# OPUS 2 INTERNATIONAL 

Horizons Issues - Alan Bates \& Others v Post Office Limited

Day 18

June 11, 2019

Opus 2 International - Official Court Reporters

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(10.30 am)
MR GREEN: My Lord, my learned friend is about to call
    Dr Worden. Just before he does, your Lordship asked us
    about which days were which on the transcript .
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR GREEN: I have shown my learned friend this because
    accidentally we only got one copy, but it is Days 9, 10,
    11 and }13\mathrm{ that are not part of this trial, and we have
    set them out on --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I'm not sure that's necessarily correct in the sense that they are -- but that's fine. So which day is today?
MR GREEN: Today is Day 18, my Lord.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Day 18, all right. That's excellent. Thank you very much. Are you going to give a copy of that to Mr de Garr Robinson?
MR GREEN: Yes, I have shown him it already and we will give him a copy.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Thank you very much.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I call Dr Robert Worden. DR ROBERT PEEL WORDEN (affirmed)
Examination-in-chief by MR DE GARR ROBINSON
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Do have a seat, Dr Worden.
A. Thank you.
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MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Dr Worden, I see that you have a formidable box there which I believe contains hard copies of your reports. You may or may not want to put the box on the ground; that's a matter for you.

What I'm going to do is take you to your reports and ask you a couple of questions about them. First of all, your first report on the trial bundle is $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 1\}$. Is that your first report?
A. Let me just go to the very beginning. That is .
Q. If you could go to page $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 260\}$.
A. Could you tell me what tab that is?
Q. It should be at the end of the first tab.
A. I see, it is the affirmation bit. I'm sorry, the signature bit. Got it.
Q. Is that your signature?
A. That is my signature.
Q. Then if I could ask you -- this may not be in the bundles -- to go to \{D3/1.1/1\}.
A. Sorry, how do I correlate this thing with D3? I don't think I do.
Q. It may not be in the hard copy bundles. I' $m$ afraid I don't know what's in those bundles. But you will see a list of corrections there, yes?
A. The list of corrections I think is at the front.
Q. Are these some corrections to your first report that you
identified that needed to be made?
A. Yes.
Q. And this was added to the trial bundle back in April?
A. Yes.
Q. Now let's go to your second report. That's $\{D 3 / 6 / 1\}$.
A. Let me just find my way around.
Q. I suspect it will be in a different bundle but it may not.
A. I think it is right at the back of this one actually . Let's have a look.
Q. Gosh, that's a very big bundle, isn't it?
A. Sorry, my fault.
Q. I wonder, my Lord, in due course whether it might be appropriate to split them up.
A. I think it is a different bundle.
Q. Yes. I see that there are other bundles in the box.
A. Sorry, I will find my way around this soon. Supplemental report. Got it.
Q. For the trial bundle it is $\{D 3 / 6 / 1\}$. Is this your second report?
A. This is my second report.
Q. Dr Worden, I have not found your signature page or, indeed, an expert declaration. Do you give that expert declaration in relation to your second report?
A. I do.

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Q. And there are some appendices and financial calculations which add to or correct some of the points made, and calculations contained in your first report, aren't there?
A. There's a series of corrections. I mean, the calculations made in the first report were first corrected in the second report and then a further correction was made with the second expert joint statement.
Q. I see. So subject to the corrections we have just discussed, do you believe that these two reports, their appendices and their attached financial impact calculations to be true?
A. I do. They are my opinion.
Q. Joint statements. A point has arisen on the joint statements that you and Mr Coyne have agreed. I'm told there is an amendment that has been agreed to paragraph 11.1 of the fourth joint statement. Is that right?
A. That is correct.
Q. Do you have a copy of the amendment that has been agreed?
A. Well, I had a few minutes ago when I signed it. I'm not sure where it is now. It is probably in one of these, isn't it? The problem is it is not amended in this one.
Q. Could you tell me what you did with the piece of paper you signed?
A. I gave it to my assistant who gave it, I think, to somebody else.
Q. Do we have a copy of the signed version of the amended JS4?
MR GREEN: We have got copies if that helps.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Thank you. If that could be handed to Dr Worden.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I would like a copy, please. Is there only one?
MR GREEN: My Lord, I think this is the one that's signed.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Give it to the witness first.
MR GREEN: We will produce copies.
A. I think two were signed. I signed two.

MR DE GARR ROBINSON: That's the fourth statement which -for the trial bundle, the current version of which is in $\{D 1 / 5 / 1\}$. I believe the amendment may be at page \{D1/5/10\}. Is that right?
A. The amendment is 11.1 , which is at page 10 .
Q. Could you read out what the original version says and what the changed version now says.
A. Do you want the full statement each time?
Q. It's just a sentence, isn't it, in 11.1?
A. Yes, it is a longish sentence. Start with the original :

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"Evidence from several Peaks indicates that whenever Fujitsu needed to make any change to data which impacted branch accounts, they were concerned to seek permission from PO to do so, and to ensure that PO took responsibility for the resulting change."
\{D1/5/10\}
Q. Right. And what is the change that you have agreed?
A. The change that Mr Coyne and I agreed out there the other day was that the word "whenever" is replaced by "usually when".
Q. Just to explain, could you explain what you mean -- I'm not asking you to delve into Mr Coyne's head -- by "usually when"?
A. Yes. I mean, I agreed to the replacement of "whenever" because "whenever" implies that the opposite never happens, and I felt I didn't know strongly enough to say that categorical statement. So "usually when" to me means the great majority of cases, but I can't say with my hand on my heart all cases.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Very good.
My Lord, I have no further questions.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Just before -- and it might not be a big point but it might be, the note that I made of when this point was put to Mr Coyne was that the change was to "usually" rather than "usually when". But your
understanding --
A. I noted that problem. I didn't say anything about it at the time.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: This is last week?
A. Yes. I noted people said "usually" instead of "whenever". I thought that is a problem, but I didn't actually say anything.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Right. But the change that you consider should be made is that the single word "whenever" is changed to "usually when"?
A. That I believe is the words we agreed.

MR DE GARR ROBINSON: That has been agreed, my Lord.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: The point that was put to Mr Coyne that
was agreed though was that the change was from "whenever" to the word "usually ".
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Well, your Lordship will remember that it was made clear that at that stage the actual wording hadn't been --

MR JUSTICE FRASER: That's why I said it might not make a difference, but my note of what was put was that the change was to "usually ". But there's now a signed statement that has "usually when" on it; is that right? MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Is that what the witness has been given?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes, my Lord.
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MR JUSTICE FRASER: Can I have either a copy of that or that at some point.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Thank you very much,
Mr de Garr Robinson.
Mr Green.
Cross-examination by MR GREEN
MR GREEN: Dr Worden, can we look at your CV, please. It will come up on the screen. So when I call a document --
A. Fine.
Q. It is $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 4 / 1\}$.
A. Is it in this bundle, by the way? It should be, I guess. Anyway, there we are.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Just for the cross-examination generally if you would like to see the hard copy in front of you of whatever is on the screen please just say so.
A. Thank you, my Lord.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: You will be given the reference.
Right, Mr Green.
A. Here we are.
Q. So we have got your strong practical experience explained there?
A. Yes.
Q. You have a PhD in theoretical particle physics?

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A. Yes, there is a lot of strain mathematics which dates back to a long time.
Q. And you felt completely comfortable giving your evidence on statistics and probability in this case?
A. Yes. I should say SAS is a statistics package, so it has an advanced statistical method built into it and I felt thoroughly comfortable examining those methods and so on.
Q. Yes. And was it you who was doing the statistics mostly, or Mr Emery, or a team effort?
A. No, Mr Emery was not involved in this dispute, it was just solely me. Sorry, in this dispute I did the maths.
Q. You did the maths?
A. In SAS v WPL it was only me.
Q. I understand. But in this dispute, you and Mr Emery worked together?
A. That is right.
Q. You did the maths?
A. Yes.
Q. Did Mr Emery check the maths?
A. No, he didn't actually. The maths is there in the spreadsheets for anybody to check. It is not advanced statistics, it is basic multiplication and division, and it is laid out in the spreadsheets.
Q. Did you check it yourself?

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## A. Absolutely.

Q. Probably several times given you have checked for other errors and made a correction?
A. Well, the correction was not a correction to the maths, the correction was adjustments to the input assumptions.
Q. Let's just pause. I want to take you to one correction you have made. It is at $\{D 3 / 1.1 / 1\}$. This is a corrections document to your report, isn't it?
A. Well, I haven't got -- I mean, the screen is not showing me anything I can see is relevant at the moment.
Q. No, I'm just identifying the documents.
A. Right. This is corrections to my first report, yes.
Q. It says there just underneath what we call the tramlines where it says "Corrections to Dr Worden's Expert Report", it says you have identified some minor corrections and clarifications?
A. Yes.
Q. If we go to page $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1.1 / 2\}$ and if we look down at 761 towards the bottom, you say:
"the chances of the bug occurring in a Claimant's branch would be about 2 in 10 million"?
A. Yes.
Q. And it should be:
"the chances of the bug occurring in a Claimants' branch would be about 2 in a million."

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A. That is right.
Q. So what was stated there was out by a factor of 10 , and that's why you've corrected it?
A. A correction had to be made. Yes, that is right.
Q. Did you notice any other errors?
A. No, I didn't because there were quite a few statements of this "in a million" nature in my report. I made careful checks of the main thread that led to my key result in section 8.7, and that was my focus. And similarly on the transaction corrections I had made checks to that spreadsheet and, you know, I included the spreadsheets with the reports so that you can see how the arithmetic is done from the spreadsheets.
Q. And some of it you point out is basic arithmetic?
A. I think all of it is basic arithmetic.
Q. I'm very grateful .
Now, have you been involved in any group litigation as an expert?
A. No, this is a new experience for me.
Q. I understand.
A. I think I haven't. No, I'm pretty sure I haven't.
Q. It is right, isn't it, you are not a behavioural economist by training?
A. Absolutely, I'm not a behavioural economist.
Q. You know who Richard Thaler is?
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A. No, I don't.
Q. He won the Nobel prize for economics in 2017 for his work in behavioural economics. That is not your field of expertise?
A. No, it is not my field of expertise. My knowledge of economics is shallow and really my knowledge is much more about business finance because I have been involved in managing parts of various businesses.
Q. But you have referred in your report -- if we look at \{D3/1/107\} and if we look at paragraph 415 there.
A. Yes.
Q. You have said there:
"I can go a little further than this ..."
This is referring to approaches to challenging discrepancies:
" ... by making weak inferences about how a manager of a small business, such as a Subpostmaster, needs to prioritise his time in monthly balancing and other evidence."
A. Yes.
Q. "The Second Witness Statement of Ms Angela Van Den Bogerd at paragraph 187 says: 'Generally, when discrepancies are of a value of several hundreds of pounds, I would expect Subpostmasters to contact NBSC.'"
A. Yes.
Q. Now, what then follows is this statement:
"If this is correct, it is consistent with my estimates."

That suggests you have made your own estimate of the value at which a subpostmaster would contact NBSC?
A. Yes, I have made my own estimates, and you can see they are rather more detailed than Mrs Van Den Bogard's witness statement. In other words, she's put a point on the spectrum. I have made some estimates about what the spectrum is.
Q. Can we just be careful with what we are talking about, because it does matter. You understand, particularly with your background as a scientist, the difference between an estimate and an assumption, don't you?
A. Absolutely. I think I do, yes.
Q. It is pretty fundamental. An estimate is based on some facts --
A. I have made a number of -- well, have I been loose in terminology between --
Q. Dr Worden, at present I'm just trying to clarify with you what you have and have not done. I'm not going to tie you to the words, but I'm going to show you the words you use to clarify what you have in fact done or not done.
A. "I assume the following, as best --"

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Q. Dr Worden, would you allow me to take you through it?
A. I'm sorry.
Q. It will just help you to identify to show what you I'm asking --
A. I'm just reminding myself that it is actually assumptions I'm making in this paragraph.
Q. That's what I'm asking you, because there are a number of ways of reading that paragraph. Because after the quote of Mrs Van Den Bogard's witness statement, which is in bold and ends with the words "paragraph 187)", there's then this sentence:
"If this is correct, it is consistent with my estimates."

Then there is a separate sentence which says:
"I assume the following, as best assumptions ..."
Now, the first question for you is this: when you use the phrase, which we have also seen elsewhere, or similar, " if this is correct, it is consistent with my estimates", now, the use of the word "estimate" there, I think we have agreed, tends to suggest something different to "assumption", doesn't it?
A. Absolutely, yes.
Q. So can you please just tell the court did you make your own free-standing estimate without regard to Angela Van Den Bogard's witness statement of the levels at which
a subpostmaster would or would not challenge
a discrepancy by ringing the NBSC?
A. To clarify wordings, in my reports --
Q. Could you answer the question first?
A. In my report I made various estimates following from an assumption. In other words, I made assumptions to put into the maths which then constituted my estimates. So that's the distinction in my mind between assumption and estimate. And when I say it is consistent with my estimates, it is consistent with estimates following from my assumptions.
Q. Right. To clarify that sentence I'm asking you about, where it says "if this is correct, it is consistent with my estimates", you are not saying that you have any independent basis upon which to support what Angela Van Den Bogard says, are you? You didn't make any estimates that confirm her witness evidence?
A. Well, there is a process you use in engineering of ballpark estimates, which are imprecise -- or ballpark assumptions -- I'm sorry if I get confused about the wording here -- which are very approximate assumptions you make in order to drive a calculation through. And then you look back at the calculation and you say: is the precision I have achieved in that calculation sufficient or do I need to refine / revisit some

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## assumptions?

So you are always looking at the precision you need to achieve in the result when you are concerned with how precise should my assumptions or my estimates be. How precise should my assumptions be in order to drive this set of estimates which arrives at a number. How precise do I need that number to be? I felt that given the precision I needed or the court needed in the final result, the precision of these assumptions, you know, whether it is $£ 300$ or $£ 400$, for instance, was sufficient .
Q. I will just take you back to the question for the moment. We understand you made assumptions.
A. Yes.
Q. And you have set them out.
A. Yes.
Q. And you have said they are assumptions.
A. That is right.
Q. But you didn't make any fact-based estimate of what would in fact happen yourself, did you?
A. I didn't go and interview a postmaster, for instance, or anything like that. They were assumptions and they are advertised as assumptions, and so if the court wishes to change the assumptions and drive them through the calculation, for instance, the calculations were
intended to have that ability, so that if the court -I make some assumptions, if the court decides to find something different then the court can drive those different findings through my calculations.
Q. Okay. I will put it one last time. The answer is no, isn't it, you didn't make --
A. I think I said no. Yes, it is no. I didn't make a fact-based--
Q. Yes. To do so you would have needed the relevant fact background, wouldn't you, to make an assessment of that? You would have had to understand the process, what sort of headwinds people faced when they sought to report things, how they valued their own time etc?
A. To get precise numbers --
Q. To make an estimate not an assumption?
A. To get precise numbers I would have had to do that.
Q. Or any number that was an estimate rather than an assumption, you would need some facts upon which to make an estimate, wouldn't you?
A. Well, as I say, my view of the word "estimate" is an estimate is what I made following my assumptions.
Q. No, Dr Worden --
A. Is that unclear? That I made some assumptions and put them into some maths and that resulted in some estimates.

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Q. So the estimates that you refer to are the outcome of having made assumptions?
A. That is right.
Q. I understand. And you accept that you had neither the facts nor the relevant expertise to make estimates which effectively fall within the field of behavioural economics?
A. I accept that entirely.
Q. Thank you.
A. I won't say more.
Q. Thank you.

Just stepping back a minute, you have got a PhD in theoretical particle physics, yes?
A. Mm .
Q. You have this wealth of experience as acting as an expert and so forth?
A. Mm .
Q. You have made very detailed statistical calculations in the report?
A. I wouldn't call them very detailed. I think you know there are a number of multiplications there and divisions and so on, and where the more detailed statistics came in was estimating what sort of sample size I would need to get more precision in the result.
Q. I understand. So you went into more detail in those

| 1 |  | areas? |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | A. | Occasional footnotes addressed these questions, yes. |
| 3 | Q. And you spotted the correction of the typo when you went |  |
| 4 |  | through your report? |
| 5 | A. Yes. |  |
| 6 | Q. | Order of magnitude of 10? |
| 7 | A. Yes. |  |
| 8 | Q. | Would you say, Dr Worden, you are a details man? |
| 9 | A. Physics people tend to focus; they don't like loads and |  |
| 10 |  | loads of facts, they like to focus on the core analysis |
| 11 |  | and make sure that's very right. |
| 12 | Q. I understand. |  |
| 13 | A. So they are detailed people in that sense. |  |
| 14 | Q. I understand. When we look at Mr Emery at \{D3/5/1\}, we |  |
| 15 |  | have got his CV. |
| 16 | A. Yes. |  |
| 17 | Q. And we can see he has obviously had a lot of IT |  |
| 18 |  | experience over many years. And if you go over the |
| 19 |  | page, please, \{D3/5/2\} we can see that he has a degree |
| 20 |  | in computing science from Imperial College? |
| 21 | A. That is right. |  |
| 22 | Q. And if we go to page \{D3/5/5\}, we can see where he |  |
| 23 |  | worked and over what period. |
| 24 | A. Yes. |  |
| 25 | Q. He was obviously at Logica for many, many years, |  |

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wasn't he?
A. That is right. We worked together at Logica in 1976, or something like that.
Q. I understand. Is that how you have ended up together?
A. Well, obviously, you can see from his resume he has been at Logica for a fair old time and he's been at Charteris, and Charteris was a kind of spin- off Logica, and I've been there. So we've overlapped quite a lot.
Q. Does Charteris still do some consulting for Logica?
A. Not for Logica. Logica doesn't exist anymore.
Q. When did it cease to exist?
A. It was taken over by CGI, I think, and ceased to exist as a name about ten years ago, I think.
Q. What I really meant was I think at that point quite a lot of people left?
A. Well, there have been various watersheds, yes.
Q. Was Credence originally a Logica solution?
A. That's a very good question. I haven't really looked into that. Logica obviously had some role to do with Credence but certainly I was nothing to do with Logica at the time.
Q. Had you had experience of data warehousing when you were working for Logica?
A. Yes, we -- a team that worked for me was involved in business intelligence and that involved data
warehousing. And generally I have been doing databases since the year dot and that includes data warehouses.
Q. Because data warehousing was quite big in the late 1990s, wasn't it?
A. It has been big since then, yes.
Q. In fact, Logica was quite strong in that area in the early 2000s?
A. Well, I had left them by that point.
Q. I understand. That is right though, isn't it?
A. Logica was a bit of a jack-of-all-trades, actually .
Q. Okay. And just going back to Mr Emery, in your experience of Mr Emery, I don't want to be unfair, but is he a details man?
A. I think he is more than me, yes.
Q. And are there any parts of the expert report that he has not checked? I think you suggested earlier he might not have checked the maths?
A. That is right.
Q. Is that right?
A. I don't think he has checked the maths.
Q. But otherwise would he have read through --
A. He certainly read through the whole report and the appendices.
Q. And you have probably read through it several times as well?

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A. I'm afraid so.
Q. I'm afraid so. How many times?
A. How many times I read through my report? Yesterday and -- about five times, I suppose.
Q. Five times. So with your eyes on it and Mr Emery's eyes on it, we have four eyes, haven't we?
A. Yes.
Q. Probably other people who I want ask you about have looked at it as well, lots, and some of the people who have looked at it looked at it many times, yes?
A. Well, I have looked at it many times, Mr Emery has looked at it many times and I suspect the lawyers have as well.
Q. Can I ask you about how you have approached the assumptions upon which you have given your opinions in your report.

