselves.	21	
22	Q. You also	22	
23	A. Can I just add: I don't think that, given the importance	23	
24	of public trust to the BBC and you see that in all	24	
25	the polls that have been done, in the surveys and so on,	25	
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1	and you find it reflected anecdotally because of		
2	that, I don't think the BBC can afford to make any		
3	mistakes in these sort of areas, and when it does, it		
4	suffers badly.		
5	Q. Perhaps picking up that theme, you've heard this morning		
6	that there is, in fact, no specific ban on phone hacking		
7	or the interception of communications in BBC procedures,		
8	albeit there are umbrella procedures which would capture		
9	those activities. Do you think it would be an		
10	improvement of the present systems if there was		
11	a specific ban on phone hacking?		
12	A. Well, I do think that the procedures, when you read		
13	them, would clearly deter or prevent phone hacking, but		
14	I have no doubt at all that partly as a result of this		
15	Inquiry we will be obliged, even if we don't want to do		
16	so but I can't imagine not wanting to do so, to be		
17	absolutely explicit.		
18	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I don't think I'll be obliging you to		
19	do anything, Lord Barnes		
20	A. No, but I think that the public opinion is going to		
21	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Yes, that's different. Mr Barr, is		
22	that convenient?		
23	MR BARR: It is.		
24	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Very good. I hope it's not		
25	inconvenient for 2 o'clock, Lord Patten.		
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