Could we look, please, at page $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 153\}$. We are going to look, if we may, at paragraph 650. Do you have that?
A. Yes. "Receipts/Payments Mismatch".
Q. Now, this is looking at the receipts and payments mismatch bug at the bottom of page 153.
A. Mm .
Q. You see the heading there "8.6.1"?
A. Yes.

| Q. And you say: |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| "This issue is cited in paragraph 5.6 of Mr Coyne's | 1 |
| report." | 2 |
| A. Mm. | 3 |
| Q. "It involved a bug in Horizon which was triggered by a | 4 |
| rare circumstance (which one would not expect to be | 5 |
| exercised in testing ) and which had an effect on branch | 6 |
| accounts." | 7 |
| A. Yes. | 8 |
| Q. "If Mr Godeseth's evidence about this bug is not | 9 |
| accepted, I shall revise my opinions accordingly. They | 10 |
| are based on written evidence - particularly on a | 11 |
| written analysis by Gareth Jenkins ..." | 12 |
| $\quad$ Yes? | 13 |
| A. Yes. | 14 |
| Q.... as well as the Second Witness Statement of | 15 |
| Mr Godeseth." | 16 |
| A. Yes. | 17 |
| Q. You make a consistency point there. Can we just go back | 19 |
| now you have seen the whole paragraph? | 18 |
| A. Yes. | 20 |
| Q. I just want to ask you about three lines down in that | 21 |
| paragraph, 650, on the right-hand side the following | 22 |
| sentence: | 23 |
| "If Mr Godeseth's evidence about this bug is not | 25 |

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accepted, I shall revise my opinions accordingly."
Now, pausing there. Let's just only look at this example in your report. Let's just focus on this.

In this example what you have done is premised the opinion that you give on the court accepting Mr Godeseth's evidence.
A. That is right.
Q. But you have fairly said that if the court does not accept that evidence "I will revise my opinions accordingly."
A. Yes.
Q. The content of this report in this respect, we will come to other examples later, focuses on what the consequences would be if the defendant's factual evidence is accepted?
A. Generally, if findings -- if things happen in oral evidence which go against witness statements then I would need to come back and say what's the impact.
Q. Yes. You understand, don't you, that the moment at which everyone finds out whether factual evidence is accepted or not is when the judgment is handed down?
A. Absolutely, yes.
Q. So you are proposing to revise your opinions after that, are you?
A. No. That's a good point. What I was saying there is if
it becomes evident, all I can do is make assumptions. The court will find findings and all I can do is make assumptions and drive them through my opinions and try and assist the court that way.

So all of this is assumptions I have made based on the evidence I have seen, and the court may find differently .
Q. Can I pause there. You were assuming there that Mr Godeseth's version was true?
A. I was assuming mainly Mr Jenkins' written analysis which Mr Godeseth's evidence confirmed.
Q. Let's just go with that for the moment. Have a look, if you would, please, at \{D3/1/260\}. It is paragraph 1194.
A. Here we go, yes.
Q. You recognise this page because you were shown it --
A. Yes.
Q. Now, come down four lines and look at the right-hand side about three-quarters of the way across.
A. Yes.
Q. You see "I have not assumed that any particular version of events is true ..."
A. Yes.
Q. Yes? Now, what you say, if we look at the transcript, please, at the bottom of page 26 of today's transcript, just a few moments ago --

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A. Can I get that? Yes.
Q. See the bottom of 26 , the question is:
"So you are proposing to revise your opinions after that, are you?"

And you say?
"Answer: --
A. Sorry, I haven't got the right line.
Q. It is the bottom of page 26 , halfway down, line 23 . Do you have that?
A. Yes, I have got that.
Q. Dr Worden, if I'm taking you too fast at any point let me know --
A. No, it is just me finding my way, that is all.
Q. Not at all, it is not always straightforward.

Line 23:
"Question: So you are proposing to revise your opinions after that, are you?

Your answer is:
"Answer: No. That's a good point. What I was saying there is if it becomes evident, all I can do is make assumptions. The court will [make] findings and all I can do is make assumptions and drive them through my opinions and try and assist the court that way.
"So all of this is assumptions I have made based on the evidence I have seen, and the court may find
differently ."
A. Yes.
Q. Do you feel that overall in your report you have provided opinions on the footing that the claimants' evidence is accepted as often as you have provided opinions on the footing that the defendant's evidence is accepted?
A. Well, my analysis of the claimants' evidence is mainly contained in my supplemental report, and I explained there that individual claimants' evidence, particularly individual subpostmaster evidence, I did not feel able to make strong use of that and I gave the reasons in my supplemental report.

So my opinions have little dependence on that. And the core of my opinions, the numerical estimates I make, those estimates have been designed -- or the process and the method has been designed so that if -- so that to make my assumptions evident where those assumptions come in, and if the court finds something different from my assumptions the court can go to the spreadsheets and re-do the method for itself .

So I have tried to make the dependence of what the court may take from my reports as little dependent on my assumptions as possible. I'm not sure if I'm answering the question.

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Q. Let me give you another example. This is a slightly different situation; let's look at that as well. It is on page $\{D 3 / 1 / 206\}$. It is where you are dealing with transaction corrections.
A. Yes.
Q. They were set out, you understood, in Mr Smith's witness statement?
A. Evidence was in that witness statement which I thought bore on the issue of erroneous transaction corrections, yes.
Q. Let's have a look. If we go over the page, please, \{D3/1/207\} we can see that you say, 934:
"I proceed on the assumption that these figures (which are the only ones available to me) are accepted by the court. If they are not, a different calculation along the same lines may possibly be appropriate."
A. Yes.
Q. We will come back to what available evidence there was about TCs later. For now, you will accept that again is proceeding on the footing that the evidence of the defendant will be accepted?
A. Yes, I don't see that evidence of the defendants is very relevant to this calculation.
Q. I understand.

Now, you have been in court, haven't you, for the
whole of the trial, I think?
A. Not the whole trial .
Q. Did you miss any days?
A. I think I must have missed some days, yes.
Q. Did you hear the defendant's evidence?
A. I certainly heard Mr Rolls' evidence.
Q. No, the defendant's evidence.
A. Sorry, the defendant's --
Q. I will say Post Office.
A. I heard all of that, yes.
Q. You heard all of that?
A. Pretty sure I did.
Q. Have you had any changes of heart about anything in your report having heard it?
A. Changes of heart?
Q. Anything you want to change about what you said?
A. Well, had there been some fundamental change I would have felt obliged to communicate it to the court.
Q. Of course, because you take your duty very seriously?
A. Yes, I do. I can't think of any major change of heart, but there may well be things that you bring me to and I say there's an adjustment here. But to come back to the point about precision, I am conscious of how precise my numerical results have to be in order to be of assistance to the court.

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Q. Well, that's appreciated.
A. And therefore that level of precision is my yardstick for saying: has my opinion changed? Does the court need to be informed about it? And so on and so forth.
Q. I see. Let's look at some particular facets of your evidence. Let's look, if we may, please, at \{D3/1/239\}, which is paragraph 1086 in your report. Do you have the page there? It is the bottom paragraph.
A. Yes.
Q. You say, second line, do you have halfway through the second line the words "when Post Office"?
A. Yes.
Q. "When Post Office is investigating anomalies reported by subpostmasters, they use Credence and their other management information systems in the first instance

Just pausing there, it is pretty important to identify with care and clarity what systems and information are available to Post Office, isn't it, in this case because it is one of the issues?
A. As far as the experts can find out it is important, yes.
Q. Exactly, so far as the experts can find out. We will come back to that in a minute, but let's just focus on this.

So you agree it is important to identify what

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information and systems is available as far as the experts can find out. Just recapping on that sentence in the third line of that paragraph, so just remind yourself what I was asking you:
" ... they use Credence and their other management information systems in the first instance ..."
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## Yes?

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A. Yes.
Q. There is a footnote there, footnote 41?
A. Yes.
Q. There you say:
"The Witness Statement of Ms Tracy Mather, 16 November 2018, is consistent with my understanding."
A. Yes.
Q. Pausing there, did you get your understanding materially from her witness statement or did you form
an understanding from something else that was consistent with her witness statement?
A. I formed an understanding from something else, which is largely my understanding of things like POLSAP, things like Credence and my experience of how --
Q. And the opportunities you have had to look at that since you were instructed?
A. To look at what?
Q. To look at the overall system, documents and so forth?
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A. Yes, that was combined with my experience of how businesses worked.
Q. Of course. So let's look at what Ms Mather said in that witness statement to which you have referred.

It is at $\{\mathrm{E} 2 / 8 / 3\}$ and it is paragraph 12.
A. This is not one I have looked at very recently.
Q. Don't worry, I will take you through what it says. It is a short paragraph.
A. (Reads to himself) Yes.
Q. Let's take it is this stages, firstly as an information tool, I think that's agreed?
A. Yes, it is also called POLMIS in certain documents.
Q. Yes. That's the same ...?
A. My understanding is that POLMIS and Credence are different names at different times for the same system.
Q. Same system. Because "POLMIS" stands for Post Office Limited Management Information System?
A. That is right.
Q. And if we look at the second sentence, it says it is designed to work alongside other applications?
A. Yes.
Q. So there are a number of different things they can look at?
A. Yes.
Q. "It is used to help understand what has happened in
a branch as it records all keystroke activity performed in that branch by the user ID, date and time ..." Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. That was your understanding when you wrote your report, wasn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. Had you formed that understanding from any other documents that you had seen or was that understanding only formed from reading Ms Mather's witness statement?
A. No, I had formed it from other documents.
Q. Can you remember what other documents you had seen which showed that Credence recorded keystrokes in the branch?
A. To that level of keystrokes in the branch -- no, to go into that level of -- not level of misunderstanding, level of understanding, to go to that level of understanding I think Mrs Mather's witness statement was useful to me. But the point that Credence is an MIS and Post Office use it to determine what happened in the branch and so on, those points were evident to me from my reading of quite a lot of evidence.
Q. But you will forgive me, Dr Worden, if I ask you the precise question again, which is this: in relation to Credence recording " all keystroke activity performed in that branch", was that your understanding when you wrote

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your report or not?
A. I did not go as far as understanding all keystroke activity. In other words, I felt that Credence was a fairly comprehensive record of things that had gone on in the branch, but the phrase " all keystroke activity" would not have occurred to me before her witness statement.
Q. So --
A. Because that is a very detailed level of information, and my experience of MIS is that you are taking all sorts of slices of information, and really drilling down to the keystroke is very detailed.
Q. But you would accept, Dr Worden, that whether factually you could look at the keystrokes' activity performed in a branch or whether you could not, as Post Office, do that, would be important, wouldn't it?
A. No, I do not think so. For the purpose of knowing that Post Office could investigate events in the branch using their MIS, I did not need to know that it went down to the keystroke level.
Q. Why not?
A. Because MISs typically deal with more summary information and they are designed based on the requirements, and if the requirement doesn't require to go to keystroke level that's not a part of the MIS. And

I didn't feel myself that going to keystroke level was necessary for the level of investigation that I believed needed to be done in Post Office.
Q. So you made a judgment about what needed to be done by way of investigation and you made a judgment that keystrokes were not necessary to the level of investigation that you formed a judgment about?
A. Yes. To me, keystroke level is very, very detailed, and from my experience of MISs, keystroke level is not often required in an MIS. An MIS typically deals with more summary information and ways of getting different slices of information, and so on and so forth. Going down to the keystroke level is, to my mind, very detailed.
Q. We will come back to this page in a moment, but can we just go, please, to $\{\mathrm{C} 1 / 1 / 2\}$.

The document you are now looking at is not the document that was on the screen before.
A. No, this is --
Q. These are the Horizon Issues which you probably recognise?
A. Yes, that is right. Yes.
Q. And if you look halfway down you will see "Operation of Horizon" in capitals and in bold?
A. Yes.
Q. Under that, there is one subheading, "Remote Access",

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and there is another heading, " Availability of Information and Report Writing". Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Under that, there is issue 8 , and issue 8 says:
"What transaction data and reporting functions were available through Horizon to Post Office for identifying the occurrence of alleged shortfalls and the causes of alleged shortfalls in branches ..."

Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. So it was a specific Horizon Issue that you were instructed to report on?
A. Yes.
Q. To identify what transaction data and reporting functions were available through Horizon to Post Office?
A. Yes.
Q. And the reason that you weren't interested in whether or not keystrokes were available was the one you have just given to the court a moment ago: that you formed a judgment about what would be necessary, and on the basis of that judgment you formed a judgment that keystrokes wouldn't be important?
A. Well, broadly that is correct. I should say also there's a kind of prioritisation that the expert has to do, how far he can drill down in particular areas and
what drilling down is used for.
Q. And you felt, if we go back to Ms Mather's report -- it is $\{\mathrm{E} 2 / 8 / 3\}$, it is a short paragraph and it makes quite a key point about keystroke activity , doesn't it?
A. It does.
Q. And she positively said that it records all keystroke activity in that branch by the user?
A. Yes.
Q. And when I started asking about this it did sound as if you were saying you had separately formed the view from other documents that that was possible?
A. No, I had said I had separately formed a view from other documents that Credence was used to investigate what happened in the branch.
Q. Right. Let's go back, please, to the paragraph

I originally asked you about, which is \{D3/1/239\}. It is paragraph 1086. You will remember it is at the bottom of the page.

I asked you about the second sentence of that paragraph:
"When Post Office is investigating anomalies reported by Subpostmasters, they use Credence and their other management information systems in the first instance ..."

Yes?
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A. Yes.
Q. You give the footnote at 41 ?
A. Yes.
Q. And you say:
"The Witness Statement of Ms Tracy Mather ... is consistent with my understanding."

## Yes?

A. Yes.
Q. And that's the witness statement we have just been looking at.
A. Yes.
Q. Which specifically says that Credence records all keystroke activity .
A. Yes.
Q. So you accept that this would suggest to anyone reading it, whether it is the court or the claimants or anyone else, that you agreed with her description of what Credence could do?
A. No, that's not quite what I said.
Q. You say it is consistent --
A. Her description is consistent with my understanding and went beyond it.
Q. You didn't spell out anything -- should we read throughout your report where you say "consist within the my understanding" as meaning "there is some aspect in
which my understanding coincides with what I'm referring to"?
A. I think we read "consistent" in the ordinary sense of "consistent".
Q. I see. But on the face of Mrs Mather's statement you would agree, wouldn't you, that Post Office had access to information that the SPM doesn't have if she is right?
A. Well, whether or not she is right, Post Office has information that the branch doesn't have.
Q. Of course we will come to that in more detail. I'm just focusing on the keystrokes.
If she is right about the keystrokes being available to Post Office, they have effectively a record of what buttons were pressed in the branch?
A. Yes.
Q. And the SPM doesn't have them?
A. I believe that is right, yes.
Q. And so you were here I think when Mrs Van Den Bogard gave her evidence, weren't you?
A. I certainly read the transcripts, but --
Q. Let's refresh your memory. Sorry, I interrupted you, Dr Worden.
A. I do not think I was actually in court when Mrs Van Den Bogard was --
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Q. Okay, let me show you the transcript then, to be fair to you. \{Day6/69:1\}, please.
(Pause)
We are going to look at lines 10 to 23 . There is a question:
"Question: ... the point is this, that the Credence report would show the specific keystrokes by the operator in branch, wouldn't they?"
Do you see that?
A. And she says yes.
Q. She says yes, and then:
"... so if one wanted to get to the truth about what keystrokes Mr Patny had pressed, one could have obtained a Credence report to identify that and that would have --
"Answer: Have used a Credence report, yes.
"Question: And that would have shown all the keystrokes pressed --
"Answer: Yes.
"Question: -- so you could follow exactly what he had done in sequence?
"Answer: Yes."
Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you here for the evidence of Mr Patny?
A. I do not think I was.
Q. Where we looked at the internal Post Office documents where he had been promised a Credence report and it didn't seem to come?
A. I do not think I was here for that evidence, no.
Q. Now if we look, please, at page \{Day6/104:1\} because Mrs Van Den Bogard was re-examined about that.
(Pause)
We are going to look on this page at lines 2 to 10 .
A. 104,2 to 10 .
Q. Just to orientate you, this is my learned friend Mr de Garr Robinson, leading counsel for the Post Office, re-examining Mrs Van Den Bogard about the section of cross-examination I have just shown you. Do you understand?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.
"Question: Now, the reason why I'm putting this to you is because Mr Green put to you that Credence shows every single keystroke that's pressed by the postmaster and you accepted what he said and he put it to you on the basis that this is what Mrs Mather said. Could I ask you this question: is it the case that Credence gives an account of every single key that's pressed by the postmaster in branch?

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"Answer: That's not my understanding, not every single stroke.
"Question: I'm grateful ."
Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. So in re-examination there was a different picture.
A. Yes.
Q. But I think you said you were reading the transcripts . Did you notice this?
A. I didn't notice this. I'm afraid I didn't, no. I can't say I have read every line of the transcript because it would take a day to do it for each --
Q. I understand.

Okay. Let's look at page \{Day6/149:1\}.
A. Right.
Q. Because Mrs Mather was the person whose witness statement you had actually positively referred to, wasn't she?
A. By me? Yes.
Q. Yes, it is in your report. You say look at that --
A. She's consistent with my understanding, yes.
Q. Yes. And if we look on page 149 , look at lines 7 to 20. Again, this is my learned friend, leading counsel for Post Office, re-examination Mrs Mather this time. Sorry, examining Mrs Mather in chief. That's before she
is cross-examined.
A. Right, okay.
Q. Yes?
A. Mm .
"Question: And now, Mrs Mather, I have to ask a question which is born out of sheepishness on my part. Everyone else in court will understand why, but you won't. I would like to ask you about paragraph 12 of your statement please ..."
That is the one we have just been looking at.
A. So that is --
Q. We saw what it said. It was perfectly clear, wasn't it?
A. The keystroke --
Q. Yes, that is right.
"Question: Here you are describing Credence and you say:
"' Credence is used as an information tool.
It is designed to work alongside other applications. It is used to help understand what has happened in a branch as it records all keystroke activity performed in that branch by the user ID, date and time.'
"Could I ask you to explain what you mean by the phrase ' It records all keystroke activity '?"
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## And she says:

"Answer: What I actually meant was the transactional data as in sales and non-sales."
A. Right.
Q. So that was a bit of a surprise.
A. Yes. I mean --
Q. Hence your reaction by saying the intonation of the word "right" in your answer which doesn't always come out on the transcript?
A. Yes. This, if you like, Mrs Mather's witness statement, down to keystroke, that was consistent with my understanding but it went beyond it. And now what's happening here is it doesn't go beyond my understanding as far as it did before.
Q. So it recedes back to what your unspecified --
A. It comes closer to what I would have expected from an MIS.
Q. I don't want to be unfair, but were you sort of guessing based on experience about what an MIS would have?
A. Yes, I have lots of experience of what an MIS has.
Q. So that is the understanding you are referring to?
A. That is right, yes.
Q. So --
A. Also what I can infer from the documents I have seen, you know. I put those together with my experience and
one imagines what Post Office would need in order to investigate what went on at the branch, and my understanding is they would need what Mrs Mather says here, transactional data. They would not need individual keystrokes. That's my -- what my experience tells me.
Q. So is it right, then, that you hadn't appreciated whether or not keystrokes were recorded in branch either way despite referring expressly to Mrs Mather's statement when you made your first --
A. I said Mrs Mather's statement was consistent with my understanding, and it was, and it went beyond my understanding. And now we have seen that the extent to which it went beyond my understanding varied at the time.
Q. It is fair to say that the finesse that you are now making was not expressly explained in your first report, was it?
A. What I said in my first report was it is consistent with my understanding, and it was and it is .
Q. But what she said about keystrokes couldn't have been consistent with your understanding about that because you had no idea?
A. If somebody tells you something that is consistent with what you think and goes beyond it, then it is

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consistent. That's all I'm saying.
Q. So the court should have that in mind for every use of the word "consistent" in your report?
A. I think I'm using the word "consistent" in the ordinary sense of the word.
Q. I understand.
A. That things can be consistent if they overlap in a consistent way.
Q. Let's look at a different example. For all those reasons you didn't feel there was any need to change any aspect of your report even on Horizon Issue 8 which asked about what information --
A. No, there was always this trade- off that one wanted to write twice as much as one could write, and there was always this editorial trade-off of, how much to drill down and what was useful to the court.
Q. But isn't it quite useful just to list to the court what the information they have is, in answer to the question "what information do they have", scope: they have this, they have this, they have this, they did have this, they didn't have that and they did have the other?
A. I was making decisions about how much detail is needed here and there, and I made that decision not to do a detailed list of this and this and this, and perhaps I was wrong. I'm always having to make these decisions
about how much detail do you go into here in order to assist the court.
Q. But you would accept, Dr Worden, that it is a binary issue: do you have access to the keystrokes in the branch or do you not?
A. That is a binary issue.
Q. So that could have been accommodated in your report by
the addition of a few words in that footnote?
A. It could have been.
Q. Or one line in your report?
A. It could have been. Yes.
Q. Let's move to a different example. I'm not going to go into the detail of this because we are going to deal with remote access later. I want to ask you what you say at $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 244\}$. Do you see that? If we can go to \{D3/1/244\}.
A. Paragraph number?
Q. Let's just get the correct page up. There we are. It is paragraph 1114. Do you see that's under the heading "Transaction injection in Old Horizon"?
A. Yes.
Q. You say there:
"Mr Godeseth says that, in the Old Horizon system ..."

Which is Legacy Horizon?
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## A. Mm .

Q. "... The SSC could also inject transactions and that those transactions were clearly distinguished from those entered at the branch because they would have included a counter position greater than 32 when no branches would have had such a high number of counters ..."

## Yes?

A. Yes.
Q. And if we go forward, please, to page \{D3/1/245\}, so turn over the page, at paragraph 1119 you are considering what Mr Roll's evidence was.
A. Yes.
Q. You say:
"Mr Roll worked in the SSC, and I established above that (during his tenure with Fujitsu) certain SSC users had the ability to transact injections, although these would have become visible to Subpostmasters. So, in my opinion, Mr Roll could not have made these changes to branch accounts 'without the Subpostmaster knowing'" Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, we know in fact now that Mr Roll was right about that and we will come back to that when we do the remote access piece. But at the moment I just want to ask you about this paragraph and how it is expressed.
A. There is a typo. "Transact injections" is a bit -I think it is "inject transactions".
Q. Don't worry about that, no one is going to complain about that. What you say is that Mr Roll worked in the SSC, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. Service support centre?
A. Yes.
Q. And then these are the words I want to ask you about:
"... I established above that (during his tenure with Fujitsu) certain SSC users had the ability to," inject transactions I think it can be fairly be --
A. Yes.
Q. "... although these would have become visible to Subpostmasters."

## Yes?

## A. Yes.

Q. So in your opinion, Mr Roll could not have made these changes to branch accounts without the subpostmaster knowing?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, that was a disputed issue of fact between Mr Roll and the Post Office, wasn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. And you say that you have established it above.

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A. Yes. Can we go back to the above?
Q. Let's go back to the above and I will show you. It seems to the reader possibly that it is paragraph 1114 , which is $\{D 3 / 1 / 244\}$ and following?
A. Yes.
Q. Because this is the section where you basically say what Mr Godeseth says: a counter position greater than 32, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And you say it accords with your experience and so forth. And then you point out at 1116 that it couldn't be done without the subpostmaster's knowledge, yes?
A. I say "thus". Let me see what leads before "thus". (Pause)
Q. So what you have actually done, as we can see between 1114 and 1118 , and then over the page on 1119 , is you have looked at a disputed issue of fact, you have accepted Mr Godeseth's factual evidence in the face of Mr Roll's account, you say you have established over the page \{D3/1/245\} that effectively what Mr Godeseth says is correct because you used the word "established ". And on that footing you have given the court your opinion that Mr Roll is wrong. That's what you have done.
A. Yes.
Q. And you shouldn't have done that, should you?
A. I think I shouldn't. I think the word "established" was too strong.
Q. Well, there are two points. (1) It is misleading to say you have established it because all you have done is you have said "I accept Mr Godeseth's evidence" and proceed on that footing as if it is fact. That's the first problem.
A. As I say, I think "established" was too strong and I was wrong to say that.
Q. Well, okay. Let's go back. I took you to paragraph 114. It is on $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 260\}$. We had a look at this didn't we, 114 ?
A. What paragraph are we talking about?
Q. Sorry, I misspoke, paragraph 1194.

Right-hand side, four lines down. That declaration is not true in respect of what you did where you said "establish ", is it?
A. I think there are occasions in my report I have made mistakes and this was a mistake, yes.
Q. And the particular type of mistake that we are talking about is one that you have expressly said at the end you have not done?
A. That's what this says, I think. I think on that occasion, on this counter 32 issue, I did, although I said at the time Mr Godeseth's evidence is consistent

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or accords with my experience in that paragraph, I did later at 119 , or whatever it was, go on to draw a stronger inference which I should not have done.
Q. You have based your opinion accepting Mr Godeseth's evidence and on that basis you have rejected Mr Roll's evidence of fact on a disputed issue, hotly disputed and central to these proceedings. The answer to that is yes?
A. Well, this has developed over time and what I have said is that my statement in the first report was too strong, and --
Q. But pausing there, your approach, it is not just the use of the word "established", I'm putting to you fairly and squarely that your approach was wrong. There were two witnesses saying opposite things. As an expert you should have said: if Mr Godeseth is correct, this; if Mr Roll is correct, it undermines the proper access controls that I mention in my witness statement as my final countermeasure and undermines the reliability or robustness, or whatever it is, of the Horizon system, or whatever your view was if Mr Roll was correct. That's what you should have done, isn't it?
A. I have tried in my reports to --
Q. Can you just answer the question: do you accept that's what you should have done?
A. I'm just prefacing an answer. I have tried in my reports generally to acknowledge the limitations of factual witness evidence. On this occasion I was wrong and I should have done so.
Q. Can you think of any prominent example in your report where you proceed on the footing that the claimants are right about anything?
A. Well, this depends on the claimants' evidence being relevant to my opinions, and I can't think of any occasions where individual subpostmasters' evidence, for instance, is relevant to my opinions.
Q. But we know from this example that Mr Roll's evidence was the evidence that was put forward by the claimants. And you rejected it .
A. Yes.
Q. And we know that that's an important example because we now know the answer that you were wrong to reject it , don't we?
A. We do.
Q. So it was both wrong in its approach and wrong in its outcome, wasn't it?
A. The outcome was wrong, no doubt. As I say, my approach has been to try wherever possible to qualify factual witness evidence with the statement: this is my assumption and this is why I'm using an assumption to

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## proceed.

I have tried wherever I can to make that qualification and we agreed on this occasion that I should have made it more careful.
Q. I can only put it one more time: on this your approach was wrong and your conclusion was wrong?
A. Yes.

MR GREEN: My Lord, would that be a convenient moment? MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes, we will have 10 minutes.

Dr Worden, you know this, I know, because you are experienced and you also heard me reminding Mr Coyne many times, but now you are in the middle of your cross-examination you are not allowed to talk to anyone about the case. We are going to have a 10 -minute break for the shorthand writers. Please don't feel you have to stay in the witness box. I always encourage witnesses to move around and stretch their legs. But we will come back in at 11.55 am .
(11.46 am)
(A short break)
(11.55 am)

MR GREEN: Now, Dr Worden, just picking up from where we left off just before the break, we had been looking at \{D3/1/245\}, which is your first report, at paragraph 1119. And I'm going to ask you about that.

Yes? Do you remember?
A. Yes, I do indeed.
Q. I think you may have mentioned that you address that in your second report?
A. Yes.
Q. Between the first and second reports there had been a further statement from Mr Roll and a further statement from Mr Parker, hadn't there, Mr Parker's second witness statement?
A. That is right.
Q. And you would have read those?
A. Yes.
Q. To inform yourself about whether the approach you had
taken in your first report was right or not?
A. Yes.
Q. It is the only fair way to do it, isn't it?
A. Well, obviously I did --
Q. Yes, you must have done. And paragraph 27 of

Mr Parker's second witness statement explained that what Mr Roll had described was possible. Do you remember that?
A. If we go to that --
Q. Let's have a look at it. It is on $\{\mathrm{E} 2 / 12 / 9\}$.

There's Mr Parker's second witness statement. Go to page $\{E 2 / 12 / 9\}$ of that. If we look at paragraph 27, and

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this is Mr Parker referring to paragraph 20 of Mr Roll's second witness statement?
A. Yes.
Q. "... Mr Roll describes a process by which transactions could be inserted via individual branch counters by using the correspondence server to piggy back through the gateway."

## Yes?

"He has not previously made this point clear. Now that he has, following a discussion with colleagues who performed such actions I can confirm that this was possible."

Yes? So we are now in a position where a point favourable to the claimants has not only been set out in the claimants' evidence, but agreed by the Post Office. That is correct, isn't it?
A. Well --
Q. On the evidence.
A. The difficulty I have with this, or one difficulty I have, is that I don't understand the phrase "piggy back".
Q. Well, let's pause there. Just look at what he actually says:
"He has not previously made this point clear."
Line 3:
"Now that he has, following a discussion with colleagues who performed such actions ..."

So it is not theoretically possible. I have spoken to people who were actually doing this. Having done that, I can confirm that this was possible.
A. Yes.
Q. Right. Now, pause there. The premise that you proceeded upon, which we have looked at in your first report, was that Mr Roll was wrong, that it was possible. This is a yes or no answer.
A. No, it is not that simple. In other words, that I believe that what I did not accept in my first report was that it could be done without the subpostmaster knowing --
Q. Precisely .
A. And I was never very clear on -- I never got to the bottom of the issue of what the subpostmaster might know. Now, piggy backing says this was possible, but I was not clear whether that would make it evident to the subpostmaster.
Q. No, Dr Worden, the way it went was that Mr Rolls said it was possible without the knowledge of the subpostmaster?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's what you were specifically responding to in your first report?

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A. Yes.
Q. And that's what you rejected which we dealt with before the break, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And you rejected it on the basis of Mr Godeseth's evidence that it would be done through a counter number higher than 32 ?
A. Right.
Q. So that it would be visible to the postmaster if they noticed the counter number?
A. Counter number higher than 32 was one way in which the postmaster could find out.
Q. Well, that was the way --
A. No, not the way. That's not what I believe.
Q. Well, that's what Mr Godeseth was saying, wasn't it?
A. That's what Mr Godeseth said at the time, yes. But --
Q. Let's go back to --
A. -- fundamentally, I believe that whether the postmaster knew or not is not a simple matter of counter 32 or not.
Q. Dr Worden, you know where this cross-examination is going, don't you?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Let's have a look and then I will bring you back to what you have just said.

Mr Parker in paragraph 27 specifically says that
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what Mr Roll has been describing --
A. Can I read paragraph 27 carefully, then. $\{\mathrm{E} 2 / 12 / 9\}$

This was possible --
Q. Without using counter 32, yes?
A. But this paragraph, as far as I can read it, does not refer to the subpostmaster's knowledge.
Q. Okay. Well, I will have to come back and trace through everything in a minute. Let me take you forward to what you say in your second report and we will do it all over again carefully. But $\{D 3 / 6 / 20\}$ is your second expert's report. Okay?
A. Yes.
Q. So you were commenting, yes, on paragraph 82 at the bottom of the page?
A. Yes.
Q. You are specifically commenting on paragraph 20 of

Mr Roll's witness statement.
A. Mm .
Q. Yes?
A. Mm .
Q. And you say:
$"[\mathrm{He}]$ addresses a factual point about injection of transactions."

So when you say that, you know that that is a factual matter in dispute, don't you?

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A. Yes.
Q. You do. Second line:
"He says: 'Sometimes we had to ask for a specific person to log in to the counter before injecting transactions so that the software would not detect any discrepancies. A transaction inserted in this way would appear to the subpostmaster as though it had been carried out through the counter in branch."
A. Yes.
Q. Then you add the words $\{D 3 / 6 / 21\}$ :
"He ... goes on to disagree with my paragraph 1119."
Which is the one --
A. Can we just go back to that paragraph again so we can compare them side by side?
Q. Yes, we can.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: It might be sensible to have that in the hard copy.
A. Yes, that's what I'm trying to do.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Is that what you are looking for? It is --
MR GREEN: 245.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I don't know if Dr Worden has a paginated one.
MR GREEN: I understand.
A. Sorry about this .

## MR JUSTICE FRASER: Don't worry. <br> (Pause)

A. Now, this is chapter 11, is it?

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Does that document have a bold number in the bottom right-hand corner, a bundle page number?
A. Yes, it does.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: If you turn to $\{D 3 / 1 / 245\}$, is that the page you want?
A. Right, okay, these would have become visible to subpostmasters without the subpostmaster knowing were there. We are there.
Q. So the genesis of this is that at 1119 you explain that you have established above that these would become visible to subpostmasters and rejected Mr Roll's account. That's what you did at 1119 . You can see that?
A. That is right, that is correct.
Q. You have accepted that the approach and the conclusion were both wrong?
A. I was overstrong.
Q. That the approach was wrong?
A. Yes, I have accepted that.
Q. And that the conclusion was wrong?
A. I have accepted that.
Q. And you also accepted that it is clear from the evidence

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that the conclusion was wrong --
A. I accepted that I was wrong in accepting Mr Godeseth's evidence over Mr Roll's evidence in my first report.
Q. But we now know, I put to you, that those changes can be made without the knowledge of the subpostmasters?
A. Well, it is without the knowledge of the subpostmaster that's the nub of the issue.
Q. So you write paragraph 1119, then we get Mr Roll's second witness statement, and Mr Roll -- we won't go there now but it is $\{E 1 / 10 / 6\}$. Then we get Mr Parker, his second witness statement?
A. Which doesn't refer to knowledge of the subpostmaster in the paragraph you took me to.
Q. Okay. Let's go back to Mr Roll at \{E1/10/6\}.

Now, the passage that you have now accepted between 114 and 119 was perhaps not as it should have been?
A. Yes.
Q. Is the very passage to which Mr Roll is referring in paragraph 20 on this page, isn't it?
A. Can I read this long paragraph, 20?
Q. Please do. (Pause)
A. Okay, I have absorbed that paragraph now.
Q. And he specifically explains two-thirds of the way down in that paragraph "therefore". Do you see "and therefore"?

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A. Yes.
Q. Right. And that is what, when we go to Mr Parker's second witness statement -- let's look at that again. It is $\{E 2 / 12 / 9\}$. Mr Parker, paragraph 27, we have already looked at it.
A. Yes.
Q. Mr Parker is referring to paragraph 20. That's the paragraph we have just looked at, isn't it, Dr Worden?
A. That is correct.
Q. "... Mr Roll describes a process by which transactions could be inserted via individual branch counters by using the correspondence server to piggy back through the gateway. He has not previously made this point clear. Now that he has, following a discussion with colleagues who performed such actions I can confirm that this was possible."
A. Yes.
Q. So the conclusion that it is not possible to do so, we can see at this point has been reached by Mr Parker as well as --
A. The question is what do we mean by "it"?
Q. Dr Worden, you knew that a central issue, not only a central issue legally but a very high- profile issue in the case, was the extent to which Post Office had remote access to the counters, didn't you? You knew that?
A. Yes, and what I'm talking about, what I was talking about was the extent to which this could happen without the knowledge of the subpostmaster.
Q. And that's the --
A. And we agreed in the joint statement that more or less Fujitsu or Post Office could do anything.
Q. Let's just take it in stages. That turns out to be the case, but we will come back to that separately.

At the moment what I'm asking about is the approach that you have taken to disputed issues of fact in your reports. And this is one of them. We have identified what went wrong with paragraphs 1114 to 1119 . I'm going to ask you now to look again; I have shown you Mr Roll's second statement, I have shown you Mr Parker's second statement. Look now, please, again. Go back to where we were before, $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 6 / 20\}$.

This is your second expert report?
A. Sorry, I'm not there yet.
Q. Don't worry. Do you see at the top --

MR JUSTICE FRASER: We are not there yet.
MR GREEN: Sorry. \{D3/6/20\}, "ER2 Worden". Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. "Charteris" at the top right-hand corner. This is your second report. We are going to look, please, at

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paragraph 82 again.
A. Right.
Q. "In his paragraph 20, Mr Roll addresses a factual point ..."

And you accepted earlier that that was a factual point that you knew to be in dispute?
A. There are two factual points in dispute. There is whether SSC could inject transactions and whether they could do it unknown to postmasters.
Q. Quite. And the witness statements we have been looking at specifically deal with whether they could do it unknown to subpostmasters.
A. Well, what they specifically deal with is a particular mechanism for counter 32 by which subpostmasters might find out. And that, in my opinion, is probably not the only mechanism.
Q. Let's take it in stages. The answer you just gave was very interesting. It was in two parts. You said that -- give me one second -- they were dealing with counter 32, yes? Those witness statements, the counter 32?
A. Dealing with counter 32. What do you mean by that?
Q. I will give you your exact words in a minute when my realtime starts working again, but the point you were making is that the witness statements were referring to
this counter 32 point that had been raised by Mr Godeseth.
A. Yes.
Q. And the way in which they were dealing with them, Dr Worden, is that they were saying: actually, as well as counter 32 , which would be capable of showing a subpostmaster that it had been injected by Fujitsu, there was also a separate way, which would not. That's what those witness statements were addressing, isn't it?
A. There was a separate way which would not do the counter 32 thing, but then the question is whether that separate way is unbeknownst to the postmaster.
Q. Well, Mr Roll specifically says it is unbeknownst to the postmaster--
A. Where does he say that? Can we go back to that statement?
Q. We can do it one last time. I think I am going to have to move on. Mr Roll, paragraph 20, \{E1/6/1\}.
A. Before we move on, I would like a short opportunity to try and explain what I was doing here.
Q. Let's go back to your second witness statement. If you are going to explain something, can you explain why it is in your second witness statement that you did what you do.
Let's look at D3 --

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A. I would really like to explain that.
Q. We will do it in stages. I will ask the questions and you give the answers and explain what you need to explain to his Lordship about how you have adopted this approach as an expert.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Can you each try not to talk over one another. It is not just you; it is Mr Green as well.
MR GREEN: I apologise.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: The transcribers need to get everything down, so one at a time.

So where are we going?
MR GREEN: $\{D 3 / 6 / 20\}$.
A. This is a long paragraph, or is it?
Q. No, this is in your second witness statement --
A. Report.
Q. Sorry, your second expert report. I do apologise. And I am trying to take you to paragraphs 82 to 85 . We never get past 82 . So let's just see what paragraph 82 says.
A. Yes. It summarises apart from the end of Mr Roll's paragraph 20.
Q. If we go over --
A. Could I get to my supplemental report so I can get over the page?
Q. Of course. Please get any documents you wish,

Dr Worden. I don't want to stop you.
A. Where are we? Can somebody tell me the chapter?
Q. It is your second report. Your second report is -- you should be able to find it -- $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 6 / 20\}$.
A. 20 ?
Q. Page 20.
A. Right, okay.
Q. Do you have that?
A. Got it nearly. Sorry, I'm not there yet. Not there yet.

Right, okay. Got it.
Q. You got that page?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And I was asking you about paragraph 82 at the foot of that page.
A. Yes.
Q. I will just wait until you finish pouring the water?
A. Sorry.
Q. Don't apologise. I just don't want to -- if you want to try and turn the pages. Now, we were looking at the foot of page 20, weren't we?
A. Yes.
Q. "Mr Roll addresses a factual point about injection of transactions. He says: 'sometimes we had to ask for a specific person to log in to the counter before

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injecting transactions so that the software would not detect any discrepancies. A transaction inserted in this way would appear to the subpostmaster as though it had been carried out through the counter in branch."
\{D3/6/21\}
A. I think his actual 20 has a kind of "if" after it .
Q. Let's look at what you are citing.
A. Let's look at what I say, let's do that.
Q. You say:
"He then goes on to disagree with my paragraph 1119."

Which is the one we have already explored in --
A. And that's where I said I didn't think it could be done without the knowledge of the --
Q. That's where you say you disagree it could be done without the knowledge of the subpostmaster.
A. Yes.
Q. You knew that a factual witness who had actually worked at Fujitsu, he is not a claimant, he has volunteered to come and give independent evidence, was saying that this was possible?
A. He was saying it was possible without the knowledge of the subpostmaster. My opinion is --
Q. Can we take it in stages, please, because you knew that he was saying that and you also knew by the date of this
report that Mr Parker had agreed, didn't you?
A. No. Mr Parker had agreed it could be done. He did not agree that it could be done without the knowledge of the subpostmaster.
Q. Okay.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Can I just ask for a point of clarification because it has not come up on the LiveNote.

I think in your answer you just said to Mr Green "He was saying it was possible without the knowledge of the subpostmaster". By "he", you mean Mr Roll?
A. Yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Then you said "my opinion is" and I thought you said different to that, but it didn't go on the -- is that right or did you --
A. Yes, myopinion is different to that.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Your opinion is different to what Mr Roll said?
A. I'm not sure it contradicts what Mr Roll actually said because Mr Roll said there was this counter 32 mechanism which made it clear. My opinion is yes, that would have made it clear, but there may be other mechanisms like actually seeing the guy doing it.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Okay.
MR GREEN: If we read down through this section of your

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witness statement, you say:
"It seems to me that I require further factual information before I can comment on this evidence. Which 'specific person'? Under what circumstances? How frequently? Until I have that information, it remains possible in my view that any transaction which 'would appear to the subpostmaster as though it had been carried out through the counter in branch' might only be a transaction that he had given his consent for, as the ' specific person' - and which had in effect been made on his behalf."

So what you are saying is you are reading Mr Roll as saying that sometimes they asked for somebody in the branch to be logged on, yes?
A. Well, I'm not reading Mr Roll, I'm saying I want to know more about what Mr Roll says.
Q. And if we go to paragraph 85 , you say that:
"In his paragraphs 27-34, Mr Parker provides detailed and specific commentary on Mr Roll's paragraph 20, using his knowledge and the appropriate contemporary documents, where they have been found. Here he acknowledges that Fujitsu could insert transactions into branches by a piggy back process. I am not yet able to comment on Mr Parker's evidence or the documents he cites."

Why were you able to comment on Mr Godeseth's evidence and apparently establish a disputed fact, but, when Mr Parker gave evidence favourable to the claimants, unable to comment on his evidence?
A. It was a time issue. You know, did I have other evidence to drill down, did I have time to drill down? But Mr Parker's evidence went to the point of whether it was possible and subsequently the experts have agreed that it was very difficult to say anything was impossible. Mr Parker's evidence goes to that. The issue that we are discussing is whether it is possible without the knowledge of the subpostmaster.
Q. What evidence would you have needed in front of your eyes, beyond Mr Parker agreeing with Mr Roll, to be able to say: on the basis of that, I accept that it was possible to inject a transaction without the subpostmaster knowing?
A. Well, that's a bit hypothetical. I mean, I can conjecture that if Mr Parker had said "I agree piggy backing was possible" and "I agree that the subpostmaster would have known nothing about it", then that would have done it.
Q. Pausing there, Dr Worden. Do you accept that by refusing to comment on Mr Parker's evidence when he agrees with Mr Roll, that contrasts very strikingly with

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accepting Mr Godeseth's evidence as establishing a fact?
A. I was not refusing to comment on Mr Parker's evidence. What I was saying was that Mr Parker and Mr Roll seemed to agree that something was possible, so I'm not going further on that. What I don't know about is whether something was possible without the subpostmaster knowing.
Q. Well, I suggest to you, Dr Worden, that it is bizarre to deal with that evidence in that way.
A. I don't agree.
Q. Let's look at the joint statement at $\{D 1 / 5 / 6\}$. Now, that, 10.6 , is where the subtopic of remote access is being dealt with. Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And Mr Coyne is dealing with it. Where do you say to the court that you have reflected your view in the light of Mr Roll's further evidence and Mr Parker's further evidence in this agreed statement? Or didn't you?
A. I would need to -- let me pore through that joint statement, but basically my recollection of the joint statement is -- which one is it?
Q. Dr Worden, how about this: is that something you would like to have a glance at over the luncheon adjournment? Just in case there's any particular parts that come to mind?
A. It might be useful, yes. But as I say, my opinion in my second report was that I wasn't clear from the evidence I had seen, so whether this could be done without the subpostmaster's knowledge, and I would have required more evidence from either Mr Roll or Mr Parker to make myself clear on that. In the joint statement I do recall that the experts agreed that you cannot say anything was impossible, that, you know, it is difficult for the experts to say at this distance that certain things were not possible. However, that was a separate issue from whether a thing could be done without the subpostmaster's knowledge.
Q. Okay, let's just go back one last time to \{D3/1/245\}. So even though you say that the experts were agreed that they couldn't say things were impossible, it is the precise effect of what you conclude at 1119 , isn't it?
A. 1119 --
Q. You say:
"... Mr Roll could not have made these changes to the branch accounts ..."?
A. Can we look at the agreement on the joint statement to see how that meshes with 1119 ? I can't remember where it is in the joint statement.
Q. Go back to $\{\mathrm{D} 1 / 5 / 6\}$. You have referred to paragraph 1114 --

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A. Sorry, I'm not there yet.
Q. If you look at the screen. Do you see 10.6?
A. That's Mr Coyne's statement.
Q. Yes, Mr Coyne said that. And there's a reference there in the right-hand corner of that box to paragraph 1114 --
A. Sorry, it is not clear to me who put in the reference. If Mr Coyne made a statement I think probably what happened is he put in the references.
Q. Okay. What I was keener on was perhaps you can have a glance at the joint statement over lunch?
A. I will do, yes.
Q. And if there was somewhere where you thought the court should fairly look to see any revision of the way your views were expressed as at 4th March, then perhaps you can direct the court to that.
A. Yes, sure.
Q. Now, when you are doing that, could we just go back, please, to your second witness statement --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Report.
MR GREEN: I'm so sorry. I apologise.
Dr Worden, your second report, second expert's report, at $\{D 3 / 6 / 21\}$.
A. Yes.
Q. Having said that the experts couldn't say anything was
impossible --
A. Well, I really would like to see the wording of that joint statement.
Q. No, no, but I'm asking you about what you put in your second report before the joint statement.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And in the your second report in paragraph 84 you have actually -- this appears to be the thing -- one thing that you are able to say is impossible. So you say:
"Therefore --
A. I say:
"Mr Roll's ... evidence does not cause me to alter the opinion ..."
Q. Yes, the one that we agreed was incorrect in approach and conclusion.
A. We agree now, but at the time I wrote the second report, on the basis of Mr Roll's evidence and Mr Parker's evidence, I didn't see reason to change that opinion.
Q. I would suggest to you that you were inexplicably reticent to accept something that was contrary to Post Office's interests.
A. No, I was reticent. Not inexplicable, I was reticent because I had not seen sufficient evidence to convince me that these things could be done without the knowledge

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of the subpostmaster.
Q. But Dr Worden, would you accept that the approach you have taken there contrasts very, very strikingly in how you approach Mr Roll's evidence with the approach you took at 1119 in your first report when you accepted, effectively, Mr Godeseth's evidence?
A. I have accepted that my approach at 1119 , that use of the word "established" was wrong and my approach was wrong, and we have established that -- you know we have done that before the interval --
Q. My question is: do you accept the contrast is very striking?
A. I think the court will have to -- I accept that my attempt to make my position clear that I'm not trying to find findings of fact, I'm not trying to find one witness or the other, I accept that on this occasion I fell short of that.
Q. Do you mean only in your first report or also in your second report?
A. Not in the second report. I believe the second report was -- you know, I believe that the evidence from Mr Parker and Mr Roll, and if we look again at Mr Roll's paragraph 20, I believe that the question that I asked in paragraph 83 that I want further evidence, I believe that was a valid approach.

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## 1119 --

Q. No, on the second report.
A. On the second report, no, I don't accept that.

I believe that Mr Roll's evidence about counter 32 and sometimes we had to get somebody's permission and so on, that left me in a position of doubt where I was not able to change my opinion.
Q. How did you pursue any genuine doubts that prevented you from saying anything helpful to the claimants about that?
A. What do you mean pursue?
Q. Did you ask anyone at Fujitsu?
A. I mean, I had to write this report and this was the position at the time of this report. I was not expecting a third witness statement from Mr Roll addressing that there might have been that, for instance. I just wrote down what I felt was appropriate to write down in the second report.
Q. Let's pause there. You identify your sort of, as it were, standing on the island of not having enough information to say anything, and the question is, what did you do about it because it is obviously an important issue? Did you ask for any further information yourself?
A. I do not think I did, no.
Q. Because not only are you entitled to ask for further information from those instructing you, but the courts made a specific direction that you can apply for directions, and you also have the ability to request information formally, don't you?
A. Absolutely. But let me try and explain the sources of my doubt. Counter 32 is clear cut. If counter 32 is there, the subpostmaster sees it. But in my opinion, there may be many other mechanisms whereby the subpostmaster may observe that something has been done, and that includes simply observing that somebody had been in his branch and he had given his permission to do something, and that was the area of doubt which was raised by Mr Roll's statement.
Q. So pausing there, Dr Worden. Did you understand that what was being agreed was that a Fujitsu person would actually go into the branch? Is that what you think this is all about? It is, isn't it?
A. This was my doubt, right, which person, what circumstances. And if we look at Mr Roll's paragraph 22, you know, we had to ask for a specific person to $\log$ in and that means somebody at the counter in the branch doing something specific.
Q. Because the position is that they can't use that unless someone is logged in at the branch. And my question to

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you is slightly different. Did you understand this entire exchange as being about someone from Fujitsu turning up at the branch and saying " Jeff, can you log in, please"?
A. No.
Q. In the branch?
A. I didn't understand the entire exchange in full . It left doubt in my mind that something had to be done at the branch, somebody had to log in at the branch to make this thing happen. I didn't understand the full detail of that so I was left in doubt.
Q. Because you made references in your answers to seeing someone actually make a change at the branch?
A. Well, the whole question I was asking consequent to Mr Roll's witness statement is: what does he mean?
Q. But the entire issue is about remote access, not at the counter, isn't it?
A. Remote access means not at the counter, but this seems to have been facilitated by something at the counter.
Q. I understand, but it sounded as if you were saying you understood a Fujitsu person would go into the branch and be seen to make an alteration?
A. No, I didn't mean that.
Q. So if you have referred to that in the transcript we should disregard that; that's not what you had in mind?
A. What I have referred to is that Mr Roll's paragraph 10 to 20 leaves me in doubt as to what actually happened.
Q. Let me go back to the original question from which we have gone round a little bit. What steps did you take to clarify the ambiguity which bore directly on one of the identified Horizon Issues? Did you take any steps at all?
A. I didn't take any further steps beyond this report.
Q. Could you tell his Lordship why not?
A. Priorities and, you know, whether I felt that further investigation would get mefurther. It was kind of my feeling that it was a difficult area and that -- put it this way, sorry, it is very hard to explain this, but there are levels of depth and complexity in the way Horizon actually works which the experts have not been able to plumb, if you like, and there is a whole lot of detail about how a transaction might have been identified. For instance, there is a PEAK that talks about counter 11 and 12. That's not counter 32 but that will maybe give an indication.

To my mind there was a kind of swamp of difficult questions there and I was not going to -- I felt, rightly or wrongly, going to make progress in that area.
Q. Even in circumstances where in your first report you had concluded that Mr Roll was factually wrong?

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A. I was taking the situation as at my second report, and as I say, I wrote down what I believed I could conclude at the time and I did not have much expectation that I would be able to conclude more.
Q. Dr Worden, what is weird is you conclude very forcefully one way in your first report and then you are not prepared to reach a conclusion which would have been correct the other way in your second?
A. I do not think that is weird. I'm trying to go with the evidence and provide what I know to the court.
Q. But you are going only with the defendant's evidence in report 1 and then when the defendant's evidence agrees with the claimants', you stop going with anyone's evidence?
A. No, I have to go where I think the evidence takes me and I have to try and be balanced and neutral about it. And sometimes I may fail to do that, I'm sorry, but I'm trying to actually assess the evidence. And to my mind, in my second report, what Mr Parker said and what Mr Roll said did not sufficiently convince me that I could write down, yes, it could be done without the knowledge of the subpostmaster.
Q. What threshold of proof were you applying when you are faced with the defendant's evidence, agreeing with the claimants' and you are still unconvinced? Beyond
reasonable doubt? 99\%?
A. It is not a question of threshold of proof, it is a question of what opinions I can usefully offer the court.
Q. But you had offered one and you are refusing to change it in your second expert report. It is not that you haven't offered one at all. Dr Worden, if we were there we would all understand. You say too complicated, it is absolutely impossible to plumb the depths of this system, as you mentioned, I can't give an opinion one way or the other. That is not what happened. You give a very clear opinion which we've analysed with some care --
A. And I've agreed it was overkill.
Q. Right. And then you refuse to change the overkill opinion in any way because you say there's some doubt.
A. Well, we established today that my approach in my first report was wrong.
Q. Yes. And you stick to it in your second report, that the point --
A. No, I wrote in my second report -- in my second report I wrote what the evidence persuaded me and convinced me about, and that was I hadn't seen sufficient evidence that this thing could be done without the knowledge of the subpostmaster. I was trying to be balanced and fair

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and that was what I was doing in my second report.
Q. So this exchange that has gone on a bit longer than I expected, but this is helpful to the court in understanding your approach to being balanced and fair , what you have done here is a fair example, is it, of you being balanced and fair throughout your reports? That is right?
A. I don't see that I can comment to how this example relates to the whole of my reports.
Q. Do you think you have been especially fairer elsewhere in your reports? You have given this, you have described this approach as balanced and fair --
A. I'm trying not to go beyond the evidence.
Q. Just focusing on the balance and fair point, let's not go back to the evidence. You say that this is an example of you being balanced and fair?
A. Yes.
Q. You are a statistician, yes? You understand what a representative example means, don't you?
A. Yes.
Q. Is this a fairly representative example of you being balanced and fair in your approach in your reports? It is, isn't it?
A. I think this is a fair example of me trying to assess the evidence in front of me and trying to draw
conclusions as far as I can and not trying to go beyond the evidence, and that is fair, I believe.

Furthermore, if you look at the balance of my reports, there are many, many occasions where I have tried not only to be fair on the claimants but to be biased in my numerical estimates in favour of the claimants.
Q. We will come to those.
A. Absolutely.
Q. So, one final question and we will move on. You would have no problem with the court using this as an example of your approach overall?
A. What's written in the supplemental report, I have no problem with the court using it as an example of my approach.
Q. Even if it were a totemic example of your approach --
A. Totemic is not a word that occurs --
Q. A very good example of how you approached the evidence?
A. I would hope the court will take into account all sorts of examples of my approach in assessing whether I've been balanced or not.
Q. I understand. Let's move on.

You have given your evidence that you didn't follow up your doubts on this point. More widely, have you spoken to any of the Fujitsu witnesses in the course of
preparing your reports?
A. There was one early conversation.
Q. Who was that with?
A. With Gareth Jenkins, and it was a phone call with lawyers present and I was trying to clarify --
Q. Well, if lawyers were present I'm not going to ask you about the content, if it was in any way privileged. So my learned friend will indicate if he has got any problem with that?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Was the conversation with Gareth Jenkins on the phone as well?
A. It was on the phone.

MR GREEN: Okay. What about anyone else from Fujitsu? Because there are lots of witnesses have been here, you have all got a room, everyone has been going in and out, you have had the opportunity to speak to people from Fujitsu, haven't you?
A. Well, the defendant's lawyers set down a set of ground rules for what --
Q. I don't want to ask you about what they told you, I just want to ask you have you spoken to anyone from Fujitsu? Mr Godeseth? Mr Parker?
A. We talk about the weather, yes. I mean --
Q. No, about the case?
A. About the case, no.

MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I'm perfectly happy for my learned friend to ask about the ground rules that the defendant's lawyers set down if my learned friend wishes to.
MR GREEN: And has anyone from Fujitsu provided any written comments or observations on your report, because we heard Mr Godeseth had had some comments which originated from Mr Jenkins on one of his statements?
A. It is obvious that when I did analysis of various KELs, Fujitsu did the same analysis and that came out in a witness statement which I saw at the same time as everybody else. That was the only instance.
Q. But they haven't actually provided any comments for you?
A. Not for me, that went into my reports.
Q. But you did know you were entitled to ask questions of Fujitsu, didn't you?
A. Well, that always happened through the Post Office lawyers.
Q. No, of course. And you have in fact asked questions through Post Office lawyers of Fujitsu, haven't you?
A. I have done, yes.
Q. If we look, please, at $\{\mathrm{H} / 302 / 1\}$. It is a letter of 29th May, and if we go, please, to the second page \{H/302/2\}, we can see halfway down:
"Question from Dr Worden."
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A. Yes.
Q. And there are questions and Fujitsu responses?
A. Yes.
Q. You hadn't actually agreed those questions with Mr Coyne, had you?
A. No.
Q. Was there a reason for that?
A. It was just my -- not curiosity, but there were various questions in my mind that were unanswered to me from my examination of the documents. I was not aware that Mr Coyne was interested in the same questions.
Q. Okay. So you followed up things that you had some uncertainties --
A. I found those documents puzzling in various places.
Q. So on this puzzling issue you did follow up by asking questions?
A. Yes, because I felt answering the questions could be productive, I felt there was a big chance that, you know, I would get an answer which would actually resolve that uncertainty.
Q. Okay. If we go back a page $\{\mathrm{H} / 302 / 1\}$ to the first page of this document, we can see that the date on the letter was 29th May.
A. Yes.
Q. And can you remember roughly when you asked the
questions?
A. I can't, I'm afraid. I mean --
Q. Was it a few days -- because 29th May is the Wednesday before we restarted the trial.
A. I think it was rather earlier than that. I mean, I have read the low level design of the transaction correction tool a considerable time earlier and I think my questions about it had nothing to do with the trial starting .
Q. Okay. On the face of it, let's look at $\{H / 324 / 1\}$, on 3rd June in a reply to a letter from Freeths, it says:
"Dr Worden asked the questions which are set out in our letter on 19 March 2019."

Does that sound about right?
A. Yes, that probably is ...
Q. If we just go back to $\{\mathrm{H} / 302 / 2\}$. Just under the heading it says:
"Dr Worden has asked a number of questions ..."
A. Yes.
Q. It seems these are the ones you asked back in March, yes? And it then goes on to say:
"We have taken instructions from Fujitsu ..."
Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. "... in respect of these questions and set out below

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both the questions asked and responses given. These responses are being disclosed to Dr Worden at the same time as this letter is being sent to you."

So did you get the answers for the first time last Wednesday?
A. I believe so.
Q. Okay.
A. Again, I'm not brilliant on these sort of dates and chains of events, but I believe so. I mean --
Q. Dr Worden, can I ask you this . Mr Coyne made lots of requests, didn't he?
A. Yes.
Q. Lots?
A. Quite a lot, yes.
Q. And although they were put in a form of a joint request document, in fact he was making lots and lots of requests for information which only he was making?
A. Yes.
Q. Was there a reason why you didn't support any of them?
A. Well, basically I think it became evident, and it is evident now, that two experts took very different approaches, and my approach was top down, understand the architecture and work down through things like KEL. So as far as I was concerned, I had plenty of information to go on. And Mr Coyne's information requests didn't
strike me as things that, yes, I have got to really see that because I was -- had a different priority. I was trying to do a top down understanding of the architecture and top down look at robustness, and so on and so forth.

And so I had plenty of documents to look at, basically. So I think it is the different approaches taken by the two experts that led to lack of overlap.
Q. That's your explanation for not having supported any requests?
A. I do not think I supported any requests --
Q. Sorry, not having supported the very many requests he had to make?
A. Yes, I felt his interests were different from mine and I really had plenty to do.
Q. And you initially only looked at KELs, didn't you, you didn't actually look at PEAKs?
A. No, I looked at KELs and I looked at PEAKs where they were relevant. I felt that KELs were a more distilled form of information. I felt they were sufficient in many ways, especially when you go and look at the PEAKs.
Q. You looked at one or two PEAKs referred to in the KELs you looked at?
A. Yes. Look at some of them where you feel the KEL doesn't tell you enough.

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## Q. And Mr Coyne was looking at PEAKs and KELs?

A. I think in the first report he was looking mainly at KELs, like me, and in his second report he turned on PEAKs.
Q. And --
A. For instance, in my report Mr Coyne had commented on nine PEAKs in his first report and I commented on those in my first report as well.
Q. I understand. You heard Mr Coyne was asked whether anyone provided documents for him to look at?
A. Mm .
Q. Ie ones that he hadn't found or his assistants hadn't found. Were you provided with any documents, particular documents by anyone to look at, have a look at this?
A. Very early on there was a tranche of about 75 architecture documents that were put to me, but I think they were in the disclosure and that was when I was doing my high level early exploration. Other than that, I think the Post Office lawyers have been really trying to get a very level playing field.
Q. Other than that?
A. Mm .
Q. So when we look at \{C5/9/2\}, it is a document of 30 May. Just to give you the chronology, 30 May is the Thursday before we start the trial, 31 is the Friday. Sorry,

2018, I do apologise. This is 30 May 2018. I was confusing it with another document. This is 30 May 2018 when there was a question about whether or not Mr Coyne had had the same documents as you had in early 2018. Yes?

And if we look on page $\{C 5 / 9 / 2\}$, the answer is in the final paragraph, three lines up from the bottom:
"Dr Worden commenced work in around February 2018 and has had broadly the same information and documents as Mr Coyne."

Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr Coyne had actually asked you in an email, hadn't he? If we go to $\{F / 1792.2 / 1\}$, do you remember Mr Coyne asked you in an email had you:
"... had access to additional resources that [he] had not had access to? ... any document repositories other than those formally disclosed? Or access to PO or Fujitsu staff who had imparted any knowledge?"
A. I'm afraid my knowledge of the precise chronology a year ago is not very -- now we have got it --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I do not think it can be F.
MR GREEN: It is $\{\mathrm{F} / 1792.2 / 1\}$. You might need to refresh. MR JUSTICE FRASER: That's 1792.1.
MR GREEN: We will come back to it. If you had been sure
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that Mr Coyne had had the same access that you had, you would be able to answer that straightaway, wouldn't you?
A. I was just trying to get on with the job of drilling into this stuff.
Q. Fair enough.
A. And I'm not a good witness on precise blow-by-blow who said what.
Q. Dr Worden, don't worry. Let's move on. Let's look at --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: On the basis it is 12.58 am and you have asked the witness to look at something over the short adjournment, I think we ought to stop now.

Mr de Garr Robinson made effectively an offer about the ground rules which I don't intend to say anything, other than if you are going to ask any questions about it and there is a document, it is probably best to make sure that there are copies rather than pose it as a memory test. But it is completely in your ballpark.
MR GREEN: My Lord, yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: And do you just want to remind the witness what it is you asked him to do over the short adjournment?
MR GREEN: Yes.
Dr Worden, I think you were very kindly going to look at the joint report.

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A. JS4?
Q. JS4. Have a look there to look at where you feel you
    have commented helpfully or as you felt appropriate in
    relation to that remote access issue.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Now, Dr Worden, just to be helpful to
    you, do you have a hard copy there of the joint
    statement?
A. Yes, I do.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: You have, all right. Because it is
    probably asking too much of a witness to do it on
    screen.
A. No.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: But if you have got a hard copy it is
    much easier.
        We will come back at 2 o'clock. Thank you all very
    much.
(1.00 pm)
                                    (The short adjournment)
(2.00 pm)
MR GREEN: My Lord, I have already shown my learned friend
    this. This is Mr Coyne's mobile telephone on which
    a missed call from Dr Worden is recorded at }1.40\textrm{pm}\mathrm{ .
    Can I just show your Lordship so your Lordship has
    seen it.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
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    MR GREEN: Dr Worden, you understand you are not supposed to talk to anyone--
A. Yes, I noticed -- this was a pocket call. I noticed my phone was ringing somebody -- I didn't even notice what the number was -- and I stopped it .
Q. I understand. You will understand why --
A. Absolutely, of course.
Q. Now --

MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think the modern expression for that is a bum call; is that right?
A. I understand it is .

MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think pocket call is a much better way of putting it.
MR GREEN: Dr Worden, the ground rules you were given you mentioned before lunch, could you just explain what they were?
A. Basically that conversations between me and Fujitsu about the case had to happen with a lawyer present who would intervene if anything crossed any boundary. That's basically it.
Q. I understand. So you weren't able to call to Fujitsu without a lawyer being there?
A. Yes.
Q. To see what was being discussed. And can we get up, please, on the Opus system -- I think it is
\{F/1792.3/1\}. I think I may have thought it was 1792.2.
This was the email I was referring to. This is May 2018 halfway down.
A. Yes.
Q. You didn't respond.
A. I don't recall the email. I will accept that I didn't respond.
Q. Okay. Can I ask you this: when you were given the ground rules, were you given the ground rules before or after you spoke to Mr Jenkins with Womble Bond Dickinson on the line?
A. No, the ground rules were for the trial.
Q. For the whole trial?
A. Yes.
Q. Can I just ask you whether you can remember whether you were given the ground rules before you spoke to Mr Jenkins or after?
A. No, Mr Jenkins was a year ago.
Q. Yes. But the ground rules were for the trial only?
A. Yes.
Q. So they didn't apply before the trial started?
A. No, but conversation before the trial was Mr Jenkins' phone call, nothing else.
Q. I understand. So there was no prohibition on you talking directly to Fujitsu people prior to the ground 101
rules --
A. No, that's not correct. The position was I wanted a clarification in my understanding of the receipts payment mismatch, and a phone call was set up with WB present. Very shortly after that, and that was May 2018, Mr de Garr Robinson said we have to be absolutely whiter than white about this, no direct contact with Fujitsu at all, and so everything was through Post Office lawyers --
Q. Thereafter.
A. Yes.
Q. I understand.

Can we now look quickly at the transcript, please, today's transcript, at page \{Day18/9:1\}. Do you have page 9 at the top?
A. Yes, I have it.
Q. And it might not be quite the right page. You said earlier in your evidence that you had had plenty of information to look at and you were taking a top down approach. Do you remember that?
A. Yes, I remember that.
Q. And you had looked at the sort of high level documents of architecture --
A. Looked at a lot of architecture documents, yes.
Q. Can I ask you to look, please, at $\{\mathrm{F} / 1611 / 1\}$ and we will
look at the first page to see what it is. This is a Post Office board agenda from 31 January 2017. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. If we go to page 100 of that document, please \{F/1611/100\}. Now, this is in the context of looking at the Horizon architecture, and can I take you back to page $\{\mathrm{F} / 1611 / 87\}$ first, please. Just look at the -this is a "Technology Strategy Update"?
A. Yes.
Q. I just want to take all these documents reasonably briefly. The first question is, is this the sort of type of document that you would have had regard to when compiling your report, or not?
A. Well, it is certainly not the type of document I was interested in in the early stages of putting together what I called the foundation sections of my report.
Q. What about later stages?
A. Well, I would like at these documents typically in response to seeing references in Mr Coyne's report.
Q. If we look at the second line, at the context there?
A. Context?
Q. Do you see under "Context"?
A. "IT not fit for purpose", that is right.
Q. It is fair to say, isn't it, that where Post Office

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themselves are recognising the limitations to their own system, that is likely to be a fair and sensible view?
A. This is Post Office talking about the whole IT estate.
Q. Yes.
A. And they put their phrase "not fit for purpose" in there and they were obviously discontent, yes.
Q. And if we look, if we may, please, at page $\{F / 1611 / 98\}$
A. Sorry, could I check the year of this?
Q. 2017.
A. 2017, right. Okay.
Q. If we look at page 98 you will see paragraph 25 down at the bottom.
A. "There are tensions in each contract." Yes. (Pause)
Q. You see Fujitsu:
"... a 6 year fixed contract signed with PO which continues to invest in legacy and obsolescence where FJs own strategy globally is to move to cloud."

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. So that's their own perception of the system and the situation they are in?
A. That's PO's perception of Fujitsu's strategy, yes.
Q. Yes. If we look at page $\{F / 1611 / 100\}$, please. This has got senior people like Tim Parker, the chairman, Angela Van Den Bogard, also attending, various others. On
page 100 if we look at paragraph 35, for example, do you see there "For Retail"?
A. Yes.
Q. They are specifically talking about HNG-X, which is the Horizon system?
A. Right.
Q. So it is not the general IT environment, is it?
A. No, that is Horizon specific --
Q. It says:
"The Horizon (HNG-X) platform is at the end of its life and needs replacing."

Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. That's fair comment, isn't it?
A. It is interesting, that. I mean, 20 years is a long life and that's what they were saying, yes. Personally I think it is doing quite well, but there we are.
Q. "Previous attempts to move away from HNG-X platform, specifically with IBM, have been unsuccessful."
A. Yes, I didn't know about that.
Q. Did you see this document at all, can you remember?
A. I have seen reference to this end of life quotation at some time, but I haven't read this document in detail.
Q. You didn't follow this one up?
A. No.

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Q. Let's look, please, at $\{F / 1603 / 5\}$. So that document was 31 January 2017, this is 17 January 2017.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think we are at 1603, but did you want to be at 1603 --
MR GREEN: Yes, 1603, this is 17 January 2017. If you look at "Credence", do you see that?
A. Yes. (reads to self)
Q. Do you see "Credence" underlined?
A. Yes, I'm just reading that paragraph (Pause).
Q. Do you see where it says Accenture picked up a difficult pass?
A. Yes, and additional costs at the moment.
Q. Starting to see light at the end of the tunnel. Then Fujitsu. Do you see that heading?
A. Yes. Not hold the power.
Q. "FJ see the contract as a cash cow, so need to persuade them that working with POL to migrate to cloud technology is to their benefit against a 'too good' contract."

Did you see this document at all?
A. I didn't read these pieces -- this page.
Q. Looking at it now, does that chime with a sense of anything you have seen?
A. Well, that Fujitsu paragraph, it sort of chimes because I have always had the impression from the governance
structure and the documentation and so on that Fujitsu were not short of budget, really .
Q. They weren't, okay. And at least not short of budget coming from Post Office?
A. That is right.
Q. If we go forward, please, at $\{F / 1586 / 3\}$. Perhaps you should see the first page, November 28, 2016. Then if we look at page 3 as it comes up?
A. That's interesting.
Q. Yes?
A. Okay.
Q. If we look at the first column:
"Horizon software was developed in 1996, originally as a DSS IT project."

## Yes?

A. Yes.
Q. There was a heavy part of it which was DSS, but also for the Post Office is what happened, isn't it? You know about that?
A. I hadn't gone into the detail of that prior project but I know it existed.
Q. DSS wanted a big system and Post Office went to be a joint procurer. Then the DSS dropped out and the Post Office was left holding the contract?
A. I'm just aware of that pre-history but have not gone

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into it.
Q. "At the time Horizon was one of the first electronic Points of Sale.
"Horizon was created before the internet had any real effect on Retail or Banking.
"It was built as a 'closed' system $\mathcal{B}$ designed based on paper processes, is clumsy $\&$ operator unfriendly."

Now, were you aware of that recognition, either in this document or anywhere else, that Post Office internally recognised that it was operator unfriendly?
A. Well, this is a document in 2016 talking about 2001.
Q. No, I'm just asking you a clear question, Dr Worden. It says it is clumsy and operator unfriendly. Were you aware from this document or from any other document that that was Post Office's internal view of Horizon?
A. I was not aware from more contemporary documents and I had not read this one.
Q. Thank you. Did you say from more contemporary documents?
A. No, I mean I do not think I have seen a document before 2000 -- I mean, the case for moving the HNG-X included "Let's get rid of Escher", and so on. It didn't include "God, the interface is clumsy".
Q. Okay, so you weren't aware of that?
A. I wasn't aware of that --

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Q. -- in forming your views you have expressed?
A. No.
Q. Let's look at the third column, if we may, "IBM deal
ends". And the only bit I would like you to look at
really there is halfway down, third bullet point:
    "However, whilst modernising the 'front end' is
    relatively straightforward, as the project developed we
    realised that shifting the 'back-end' is extremely
    difficult ."
A. Yes.
Q. So they reverted back to Fujitsu .
A. Yes.
Q. And then if we look on the right, "HNGA":
    "Whilst HNGA runs on updated Windows software,
    fundamentally its architecture is the same as HNG-X."
        That is fair, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. "This means that it remains a 'closed' and inflexible
platform that retains the complexity of transaction
journeys and operational requirements - not Simpler to
    Run!"
A. Yes.
Q. I think it appears to follow from not having read this
document that you may not have appreciated that when you
were putting your reports together?
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A. No. But if I may comment briefly on the shifting the back end extremely difficult, that seems to me to chime with my understanding that the bulk of the investment actually was in the back end and that's where the complexity was.
Q. And the front end was the bit the subpostmaster was using?
A. Yes, and I would guess, and it is a bit of a guess, that, you know, in terms of lines of code, complexity and so on and so forth, the back end is more than the front --
Q. So more had been invested in the back end than in the front end that the subpostmasters had been using?
A. I feel broadly the back end is more complex.
Q. \(\{F / 1557 / 1\}\), please. This is a month earlier than the previous one, 22 October 2016.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Just before you go there, do you know what the expression "thin client" -- how would you thin client --
A. Thin client generally nowadays corresponds to a client that's just a web browser and it goes through to some internet site. I think that's pretty much the meaning now.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: That's perfect.
Mr Green.
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MR GREEN: This is a document from October 2016, and on page 1 under "Context" would you look at paragraph 3:

## "Our back office "?

A. Struggles, yes.
Q. "Our back office also struggles with the complications of dealing differently with each of our many clients, heavily manual processes ..."

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. "... reconciling disparate sources of data, retrospectively financial controls and a lack of flexibility ."
A. Yes, and this is referring to the Post Office bank.
Q. Yes. And it says:
"This backlog of challenges, poor support contracts and a lack of skills have led to a prohibitive cost of change preventing the improvements that should occur as a part of business as usual."

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, first of all, did you broadly pick up that impression from anything else or not?
A. There were various other documents, like finance roadmap and so on, which conveyed a general impression to me that the Post Office back office in its IT and its use

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of POLSAP and various different SAPs and so on, and the business processes around it, that they had to interface with the clients, but that back office process was more complex than the Horizon back office .
Q. I understand the complexity point. I'm talking about the satisfactoriness point. Did you get that impression?
A. Well, obviously from these documents Post Office was unsatisfied about something.
Q. You hadn't picked that up yourself?
A. Well, I picked it up when I started looking at the documents cited by Mr Coyne.
Q. Right. Did you expressly deal with that anywhere?
A. Well, it seemed to me not really directly part of Horizon.
Q. Okay. I do not think you have dealt with these other documents we have been to already, have you?
A. None are very familiar .
Q. Okay.
A. But as I say, I did start looking at these Post Office IT strategy documents when Mr Coyne cited them.
Q. Let's go a bit earlier, 29th August 2016. \{F/1522/1\}, please. Let's look at paragraph 1. Can you look at the right-hand side three lines down:
"The Back Office process and applications remain
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complex, unreliable, expensive to maintain and not suitable for today's business."
A. Yes.
Q. Did you look at that document?
A. Again, I can't recall looking directly at this document.

I'm not brilliant on looking at this --
Q. I understand.
A. -- etc, but it doesn't surprise me.
Q. And it doesn't surprise you that they mention that it is unreliable?
A. This is the Post Office back office --
Q. Yes.
A. -- things like POLSAP and all sorts of stuff --
Q. All things they --
A. Much more than that, the whole of Post Office business.
Q. Yes, the whole thing, and that didn't surprise you that it was unreliable?
A. They say unreliable. It didn't surprise me it was unwieldy.
Q. You said this didn't surprise you a moment ago. You are just rowing back on that a bit. Bit worried it is damaging to Post Office to say so?
A. Unreliable, good question. Well, they say that and that seems to be part of the package, yes.
Q. You said it is a good question, the reason why I'm

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asking is reliability of the overall process at least on one view is a question which may be of relevance in this trial, isn't it? Including reliability of the back office aspects. Is that fair?
A. Well, there has been a bit of prohibition about looking at Post Office business processes.
Q. Who prohibited you?
A. Well, people said that's out of -- I got a flavour that Post Office business processes have been out of scope. For instance in TCs, the process for creating TCs has not been a thing the experts have looked at.
Q. You sort of said people said and then you said you got a flavour?
A. Yes.
Q. Can I ask you, did you form a view yourself about whether that was out of scope or were you told not to look at it?
A. I was told that it was out of scope, and I found some difficulty with that because in a sense things like robustness of Horizon actually depends on all sorts of things and one has to try and assess the consequences of certain things, where the causes, how business processes work and so on, are out of scope. And it is a bit of a blurry boundary.
Q. We will come back to it later, but you refer to
transaction corrections and transaction acknowledgements and things as very important countermeasures in your report?
A. That is right, yes.
Q. So they were central to your analysis?
A. They are essential to my analysis.
Q. And they rely on Post Office back office systems that we've been talking about?
A. The approach I took to that is transaction corrections are a corrective measure, they are a countermeasure. It is obvious they work a very large proportion of the time, and I tried to work out numerically the small proportion when they didn't work.
Q. We're going to get to that in some detail, but for today's purposes I'm only asking about relevance. So where we are is you were told it was out of scope. You had difficulties with that because you felt that that was an important countermeasure --
A. Well, I think I reconciled it to myself in that certain causes were out of scope but the effects were in scope.
Q. I understand.
A. Does that make sense?
Q. We will explore whether it makes sense or not. Against that background you hadn't had any particular regard to a document we see at 1522 ?

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A. Well, the view I have taken is that the Post Office whole IT estate is much bigger than Horizon.
Q. I understand. But it is right, just to be clear, that the Post Office back office estate, yes -- back office systems that we have been talking about just now --
A. Yes.
Q. -- are relevant to the issue of data integrity, transaction corrections, transaction acknowledgements and those things?
A. Indeed they are. As, you could say the same thing, certain client IT systems are relevant.
Q. Absolutely. So if you had concerns about data integrity coming in from Camelot on National Lottery, that would be relevant as well?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Let's look at $\{\mathrm{F} / 555 / 1\}$, please. Let's go a bit earlier . Let's go before 2010. My screen has gone completely --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: It is because the $F$ folder is so big. Give it a second, I daresay it will appear in a moment.
MR GREEN: Thank you very much.
So this is a document from December 2009, 7th December 2009, and if we could go to page \{F/555/10\}, please. This is the 2009 appraisal, internally :
"Horizon - Current State ."
It says, as at 2009:
"13 year old design and technology to satisfy
a different business."
A. Yes.
Q. "Evolved rather than designed"?
A. Where does it say that?
Q. Third bullet point.
A. I see. I was looking at the footnotes, sorry.
Q. Just look at the big points, the ones they thought were really important.
A. (Reads to self) Yes.
Q. And "slow and expensive to use ". Do you see that in the middle?
A. Which year was this assessment?
Q. This was 2009.
A. And that's what they are saying there, yes.
Q. Had you looked at this document?
A. Again, I do not think I have seen this actual document.
Q. Well, let's look at the bottom four lines, please:
"Horizon is also a system that is wrapped up in
'barbed wire' - making changes difficult and costly -
test everything!"
Do you see that?
A. Sorry, where is "test everything"?

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Q. If you look at the bottom four lines of the text, at the bottom of the page, four lines up from the bottom --
A. (Reads to self) Yes, I must admit this is different from my own understanding of Horizon.
Q. This is different from your own understanding?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And:
"Design was optimised at the time to minimise costs ..."

Do you see that, at the bottom?
A. "... ([ especially ] network) - offline -- what's their reference to offline working?
Q. ?i think it's probably because internet access was more expensive in those days.
A. The question then is what was it at the time: was it original Horizon or HNG-X? This is before HNG-X, so this is the original design. Right, okay.
Q. Original design. But you fairly accepted that that's different to the view of it you formed in your reports?
A. Yes.
Q. And you probably hadn't seen this document?
A. I hadn't, no.
Q. Can we look now at two individual documents relating to individual subpostmasters which we know about because they were lead claimants in the November trial.

Let's look, please, at $\{\mathrm{F} / 68 / 1\}$. You will see that this is an email and I would like to take you over the page to page $\{F / 68 / 2\}$ where the chain begins, if I may, please. You will see there that it is from Frank Manning. Do you see halfway down?
A. From Frank Manning, yes.
Q. See that? And we look up two lines, it is to Sue Lock?
A. Yes.
Q. The subject is "Horizon matters --
A. Yes.
Q. -- Barkham SPSO"?
A. Yes.
Q. And it explains in the third paragraph:
"The balances are a mess ..."
Do you see that?
A. "Balances are a mess", yes.
Q. "... (in pre-Horizon times - the Postmistress virtually achieved a clean balance every week) ..."

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see "but" in bold?
"... I worry that something like 25 re-boots in one day is having an effect overall."
A. Yes.
Q. And if you look at the second paragraph on that email

119
you will see he says:
"I visited there today $\mathcal{E}$ was too scared to accept a cup of tea in case the Horizon system crashed cos the electricity supply is still a live (excuse the pun) issue."
A. Yes.
Q. Now look at the bottom big paragraph, before "help please", the one that starts "Need your best offices ". Do you see that?
A. "Need your best offices", yes.
Q. "Need your best offices to get this case to a proper solution - she keeps getting promises of attention - but nothing is actually being done now to clear up the problem. It is Horizon related - the problems have only arisen since install $\mathcal{E}$ the postmistress is now barking $\mathcal{E}$ rightly so in my view."
A. Yes.
Q. "Help please."

Now, it is fair to assume, isn't it, that where Post Office internally recognised that Horizon was likely to blame, or in this case positively asserts that it definitely is, it is quite likely to be right?
A. Well, I don't know who Frank Manning was or what kind of evaluation he had done. I mean, it seems he has made a visit to the site.
Q. Indeed. Do you think --
A. And on that basis he had seen that apparently there are
lots of power cuts.
Q. 25 reboots in one day. Do you think that would have
an effect to --
A. Well, it seems -- I'm just guessing because, you know,
I haven't studied this evidence in detail, but it seems
to me electricity supply is something to do with the
reboot.
Q. Yes. But do you accept it is quite possible that
a problem with the electricity supply causing 25 reboots
might well be the source of problems in her accounts and
balances on the basis of this document, or have you got
some other explanation that you would like to --
A. "Balances are a mess ..."
Q. You can't diagnose it at this distance in time?
A. No.
Q. I'm only putting to you do you think it may be fair that
that may well be right?
A. It is certainly possible.
Q. But is it fair to accept that it may well be right on
the face of the document?
A. I accept it may well be right.
Q. Let's go back to page \{F/68/1\}, please. This is to
Kevin Cox from Sue Lock. It says: 121
"Frank came to see me about this office and we discussed it with Sanjay and said that she needed to prove that it was Horizon that was causing all these power failures in the office ."
A. Yes.
Q. "Can you tell us please how we can now get this resolved as it appears now it is a direct consequence of the installation and not anything that has happened in steady state."
A. Yes, that what it says.
Q. It is fair to assume that may well be right?
A. Well, it is a puzzling paragraph because Horizon causing power failures --
Q. I'm not suggesting Horizon is causing the power failure.
A. That's what this paragraph says.
Q. I'm suggesting that power failures and lots of recoveries are quite likely to cause balances to be in a mess at this branch, aren't they?
A. All I'm saying is that the phrase "Horizon was causing these power failures" indicates to me some possible confusion about cause and effect.
Q. You don't know this, Dr Worden, but what in fact happened is this had been all installed as the system.
A. My general view would be that Horizon has been built to be robust against power failures, and therefore the
prior expectation is that there can be a number of power failures which do not cause discrepancies in accounts.
Q. So you would not have expected that outcome on the basis of your understanding of the Horizon system --
A. My understanding is that power cuts happen approximately once per branch per month, I believe, or was it once per branch per year. I'm sorry about that, but they do happen and Horizon has to be robust against them.
Q. And what we have seen is not consistent with your understanding of its robustness?
A. That is right.
Q. If we look, please, at another document, last example, \{F/99.1/1\}. Now, this is an audit in 2001 of Mr Bates' branch. You probably read his name. He is the lead claimant.
A. I think I know what he looks like.
Q. Bates v Post Office?
A. I think he is here, actually .
Q. Yes. This is his branch. If we could go forward, please, to page $\{F / 99.1 / 4\}$, if you go down to "Cash Management" heading, do you see that? Halfway down? A. Yes.
Q. Go down to the next heading "Control Gaps - High Risk".
A. Yes.
Q. The cash holdings were $25 \%$ higher than the ideal target

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holding.
A. Yes.
Q. And then underneath "Comments":
"A correct assessment of cash holdings could not be made because the Horizon system intermittently adds the previous days cash holdings to the daily declaration."
A. So that is what the auditor is saying?
Q. Yes. The auditors are very familiar with the system, aren't they?
A. I am sure they are.
Q. And that is also not consistent with your understanding of how Horizon works, or should work?
A. I haven't seen, I think, other evidence about adding previous day's cash --
Q. I'm not asking whether you have seen other evidence, I'm asking is that consistent or inconsistent with your impression of Horizon's robustness or reliability ?
A. That is inconsistent.
Q. Can we now move on, please, to documents recently disclosed, so new. So the Friday before the hearing was 31st May, Thursday was the 30th and the Wednesday was the 29th.
A. Fine.
Q. So let's start with documents closed on Friday, 31st May or uploaded to the bundle on the 31st. I will just show

A. Yes.
Q. Then do you see "Justification for the change and urgency"?
A. Yes.
Q. "POL have requested this issue be resolved," and there is a POL incident reference, Q17628223, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And from there we can see the text about it, and if we go over the page $\{F / 1834.14 / 2\}$, at the top of the page: "POL approval required (Y or N) ..."
Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And it says:
"No," so POL approval isn't required, " - POL aware ..."

And gives the same reference that we have seen on the previous page?
A. Yes.
Q. So what we learn from this MSC on a fair reading is that POL have asked for something to be sorted out, this was how it was going to be done, POL was aware, Post Office was aware and so they didn't need any approval because they were already aware, they had asked them to do it . Yes?

And we can see the other questions that follow on
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that page. Go forward one page, please, $\{\mathrm{F} / 1834.14 / 3\}$. You see:
"SSC (managed by Steve Parker)."
At the top?
A. Yes.
Q. We go over the page again $\{F / 1834.14 / 4\}$, you have to note here at the top it says:
"Below is the extracted text relating to MSC 043J0348236 taken from Rows 121273 ..."
A. Yes, this is another one of the spreadsheets.
Q. Yes. So what they have done is they have put the rest of the information about the MSC on --
A. On the same MSC number.
Q. On the same MSC number. So they are right to do that, aren't they?
A. Yes, absolutely. Absolutely.
Q. That is the only right way to do it?
A. That is the correct way to do it.
Q. And you can see expected impact, testing, security implications :
"Do users need to be informed of the change?
"No."
Etc.
Do you see that?
A. Yes. And this was inserting a TA?

```
Q. Yes.
    Then let's look on page {F/1834.14/5}, please. It
    says:
        "The information relating to [this MSC] cannot be
        easily extracted from," the complete data spreadsheet?
A. Well, there are three of them. Are we talking about
    different ones of the three now?
Q. Yes. So they have two in there, but not the third one
        because it is too difficult to get out.
            Now, if we now compare that one with one of the
        others also that was provided on Friday, 31st May in
        a similar format, {F/1834.12/1}, the same principle. It
        explains the text below, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. "Below is the extracted text ". Top line:
    "Below is the extracted text ..."
    Do you see that?
A. Yes, that is the one that I have looked at --
Q. So you looked at this one, have you?
A. No, not this particular MSC, but I'm saying the source
        of my information on MSCs is mainly the narrative one.
Q. Let's look at what the non-technical overview says. It
        says on the right-hand side:
        "This causes discrepancies in Stock declarations
        report."
Q. Yes.
Then let's look on page \(\{F / 1834.14 / 5\}\), please. It says:
"The information relating to [this MSC] cannot be easily extracted from," the complete data spreadsheet?
A. Well, there are three of them. Are we talking about different ones of the three now?
Q. Yes. So they have two in there, but not the third one because it is too difficult to get out.
Now, if we now compare that one with one of the others also that was provided on Friday, 31st May in a similar format, \(\{F / 1834.12 / 1\}\), the same principle. It explains the text below, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. "Below is the extracted text ". Top line:
"Below is the extracted text ..."
Do you see that?
A. Yes, that is the one that I have looked at --
Q. So you looked at this one, have you?
A. No, not this particular MSC, but I'm saying the source of my information on MSCs is mainly the narrative one.
Q. Let's look at what the non-technical overview says. It says on the right-hand side:
"This causes discrepancies in Stock declarations report."
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        Do you see that?
    A. Yes.
Q. So:
"Older unused branch declarations are being picked
up in Branch Declarations Report in the same trading
period ... [or] balance period ... (BP) from previous
year occurs again."
A. Yes.
Q. So it is picking those up and causing discrepancies in
the stock declarations report?
A. Yes.
Q. At the bottom under the second line of asterisks you
will see:
"Steps to carry out the fix."
A. Yes.
Q. And it is :
"Logon to BDB Host Node 1 as 'oracle' user."
A. Yes.
Q. Then there and over the page we see the scripts being
used \{F/1834.12/2\}.
A. Sorry, can I just read that? (Pause)
Q. I'm not going to ask you about the scripts, I just want
to show you aspects of the document.
A. Yes.
Q. If you look at the bottom --

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Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. So:
"Older unused branch declarations are being picked up in Branch Declarations Report in the same trading period ... [or] balance period ... (BP) from previous year occurs again."
A. Yes.
Q. So it is picking those up and causing discrepancies in the stock declarations report?
A. Yes.
Q. At the bottom under the second line of asterisks you will see:
"Steps to carry out the fix."
A. Yes.
Q. And it is:
"Logon to BDB Host Node 1 as 'oracle' user."
A. Yes.
Q. Then there and over the page we see the scripts being used \{F/1834.12/2\}.
A. Sorry, can I just read that? (Pause)
Q. I'm not going to ask you about the scripts, I just want to show you aspects of the document.
Q. If you look at the bottom --

## MR JUSTICE FRASER: Of? Bottom of page 2.

MR GREEN: On the bottom of page 2. There is a mandatory field :
"POL approval required (Yes or no )."
A. Yes.
Q. We see there "no" on the next page $\{F / 1834.12 / 3\}$.
A. I see, on the next page, right.
Q. So it looks as if there POL approval was said not to be needed?
A. Yes.
Q. And if we look further down we can see there is
a "delete SQL" being applied?
A. Yes.
Q. And this is effectively to try and remedy the stock discrepancies problems, isn't it?
A. It is remedying a problem in BRDB, yes.
Q. And we go over the page to page $\{F / 1834.12 / 4\}$, please. And it says:
"Who will action this change ..." at the bottom.
Then go over the page to page $\{F / 1834.12 / 5\}$, "RMGA UNIX"?
A. Yes.
Q. So that is the end of that one. So we don't have there the data from the other spreadsheet that we did have on the previous one we looked at. Do you remember the

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first one had two spreadsheets output?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, what we now need to do is we need to look in the spreadsheet itself at $\{\mathrm{F} / 1843 / 1\}$.
A. Can I get it on this screen?

MR GREEN: It will come up.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: It might take a moment, but it will appear currently.
A. Previously I didn't get spreadsheets on those screens at the back there for some reason.
MR GREEN: What we are going to do, Dr Worden, is we are going to look on the second spreadsheet that we haven't got reproduced within the Womble Bond Dickinson document and just see what's in there.

Because what we are looking for is on row 90474 -don't scroll, please. Could you go into the A1 thing and type "A90474"?
A. There we go.
Q. There we go. And scroll down a tiny bit, if you would, so we can look below that?
A. I see, yes. So this is all the impact stuff?
Q. This is all the impact stuff which is not included in the document prepared by Womble Dickinson.

You see there 1 :
"What is the expected impact on the live /production
service of implementing this change?
"None.
"2. What level of testing ...
"N/A.
"3. What are the security implications ...?
"None.
"4. Do users need to be informed ...?
"No."
Regression path, and then:
"8. Has the change been implemented before? If yes give details of the previous implementation impact and success criteria:
"N/A.
"9. Taking into account all of the above what are the worst case risks implementing the change?"

You see that?
A. I have read through. I am not quite in sync with you but I have read through that case.
Q. Number 4 is:
"Do users need to be informed of the change," and the answer is "no".
A. Yes.
Q. Now, if we go, please -- and close that spreadsheet -to $\{\mathrm{F} / 812.1 / 1\}$.

Now, Dr Worden, this is a PEAK when it comes up. It
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is $\{\mathrm{F} / 812.1 / 1\}$.
A. So this is 2011. Is it referring to the same MSC?
Q. It is referring to the MSC, but I'm going to -- because it is just about to be 2.50 and it is a new document, I'm going to ask his Lordship if that's a convenient moment to have a break and perhaps you can have a glance at it if you want to.
A. I mean, his Lordship said something about paper copies.

Now, would it be possible to have paper copies of PEAKs or is that a bit difficult?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Even my paper copies of PEAKs have disappeared, although I'm expecting them back at some point. But I am sure --
MR GREEN: My Lord, I do not think it is going to be easy for him to look at various pages.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: How many pages is this PEAK?
MR GREEN: It is reasonably long. It is eight pages long.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Does anyone on your side of the court have an unmarked copy of the eight pages?
MR GREEN: No, I don't think so.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: So what is it you would like the witness to do?
MR GREEN: If he could look at page 2 and just read that, that would be helpful.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Over the 10 minutes or now?

MR GREEN: Over the 10 minutes if that's not --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Would you prefer for us to break for 10 minutes to that you can look at it carefully, or would you -- it really is not an issue one way or the other, it is whichever you find easier to do.
A. If it is convenient for a break now, it is nice to look at one. But I suspect there will be loads of PEAKs where I won't get a break.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: At the moment I'm unclear whether that is the case or not.
MR GREEN: Shall we break now, my Lord?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: No, we will. I'm just looking at logistics if this is going to be replicated tomorrow or the day after.
MR GREEN: My Lord, yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: It is just some people are used to working on screen, some people are used to working on -MR GREEN: I understand.
A. And I have a particular way of looking at PEAKs.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: That is entirely understood, Dr Worden. So after today, counsel is going to make sure that he has got a hard copy for you.
A. Excellent, thank you.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Who knows, by then I might even have my hard copy file back, so I might be able to do it both on

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screen and hard copy.
For the moment we will break until 3 o'clock for the shorthand writers and for you also to have a look at it. If, when you have read that page, you want to look through subsequent pages, just ask either of the counsel who will be standing there on the claimants' side of the court and they will ask the Opus people and they will flick it forward on the screen.

Mr de Garr Robinson, does this seem like a sensible way forward?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right, I will come back in at 3 o'clock.
( 2.51 pm )

## (A short break)

( 3.00 pm )
MR GREEN: Dr Worden, so if we can just start on the first page of that PEAK, please, if you go back a page \{F/812.1\}.
A. First page, okay.
Q. We have the PEAK number at the top, which is PC0211010?
A. Yes.
Q. And at the bottom of the page under the "Impact Statement", it says user "unknown", 23rd June 2011. Do you see that?

| A. 23rd June 2011. Is that right? |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Q. User unknown, date 23rd June 2011. Then the problem is | 1 |
| explained: | 2 |
| "Branches will be forced to declare stock when they | 3 |
| don't want to. Apparent reappearance of withdrawn stock | 4 |
| may cause spurious discrepancies." | 5 |
| Now, Dr Worden, to give you context we have only | 6 |
| found this document by trying to trace through what was | 7 |
| happening on that MSC. | 8 |
| A. Yes. Could I ask about the linkage to the MSC? | 9 |
| Q. Yes, I will show you. It is page \{F/812.1/3\}. | 10 |
| A. If we go back to the MSC and the beginning of the MSC, | 11 |
| I think -- | 12 |
| Q. Can I take it in stages and just show you -- | 13 |
| A. Well -- | 14 |
| Q. Page 3 at the bottom, do you see 24 th June 2011 ? | 15 |
| A. Yes. | 16 |
| Q. Last yellow box? |  |
| A. "Reference Added", that is the last page of the PEAK. | 17 |
| Q. That is the last page of the PEAK. | 18 |
| A. And it refers to that MSC. | 19 |
| Q. It refers to that MSC. | 20 |
| A. Fine. |  |
| MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think it is on the first page as well, | 24 |
| isn't it? | 22 |

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MR GREEN: I think it is also.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: At the top.
MR GREEN: Yes, it is MSC on the first line under the
references value. Do you see that?
A. Yes, and that is the MSC we just looked at?
Q. That is the MSC we just looked at, okay?
A. That's my puzzlement, actually.
Q. But I'm just asking you --
A. We will come to my puzzlement when we do.
Q. Okay. For the moment you can see that the MSC refers to this PEAK?
A. The PEAK refers to the MSC, I will check --
Q. Sorry, you are quite right. The PEAK refers to the MSC.
A. Yes.
Q. And we have seen what the problem is: spurious discrepancies at the bottom?
A. That's the PEAK problem, yes.
Q. Now, pausing there, had you identified this document in your researches?
A. Well, I can't say I have seen this PEAK before, but when you go to page 2 in the Anne Chambers piece on page 2, it is one of these recurring every year when the same trading period comes around effects, which is just like the suspense account book.
Q. This is a slightly different one, but --
A. It is similar
Q. But pausing there, I was asking you had you seen this PEAK.
A. I do not think I had, no.
Q. Right. If we go over the page to page $\{F / 812.1 / 2\}$, you will see in the yellow box--
A. I don't have colours.
Q. Second box down:
"PC0208335," which we won't look at but for his Lordship's note is $\{F / 773 / 1\}$, "addresses the need to remove old branch declarations from the BRDB so they are not picked up and reused when a stock unit reaches the same TP/BP a year on."

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. So there had been a previous PEAK about it?
A. Yes.
Q. Then she says:
"I have now found that there are some old declarations which were created but never updated, which are not removed by the SQL used for both the MSC and the code fix."

Do you see that? We will look at what that means and what it is referring to in a moment:
"In particular there are 36 stock declarations which
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will almost certainly give branches problems when balancing between now and the end of 2011."
A. Yes.
Q. And you would agree, wouldn't you, that's not how Horizon is supposed to work?
A. Yes.
Q. The options discussed are:
"Can we either:
"a) change the fix already in the pipeline ...
(I know this is probably not possible) ...
"b) schedule and produce a fix which also targets these extra declarations ..."

Do you see that?
Then the next paragraph, bottom of that box:
" If the MSC can be run by 1st July, it should not be necessary to contact POL or any branches to get them to take action to remove the declarations themselves (since we confirmed to POL earlier this year that we had already taken steps to prevent further instances, this would be a good idea )."
A. Yes.
Q. So what they are trying to do is get it done quickly so that the fact that the previous fix didn't fully work doesn't show up?
A. I think that is right.
Q. That's fair, isn't it?
A. Yes. I think that the reference to the previous MSC wasn't done quite right and it left some bits over.
Q. Yes. So the previous fix left some bits outstanding?
A. Yes.
Q. Because it wasn't done quite right. Post Office Limited thought it had been fixed and we know that the problem
first occurred, if we go back to page 1, in
February 2011?
A. Right, okay.
Q. Look at the bottom of the page, first occurred 2011?
A. Yes.
Q. Go forward again $\{\mathrm{F} / 812.1 / 2\}$ and "updated" at the bottom of that page, Anne Chambers says:
"Apparent reappearance of withdrawn stock may cause spurious discrepancies."

That is the phrase we see throughout.
Then if we go over the page, please, to page
$\{F / 812.1 / 3\}$, it says there at the second box down:
07:16 $20 \quad$ "23rd June 2011 at 17:06:26 User: John Simpkins
"POL are aware of the declarations issue which was not completely fixed by the previous release, I do not yet think that they realise that fix was not complete so a quick resolution to this would be good."
A. Yes.

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Q. So what he is saying is: they think we fixed it last time, if we fix it quickly they may not realise it?
A. That's pretty much what was on the previous page as well, I think.
Q. Yes, and that tends to confirm it?
A. Yes.
Q. So if we go to page $\{F / 812.1 / 6\}$, please, and we look at the top box:
"RISKS (of releasing or not releasing proposed fix):
"What live problems will there be if we do not issue this fix?
"Incorrect branch declarations belonging to a
previous year will be picked up and cause stock account discrepancies to a live trading branch."

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. So the position we have now is that Post Office doesn't know the previous fix hasn't worked?
A. Yes, Fujitsu had told Post Office we fixed it.
Q. We fixed it --
A. And they weren't quite right, so they are going to tidy up before it happens.
Q. So the NBSC haven't been told the fix didn't work?
A. Whether it is Post Office or --NBSC would be part of the chain somehow, T.hey won't know.
Q. And they are going to try and fix it before Post Office realised it?
A. They are going to try and head it off at the pass before these branches run into it.
Q. So neither the users nor Post Office were informed about this fix being done on the face of these documents?
A. That is right. What they are saying is we haven't completely sorted it, we can sort it before any damage is done.
Q. That's what they hope to achieve.
A. Yes, they are hoping to do that.

Can I mention my puzzlement about the MSC, or is that --
Q. By all means, if it is helpful to the court?
A. The MSC, when I read it I thought it was to do with a transacting acknowledgement for zero pounds, and that seems to me to be a different view from this.
Q. No, there were two separate MSCs. The first one I showed you that was very fulsome explaining PO approval not needed, yes? The fulsome one was for TA zero pounds?
A. I was just confused.
Q. I understand. The second one didn't have all the PO approval detail from the second spreadsheet.
A. Right, okay.

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Q. So we had to go and find it in row whatever 100,000, dig it out, then search for the PEAK and, through that, find out what actually happened, which I have just put to you and you agreed with.
A. So the second MSC didn't actually say what was going to be done. I was confused between the two.
Q. I understand. Don't worry.
A. Okay.
Q. Dr Worden, can we move now, please, to the approach you have taken to Horizon Issue 1. Can I ask you, please, to look at page $\{\mathrm{C} 1 / 1 / 1\}$. It will come up on the screen. There's the top of the page. There is a definition of the Horizon system. Yes?
A. System? Yes, right.
Q. "The Horizon system ..."
A. Okay.
Q. "... shall for the purposes of this list of issues mean the Horizon computer system hardware and software, communications equipment in branch and central data centres where records of transactions made in branch were processed," as defined in the pleadings, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And that doesn't include the manual processes of deciding whether to issue TCs or not, does it?
A. Right. That is correct.
Q. When we look at Issue 1, the question that's posed is:
"To what extent was it possible or likely for bugs, errors or defects," any of those, "of the nature alleged" and so forth "to have the potential to (a) cause apparent or alleged discrepancies or shortfalls ..."
A. Yes.
Q. And it doesn't say "to cause" without being first qualified by "to have the potential", does it? The words "to have the potential" are important, aren't they?
A. What's the distinction between having the potential and actually doing? I mean, if it doesn't actually do, then in some sense it didn't have the potential.
Q. Well, let's put it this way: something might have the potential to do something which you can identify, but you can't identify whether it has actually done it; that's fair?
A. Yes, that's fair.
Q. So whether it has actually done it and whether it has the potential to do it are two different things in that respect?
A. In a sense the word "potential" reflects a lack of knowledge. If I knew more I would know whether it is going to happen or not, but I know less so it is 145
potential.
Q. Yes. As you fairly accepted earlier, that the Horizon system by its nature has been quite difficult to plumb for the experts?
A. To plumb in that sense, yes.
Q. Indeed, you refer to a swamp and so forth. I mean, it's not the most transparent task you've been engaged in?
A. It is a very big system to understand in a year, yes.
Q. So just coming back to this, what we can say with confidence, if something actually does cause a discrepancy in a branch --
A. Then it did had the potential.
Q. -- then it plainly had the potential?
A. Yes.
Q. So potential is necessary but not sufficient to have an actual impact?
A. Yes, I agree with that.
Q. So it says to have the potential, and then there's two parts to it: cause apparent or alleged discrepancies or shortfalls relating to subpostmaster's branch accounts or transactions?
A. Yes.
Q. Not necessarily in their branch accounts, but relating to --
A. Ah --
Q. -- branch accounts, bare branch accounts or
transactions?
A. Discrepancies relating to branch accounts. That could
be interpreted very broadly.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: You are both talking at the same time,
I'm afraid.
A. Sorry.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Go on, Dr Worden.
A. I'm saying discrepancies relating to branch accounts
could be interpreted very broadly and it might be taken
to include all back end discrepancies because they
relate to accounts.
MR GREEN: Okay. (b):
"... undermine the reliability of Horizon accurately
to process and record transactions ..."
Just an example of (b), if a scanner doesn't
correctly scan in a pouch that undermines the
reliability of Horizon accurately to process and record
the transaction, doesn't it?
A. It does, and for better or worse I took my role to be
concerned with lasting effects on branch accounts rather
than transient ones.
Q. Well, you did two things, didn't you? You focused on
actual impact rather than potential?
A. I tried to derive an upper limit on actual impact.

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## Q. And you added in lasting?

A. I added in lasting .
Q. And in fact we see where you define the issue in your report, you also focussed on the impact on claimants' accounts?
A. Yes.
Q. That was your analysis?
A. That was what I felt would be useful to calculate.
Q. But you saw in Issue 1 that it said subpostmaster's branch accounts?
A. Yes, I agree.
Q. So you took your own course in your own sense?
A. Well, yes, it is in two stages really. The first stage is I felt extent in Issue 1 required numbers, and for a second stage I needed some calibration of those numbers, and those are two steps we can look at in return, if you like.
Q. In all of this you were still clear that in the Horizon system, transaction corrections, the manual process of reconciliation and issuing TCs was not in?
A. The manual process, the cause was not in, yes, but the effect was.
Q. I see. The helpline was not included in the system, was it?
A. First line support was not included but the experts did
look at evidence about it.
Q. To have understood a bit about -- we have touched on this before -- about the processes and the scope for errors, you need to know a bit about the helpline if you are going to look at whether people get through and how often?
A. That is correct.
Q. Did you know whether people on the helpline were reading out scripts when people rang up about things?
A. Which helpline are we referring to?
Q. NBSC helpline.
A. That is the business helpline.
Q. The first port of call, as it were. Did you know if they were reading out scripts --
A. I'm sure they had prompts of various kinds.
Q. But you didn't know, was the answer?
A. I didn't know because I hadn't been asked to look in detail at the MSC.
Q. You heard the helpline referred to as the "hell line" at all?
A. I didn't see that phrase.
Q. You didn't. Can we look at $\{F / 1257.1 / 1\}$, please. This is a forum post in which Mr Tank had made a post. If we look at page $\{F / 1257.1 / 6\}$, please?
A. Can I ask what forum?

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Q. It was a subpostmaster's forum.
A. Internal Post Office thing.
Q. No, a subpostmaster's forum that they used to use.
A. Right.
Q. Okay. $\{F / 1257.1 / 6\}$, if you look at the second box down.
A. It is very dim on my screen.
Q. The second box down says:
"When I balanced on 17th September I had an unexplained loss of $£ 176.74$. I paid it in rather than go through the stress of the hell line. It has not come to light."
A. Okay.
Q. It is only a yes or no answer to identify what
information you have had regard to --
A. Right, I haven't read this before.
Q. You have not seen this before?
A. No.
Q. Had you seen any other factual evidence about people deciding whether to pursue things through the helpline or not of this sort?
A. Well, what I have particularly looked at is the helpline logs for one or two weeks. Now, that's not directly about the decisions made by the postmaster.
Q. If we look at $\{D 3 / 1 / 201\}$, which is paragraph 904

Just look at 904 at the bottom. The last two lines,
couple of lines, you say:
" ... although I have no knowledge of the business processes for creating TCs used by the central Post Office departments."
A. Yes.
Q. And that is correct isn't it, you don't?

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Is that the correct word?
A. I said yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: I'm sorry, it didn't come up.
MR GREEN: Now, we mentioned that you placed quite a lot of emphasis on transaction corrections.
A. Yes.
Q. And essentially what you say is where there are discrepancies in the branch accounts that have to be corrected, the transaction corrections process is what then makes that happen?
A. It is a very important part of the correction, yes.
Q. And it is very important for your analysis as well, isn't it?
A. It goes to my analysis of robustness. It is an example of user error correction, which I think is quite an important one.
Q. And because you placed a lot of emphasis on it for robustness, if the Horizon system -- it is a question for the judge, but if the Horizon system was as it

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appears in the definition at the beginning and didn't include the transaction correction process itself, you would have to answer the question, well, for every time a TC is issued, that may be because a discrepancy has arisen in branch accounts that needs to be corrected and that may be due to the Horizon system?
A. Sorry, I haven't quite understood the question.
Q. Your answer to the robustness of Horizon is heavily dependent upon TCs and, you say, countermeasures which effectively reflect that process, and you effectively say that those are important because that's how discrepancies are corrected?
A. Yes. I'm trying to analyse robustness and the correctness of errors in asking how effective are the countermeasures in countering the effects of errors often when I don't know the causes. It might be something out in the client's system, or whatever.
Q. And it is right, isn't it, that the answer to the robustness question on your analysis would be very different depending on whether you included the corrective impact of TCs or not?
A. Absolutely. Yes.
Q. Fundamentally different, in fact?
A. Yes, very different.
Q. It is right, isn't it, that you and Mr Coyne took
slightly different approaches to the Horizon Issue 1 and what it meant, because we see, if we look at joint report 2 at $\{\mathrm{D} 1 / 2 / 28\}$ at 1.9 , it says:
"The experts have differing views on 'branch impact'. Mr Coyne refers to any discrepancy that caused a loss (or gain) within branch accounts that needed corrective action as an 'impact to branch accounts'. Dr Worden only considers an effect or impact on branch accounts where a discrepancy loss (or gain) was not rectified by a correction such as a Transaction Correction."
A. Yes.
Q. There was a fundamental difference about that and then there was also a difference about transient and lasting inaccuracies in branch accounts, wasn't there?
A. Well, I think that is the same difference, really "Not rectified" means lasting, whereas" rectified" means transient.
Q. Well, we will come back to that point later, Dr Worden, but that rather depends how long the TC process takes, doesn't it?
A. It does, absolutely.
Q. So if the TC process takes a long time, then you might say something was lasting, even notwithstanding years later it might be corrected?

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A. That is not how I understood lasting --
Q. How did you understand lasting?
A. There were delays in the TC process which might be due to client organisations or might be due to all sorts of things, and they could be at the outside, I believe, several months.

My definition of lasting did not depend on TCs coming in within a certain timeframe. If TC never came in, that would be lasting, but if TC took several months to come in that is not what I would call a lasting effect. A lasting effect is permanent; it is at the end of the day, you know, he has lost money forever.
Q. So in fact, 1.9 and 1.10 in the report $\{\mathrm{D} 1 / 2 / 29\}$ are really directed at the same thing.

At 1.10 what you say -- this is your comment:
"... transient inaccuracies in branch accounts which needed some form of correction, have arisen so frequently and from so many causes that to list them is not useful; and that evidence of each correction being carried out is unlikely to persist to this day."

That is your position?
A. Yes, that's my view.
Q. Now --

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Just so I'm clear, the example you just gave to counsel of a transaction that took several
months --
A. A TC.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: I beg your pardon, a TC, a transaction correction, would that be a transient inaccuracy?
A. That would be a transient inaccuracy, yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: That's very useful.
A. The branch accounts would look wrong for that period.

MR GREEN: So now that was one big tectonic difference of approach between you and Mr Coyne.
A. Yes.
Q. The other one was the identification of particular bugs and their impacts?
A. We ended up in different places on what we thought were actual bugs, yes.
Q. I understand. It is right, isn't it, that in seeking to reach some compromise given the differences of approach, you managed to agree what we find at 1.15 ?
A. Yes.
Q. And that was the context in which that sort of compromise agreement was reached?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, can we look please at page 9 of your first statement at $\{D 3 / 1 / 9\}$. You describe section 28, at paragraph 29 of that page. Yes, you describe what section 8 in your report is about.

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A. Yes.
Q. And you describe section 8 as addressing Horizon 1, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. "... the extent to which bugs in Horizon may have
affected the Claimants' branch accounts"?
A. Yes, I've stuck in the word "claimants" there.
Q. You stuck the word claimants in because that's what you in fact do in section 8 ?
A. It is mainly what I do in section 8 , but I could come to that.
Q. Now, can we look at how the reasoning in section 8 works so we understand it. You'll appreciate, Dr Worden, that there's a difference between the parties on what the right approach might be?
A. Absolutely.
Q. But I am not going to proceed from here on to analyse your approach on the basis of how you did it. I'm not suggesting I agree with your approach, but I'm trying to understand how you have done it in case you turn out to be right. Do you understand?
A. I might do.
Q. And it is really to focus on the methodology you have adopted.
A. Yes, right.
Q. You have made a number of assumptions in section 8 of
your first report, haven't you?
A. Yes, I have, to arrive at a number I made some assumptions.
Q. It is meant to be an easy question. You are meant to go yes and then I ask you the next bit.
A. Yes.
Q. Let's look at a couple of them, please. \{D3/1/176\}, paragraph 769.
A. 769 ?
Q. Yes.
A. "... would affect all branches ..."

Yes.
Q. Yes. So one of the assumptions you have used for your model is that all branches, whether claimants or non-claimants, are effectively --
A. Yes.
Q. There is another assumption if we look at $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 148\}$ at paragraphs 621 to 622 , and I'm going to suggest to you it is basically the same point underlying it because on the premise that it affects, there is an even distribution of bugs, you have then considered a scaling factor, haven't you?
A. Yes.
Q. And you specifically say at 622 :
"It seems implausible to me that there is some
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special factor about Claimants' branches, which makes
them more prone to --"
A. Much more prone.
Q. Quite right:
" ... much more prone to bugs which one would expect to strike any branch at random."

Then you give quite careful consideration to this, don't you, because it is important, in your report?
A. I have thought about it. It is in the appendix, I think.
Q. Absolutely, so let's trace it through:
"Nevertheless, I have considered the possibility carefully in Appendix F."

You say $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 149\}$ :
"I have shown that that there is no significant difference between Claimants' branches and other branches, in proneness to bugs in Horizon."

Pausing there. Bearing in mind what I asked you about this morning, when you say "I have shown there is no significant difference between Claimants' branches and other branches", would it be fair to say that when you say "shown" you mean thought about it, can't think of a reason and therefore concluded that was the case?
A. I think that's fair, yes.
Q. That's what we see in appendix F.

If we look at \{D3/2/207\}, paragraph 430. Let's look at the start of 429 , if we may, on page 207. In your appendix $F, 429$, you say:
"I have tried to think of possible differences of this sort, and I have only been able to find one candidate difference."

So you wracked your brains and the only thing you could think of is then in paragraph 430 ?
A. That is right.
Q. And what you come up with, you say:
"It might be said that Claimants tend to make more errors than non-Claimants ..."

## Yes?

A. Yes.
Q. " ... and that these human errors particularly trigger bugs in Horizon. Or it might be said that certain bugs in Horizon are successfully handled by non-Claimants, but tend to cause Claimants to make errors, which cause losses."

Then you discount both of those?
A. Yes, I say -- the argument that follows is that they are both second order effects .
Q. I understand.

Now, you heard Mrs Van Den Bogard give evidence, or you may have heard her, where she accepted that

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Post Office may suffer from UEB or user error bias sometimes?
A. I didn't hear that evidence, but --
Q. Do you think that might be a fair suggestion against you there?
A. I don't see how that's relevant to this consideration.
Q. You don't think -- you have approached this on the basis that the claimants are probably making more mistakes?
A. I put that up as a possible hypothesis --
Q. As the only thing you could think of?
A. As the only thing I could think of.
Q. I understand. You then, if we go back very kindly to your first report at \{D3/1/149\}, you have proceeded on the basis of paragraph 623 that claimants' branches are smaller and have fewer transactions?
A. Yes.
Q. And therefore they are less likely to be hit by a Horizon bug in a given month?
A. That's the assumption.
Q. Have I fairly summarised those key planks of your reasoning?
A. I think that's all fair.
Q. Your calculations then follow from those assumptions?
A. Yes.
Q. You reach conclusions which are likely if not calculated
to suggest that the claimants' claims are so implausible as to be wholly unrealistic, don't you?
A. They are not calculated to suggest -- I did the numbers as what comes out.
Q. What you conclude is that the claimants' claims are so implausible as to be wholly unrealistic --
A. I conclude that the maximum amount of shortfall in claimants' branches which could arise from bugs in Horizon is approximately $0.5 \%$ of their claimed shortfalls. That is one way of stating the number I come up with.
Q. So through the prism of looking at the claimants specifically rather than subpostmasters in general, you have effectively reached an opinion that it is absurdly unlikely that their claims can be right; is that fair?
A. Yes. Could I add a little bit? And that is I have taken two approaches to Horizon Issue 1, one of which is that I think numbers are important to give meaning to phrases like " likely" and "risk" and so forth, and you have to define the scope of those numbers. Because if you say it is likely in the whole lifetime --
Q. I understand what you have done. We will come to the detail.
A. But I'm coming to the second stage. The second stage, I have said I think it is useful for the court to

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calibrate those numbers with respect to claimants, but I may be wrong in that. And if I'm wrong in that, then the court can convert my numbers from a claimant basis to an old postmaster basis. I have given the conversion factors in my report, so if I' m wrong about emphasis on claimants the court can convert the numbers to something else.
Q. But Dr Worden, I'm going to follow through what you have done.
A. Yes.
Q. And ask you at each stage whether you think it is right.
A. Yes.
Q. Or wrong.
A. Fine.
Q. Now, I would like, if you would just bear with me while we go through a relatively simply statistical exercise, if that is all right?
A. Yes, fine.
Q. And I would like you first to consider how one would assess the chances of meeting somebody called Penny Black in the UK. If you bear with me.
A. Yes.
Q. There are 60 million people in the UK of whom, as far as we can tell , roughly 24,000 have the surname Black?
A. Yes.
Q. And of those, assume half of them are men and half of
them are women, so that is 12,000 . Let's assume $1 \%$ of
all women with the surname Black are called Penny. So
$1 \%, 120$ people, are called Penny Black in the UK, let 's
assume.
That is a consequence of that --
A. Sorry, we started with 60 million? Let me just track
the numbers.
Q. 24,000 are called Black.
A. So that is a factor of 3,000 . And then the next factor?
Q. Half of them are men and half are women.
A. So that is a factor of 6,000 .
Q. And then $1 \%$ of them.
A. So that is 600,000 .
Q. In fact, on our calculation 500,000 --
A. Assuming that surnames and Christian names are not
correlated.
Q. Yes, exactly . Assuming they are independent variables.
We get 120 people out of 60 million, which is 1 in every
$500,000$. I'm not going to criticise your mental maths
in the witness box, just to get in the ballpark
together.
So that is 1 in every 500,000 people. Now --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: 1 in every 500,000 is a lady called
Penny Black.

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MR GREEN: A lady called Penny Black.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: It is a different way of saying divide 60 million by 120.
MR GREEN: Exactly. And if you are at a dinner with 50 other people, 50 other females, let's say 50 other people to start with.
A. So 25 females, let's say.
Q. Let's say 50 other people, right?
A. Yes.
Q. What are the chances of one person there being called Penny Black? It is 50 over --
A. You mean exactly one or more than one?
Q. Let's say at least one.
A. At least one. I think it is the basic probability of 1 person being Penny Black times 50. I believe it is that.
Q. Yes, exactly . So that is 50 over 500,000 , isn't it?
A. Yes, 1 in 10,000 .
Q. 1 in 10,000 . What are the chance of two people being called Penny Black?
A. That's approximately the square unless there is a correlation of relatively -- if you are in a room full of relatives, it is very different. But without the correlation, I believe, let me think about this carefully, I believe it is the square of the
Q. Yes. I mean, in fact there is a very fine point that
you have taken one person out of the UK and one person
out of -- but roughly it is the square?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes. So the chances of two people being called Penny
Black is 1 in 100 million, isn't it?
A. Two people at this dinner.
Q. It is one in 10,000 times 10,000. 10,000 times
10,000 --
A. I believe we are all right so far.
Q. It is not meant to be controversial. Just taking you
through it so we are agreed on methodology. And the
chances of three people being called Penny Black,
I promise you the last example, is 1 in $10,000 x 1$ in
$10,000 x 1$ in 10,000 , which is around 1 in a trillion,
yes?
A. I'm just trying to think about correlations .
Q. As independent variables. Don't get complicated. Just
as independent variables, that is the answer?
A. As long as we are in that assumption.
Q. Yes, we are, because it is terribly important, isn't it,
Aes?
A. Well, obviously I don't know where this analogy is
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MR JUSTICE FRASER: I don't even think you need to worry about that.
A. Good.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: But so far you are agreeing with Mr Green's basic approach to --
A. Yes, it seems the probability theory is right, basically. Yes.
MR GREEN: You may not know this, but in 2015 there was the 175th anniversary of the Penny Black stamp and Royal Mail had an event to celebrate it at which they invited people called Penny Black to attend.
A. Yes.
Q. Let's say 50 of those people who they invited to join the dinner because they were called Penny Black came.
A. Yes.
Q. If you were at that dinner, what are the chances of the other 50 people being called Penny Black?
A. It is obviously high, but we have violated the assumption of no correlation.
Q. Yes, it is a different example?
A. It is absolutely, very different.
Q. So 50 people who are in fact called Penny Black have been invited to join for dinner?
A. Yes. I mean --
Q. So the chances are likely to be at or about $100 \%$, aren't
they?
A. Yes. I should say generally that probability theory is what one uses in the absence of specific knowledge like you have just put to me, and that specific knowledge changes the whole ball game.
Q. The specific knowledge changes the whole ball game, doesn't it, Dr Worden?
A. It does, absolutely.
Q. And you would accept that if we say, for the sake of argument, the chances of the 50 people at the dinner, you can imagine the chap coming out with the 50 credit cards, "Penny Black anyone?" All the hands go up, yes?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Because they are all being asked to pay for the dinner they have been invited to.
MR GREEN: Your Lordship had the point, which made me hesitant to give the example. But the point is that if you look at the $100 \%$, yes, on the one hand --
A. Yes.
Q. -- if we say approximately $100 \%$ chance of them -- there might be somebody pretending to be called Penny Black who is there interloping, but basically $100 \%$, they've all come because they've been invited because they are called Penny Black, and one in a trillion for just three of them, there isn't any bigger margin of probability that we could illustrate by changing the assumptions.

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A. Absolutely, and this shows that specific knowledge overrides probability theory, when you have that specific knowledge.
Q. It is essential . Do you know how GLOs work, Dr Worden?
A. GLO?
Q. Yes, that is a group litigation order?
A. Sorry, no, I'm -- I haven't looked into that, really .
Q. They are advertised for people to join. Let's look at $\{C 7 / 3 / 39\}$. That's the group litigation order. And at page $\{C 7 / 3 / 39\}$, this is the invitation / publication notice to join the GLO.

The GLO is limited to people who satisfy those criteria . Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. See what the third one is?
A. They claim to have suffered loss, yes.
Q. It is a pretty important specific bit of knowledge, isn't, it Dr Worden?
A. I do not see how it fundamentally alters my calculation. Perhaps you would like to spell that out to me.
Q. Well, you gave an example of people from the same family being there, that would change everything. I gave you a counter example of people being invited to join because they are actually called Penny Black. This is a situation in which the entire universe of claimants
has only joined the litigation at all because they believe that they have suffered the very type of losses we are concerned with.
A. They believe that, yes, but I'm asked as an expert to examine that from a neutral point of view. I'm not asked to take the claimants' case or the Post Office's case. I' $m$ asked to examine on my knowledge of Horizon what the probability of certain events was.
Q. Okay, let's assume this: if the claimants were right that they had been affected by such losses, yes, it would be no surprise at all if they're all here, would it?
A. I'm still at a loss to understand how that relates to my analysis.
Q. Let me ask you this, Dr Worden: this is something special about the claimants that you were searching about in your quest, isn't it? They are the people, they are the subsample of people who have sought to join the group litigation?
A. But it would seem to me that I would then have to base my analysis on an assumption that the claimants' claim was true.
Q. Let's look at it the other way round. You would have a factor to displace your assumption that people who believed they have been adversely affected in this way

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are equally likely to have been adversely affected as people who believe they haven't been?
A. I don't see how making the assumption that the claimants' case is true is an unbiased approach, a balanced approach to assessing Horizon.
Q. Let's take that out of the picture.
A. No, this is my duty, that I have to make a balanced assumption of the probability of those events not assuming that either side's case is right when looking at Horizon.
Q. But Dr Worden, you have reached that assessment by starting, I would suggest to you, from a demonstrably false premise that there is no special factor to distinguish claimants from SPMs generally?
A. No, I have started from the assumption that a bug in Horizon does not pick on claimants more than other people. That is a different assumption.
Q. But in making that assumption you have ignored the obviously relevant point that the definition of a claimant is somebody who believes they have been so affected?
A. I have not ignored that role in the point. I'm finding great difficulty in following how this analogy relates to the assumption I have made about how bugs in Horizon act. That is the assumption. Not how claimants act.
Q. I will only ask you one more question about this before I move to a different aspect of your report. Why would someone who felt they had not been affected join the group action?
A. I think somebody who felt they were not affected would not join the group action. I do not see that as relevant to the technical assumptions I made in my section 8.
Q. Let's look at your scaling factor and your maths because that's not a matter of opinion, is it? The advantage of maths is that it is right or wrong?
A. That's very much the advantage from the court's point of view and the expert's point of view.
Q. Let's look at the paragraph of your report Mr Coyne was taken to at $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 6 / 30\}$.

Just go back to page \{D3/6/29\} to give you context.
This is in the section 5.1 "Size of Claimants' branches".
A. Yes.
Q. So this is the second of the assumptions I put to you earlier, yes? You have assumed even distribution which we have dealt with.
A. Even distribution of what?
Q. Of bugs across all subpostmasters, we have dealt with that?

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A. Bugs per transaction in Horizon.
Q. Yes. And you are now turning to your scaling factor, as you have called it?
A. Yes.
Q. "... which expressed the average size of a Claimants' branch (defined in terms of customer transactions per day) divided by the average size of any branch across the Post Office network defined in the same way."
A. Yes.
Q. The relevance of this is that because the claimants' branches are smaller, smaller by number of transactions, they are less likely to be hit by bugs. That is the relevance.
A. That is right, that's the relevance. By about this factor too.
Q. You say 0.37 in your first report and change it to 0.45 in your second report?
A. That is right.
Q. If we look at paragraphs 113 to 114 over the page, these are the paragraphs that Mr Coyne was taken to $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 6 / 30\}$. You say four lines down "In my first report" because this is your second report?
A. Where are we? Yes, got it .
Q. Paragraph 113, four lines down:
"In my first report, I made a calculation for each
year of the size of Claimant branches versus all branches, and then took an average across the three years."
A. Yes.
Q. Is that based on the data of 2001,2007 and 2018 ?
A. Pretty much, I think, yes.
Q. Let's go back and see what you in fact did. \{D3/1/149\}, 624.1.
A. Yes.
Q. You are referring at 624 to the figures in the spreadsheet Mrs Van Den Bogard had?
A. Yes.
Q. You say:
"If this spreadsheet is accepted, it implies the following about Claimants' branches:
"624.1. From summing rows of the spreadsheet, the 561 Claimants' branches carried out 558,000 customer transactions per week ..."

## Yes?

Then what you do is you subsequently compare that, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. To get the number of customer transactions per day?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, there you are referring to the spreadsheet in

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Mrs Van Den Bogard's evidence, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And you actually say at 624.1 that you have looked at the customer transactions per week in 2007?
A. Yes.
Q. Not an average over three years?
A. I have made an assumption of, if you like, linear change to get at that figure. I mean, this figure is very approximate and only needs to be very approximate, and it was very approximate in my first report. I tried to improve it a bit in my second report, but 2007, if you have a uniform rate of change, 2007 is the average of those three years.
Q. What you have actually done is take the figures for 2007?
A. Yes, as representative of the three years.
Q. But what you didn't do, you didn't take an average of the three years by actually adding up the three years and --
A. No, there was an extra assumption in there that the rate of change between those two periods was the same, as the average of the three years was the same as the 2007 figures. And that was, if you like, a hidden assumption that I probably should have been clear about.

But as I say, the level of precision -- one is
always concerned with the level of precision one needs --
Q. We have got that point.
A. -- in an answer, and I felt that the level of precision I needed in this figure, even if we changed it to 1 it wouldn't make much difference, really .
Q. I understand, I have got your point. But on precision about what you said, it 's not right what you say in your second report. What you actually did was take the figures from 2007?
A. Well, 2007 I took as representative --
Q. I understand that. It is not what you said you did.
A. No, I should have explained more carefully .
Q. And the figures you had for the network were 2017 and then you derived some for 2003. That is right, isn't it?
A. Where are we?
Q. We are in 625 and 626. At 625 is the figure for 2017.
A. Yes. Again, there is an interpolation here that

I didn't have a middle point so I took the average from the first and the last point.
Q. Okay. So that's what you in fact did in your first report, and so the change of method that you referred to in your second report as a subtle statistical change of method, from one type of averaging to another, it

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wasn't, shall we say, fully explained in your second report, the change of approach, was it?
A. Well, the change in method was explained and I can re-explain that if you like. It is a matter of --
Q. We have only got so much time, Dr Worden, so let's look at the analysis.

You refer at paragraph 623 to the spreadsheet in Mrs Van Den Bogard's witness statement which she refers to at paragraph 179 of her witness statement. That spreadsheet is at $\{\mathrm{F} / 1837 / 1\}$. Were you in court for Mrs Van Den Bogard's evidence where the original version had wrongly allocated the figures across branches and it had been changed but she didn't know it had been changed?
A. I wasn't in court for that, no.
Q. Did you realise that had happened?
A. I was told about some changes and I believed that within the margins of precision that I needed, those changes did not make any significant difference.
Q. Okay.

Now, the spreadsheet -- can I just pause. When you were told there had been a mistake in the first spreadsheet, in data that Post Office had extracted, and they had to change it, did that worry you at all?
A. I thought about it, but as I say, the precision I needed
in this number is a rather low precision, and to that precision I felt it didn't make a significant difference.
Q. Did you do the calculations on the spreadsheet or did Mr Emery?
A. I did it.
Q. Okay.
A. I produced another version of it which I did the sums --
Q. Can we please go down to row 74. Do you see that
there's a gap in column E?
A. Little Waltham, yes.
Q. If we go down to rows 84 and 85 .
A. Yes.
Q. Gaps there?
A. I was aware of these.
Q. You were aware of the gaps?
A. I was aware the data was patchy, yes.
Q. And in fact, Mrs Van Den Bogard explained in her witness statement that the gaps had been filled, didn't she?
A. Mm .
Q. Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. After further investigation the gaps had been filled?
A. Yes.
Q. And you had intended to take the number of the filled or
unfilled column.
A. I can't remember the precise details of my calculation because, as I say, I was looking for a precision which was rather low. And therefore in terms of priorities and what I put my effort to, I knew that other parts of my calculation had greater imprecision than that, and so I didn't spend a lot of effort on trying to refine this figure.
Q. Okay. So will you take it from me that the column E figure is 558,260 , which is the figure you have used?
A. Column E?
Q. Do you see $E$ is the one with the missing ones in?
A. Yes.
Q. And F has got the gap filled ?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And the sum of column $E$ is 558,260 and with gaps filled the figure is 575,803 ?
A. Sorry, can I have those two figures again? Are they on this spreadsheet? They are not. You have done the sums.
Q. They're not but we could sum them at the bottom. I've got one here.
A. What are the two figures?
Q. Column E with the gaps in it is 558,260 , which is what you have used.
A. Yes.
Q. So you have used the columns with the gaps in it.
A. Yes.
Q. And Mrs Van Den Bogard explained another column was there which had the gaps filled, and you have not used that and that comes to 575,803 .
A. So the difference is $4 \%$.
Q. I'm just saying you used the wrong column.
A. Well, the kind of calculation one makes is I'm doing an average of three numbers, one of them is going to change by $4 \%$, so the impact on the average is $1 \%$. So does that matter?
Q. No, Dr Worden, sorry, you used the 2007 figure as a spurious average proxy for three years' averages on the basis of an assumption that you didn't tell anyone until you were being cross-examined. That's what happened.
A. No, it is not what happened.
Q. Right. You explain what happened here.
A. What happens --
Q. Because that sounds like --
A. -- is when you are making an engineering estimate you have in mind two things: one is the precision of your

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result that you need to assist the court, or whatever it may be, and the other is the precision that you can achieve in your calculation.

Now, I was aware when I made this calculation that the precision I could achieve, firstly the precision I needed was rather small. It might have been to a factor of 3, or something like that. Secondly, the precision I could achieve was rather small for reasons completely unconnected with this; other parts of the calculation were less precise.

Therefore, you say: when I'm looking at this calculation, how precise do I need to make it? And if there's going to be a $4 \%$ difference in one of the numbers that is added up to 3 , is that a significant difference? And you say no, and so it is, you know, not worth bothering about that. And that is what people do in engineering calculations and they do not worry about spurious precision.
Q. Okay. Would you regard it as spurious precision to have found out for yourself whether the gaps made a material difference before you decided not to care about them?
A. You can do it by eyeballing.
Q. So you did eyeball the difference? You are saying you can do it by eyeballing. Are you telling his Lordship you did eyeball the differences and form a view that it
wasn't worth bothering about?
A. I formed a view that the changes --
Q. No, did you eyeball it and form a view, or is that an answer of convenience?
A. I believe I did.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Right, you mustn't overtalk. It is not you, Dr Worden.

Mr Green, you really mustn't because I would like to hear what the witness says and then you can follow it up.
A. But as I say, the whole basis of this calculation is how much precision do I need for different parts of it. And I don't spend time struggling to produce high precision in parts of the calculation that will not produce high precision in the result.
Q. So are you saying you knowingly chose the column with gaps in it because you eyeballed and decided not to bother with the correct column?
A. I can't remember the precise sequence, but I decided as a judgment about precision required that it was not necessary to worry about these details .
Q. Why did you divide by 561 ? Because that's the number of claimants? Is that the reason?
A. That's basically the reason.
Q. Did you notice that there were only 496 listed on the
spreadsheet or was that not a level of detail you needed to bother with?
A. Again, I can't remember how exactly I treated that, but --
Q. You just didn't notice, did you?
A. No, I did notice. I was aware of that difference .
Q. So you knowingly presented to the court a figure which represented 496 --
A. I knowingly presented to the court a set of estimates which I believe are sound and have adequate precision in each part of the estimates. And the ultimate precision that's required in the assessment is not very high.
Q. Can we go to row 1, please. Do you see what the heading is?
A. Sorry, what are we looking for?
Q. The heading of the entire table.
A. Yes. The header row or the heading?
Q. It says "Volume of Customer Sessions", doesn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you are aware that that's what it was both from the heading and from the fact that Mrs Van Den Bogard said it was customer sessions?
A. Yes.
Q. And you are also aware that a session is not confined to one transaction; it could be three?
A. The average I believe is 1.7, but again, in the sources of data that I had, there were ambiguities.
Q. Hold on a second, you have just told the court that the average session contains 1.7 transactions. You just said that.
A. There are various different terms used in different places and there are issues of comparability of data, I agree with that entirely.
Q. Hold on, you have scaled down the claimant branches on the basis of one variable and one variable alone, namely the number of transactions?
A. I have --
Q. To do that you have used the number of sessions for claimants and the number of transactions for all branches, and you know that they are different and you know that on your evidence the difference is a factor of 1.7 ?
A. No. When I was consulting various different sources about volumes of transactions, there are various different sources as well as Ms Van Den Bogard's evidence, there are early documents and so on and so forth, and I was aware that there are uncertainties of definitions about these things and I was doing the best I could and there are uncertainties in the result. There is no question of it.

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Q. Dr Worden, this is a serious factor because you well understood, as an expert who has looked into transaction integrity in session data, that there could be more than one transaction in a session. You knew that, didn't you?

Take it in stages. Did you or did you not know that there could be more than one --
A. Well, the definition of transaction is rather fluid. For instance, when you have a customer session, that is genuinely packaged in -- what the 1.7 refers to, it is unclear in different spaces, but what the 1.7 refers to is generally how many things a customer does in one session. But that still doesn't alter the fact that a session in some terminology is one transaction because it is a success unit in the database.

So there are these ambiguities and I agree there are big uncertainties in my calculations.
Q. So in fact, even if we take your figure of 1.7 , we might -- none of this is explained in your report, none of the uncertainties?
A. Well, this is not the big uncertainty in the analysis. The biggest uncertainty in the analysis comes from the number of bugs and the scale of each bug, and that is by far a bigger uncertainty. And so I felt in terms of priorities and length of explanation and so on and so
forth, it was not -- you know, the engineering approach is not to drill down on things that you do not think are the main uncertainty in your result.
Q. But you might have had to double, or nearly double your scaling factor on your own evidence?
A. I put in a conservative (inaudible) factor from 0.45 to 0.5 , which I will acknowledge I could have done.
Q. But you have left out a massive point the court would need to know and certainly came up in cross-examination.
A. There are all sorts of uncertainties in this analysis and I drew attention to what I felt were the main sources of uncertainty.
Q. So just to clarify, wrap up, you knowingly took the 2007 column with gaps?
A. Yes, that's, as we discussed, an effect of 1 or $2 \%$..
Q. And you eyeballed that to guess what the effect was?
A. Yes.
Q. You say that you noticed that there were only 496 lines in the spreadsheet but proceeded nonetheless?
A. I believe I corrected that. In fact I believe what I did was a rough correction which said just put in that factor 491 over 561 or whatever it is basically.
Q. We don't see it anywhere in your calculation --
A. No, absolutely. I was making decisions about what's worth drilling down and what's worth exploring and

I felt that the imprecision in the calculation, the subjects I had to talk about at length, were other imprecisions and that this claimants' scaling factor, it doesn't make much difference if the claimant branch size on average is the same as "other", because a factor 2 is less than the precision I need in my final result in order to be useful to the court.

So I was focusing my attention on what I felt to be the biggest areas of uncertainty in my analysis.
Q. And there's no hint of those uncertainties mentioned in your report?
A. No, the biggest areas of uncertainty, there is a lot of mention of them.
Q. And there are a whole load of other points. Let's just see, for example, you refer to, taking it very quickly, you may take it from me you refer to 48 million transactions. Again, it is not a big difference but the actual figure is not in Angela Van Den Bogard's second witness statement, it is in the first one. It is 47 million, not 48 million. You say Mr Coyne also referred to that and he correctly recites it as 47. This --
A. $47 / 48$, in the context of my calculation I certainly took a difference of 47 to 48 as being insignificant.
Q. So all of those errors, as we say they are, you say they
are fine? They are all against the claimants, aren't they? If they are errors, which is a matter for his Lordship, all of them have an effect against the claimants, don't they?
A. What I have tried to do is present a numerical calculation --
Q. Can you just answer the question?
A. Yes.
Q. They are. And if you are an independent expert and the chances of you making a mistake one way or the other, say against the claimants, is $50 / 50$, yes?
A. Mm .
Q. The chances of you making the first mistake against the claimants is a half?
A. Sorry? Which mistakes against the claimants are we talking about?
Q. The four that I have just identified.
A. Right and what I would say is those can have an effect and that effect, in my opinion, is balanced by the claimant favouring factors, that you can see in table 8.4, which have an effect of a factor of approximately 30.
Q. Dr Worden, we are just talking about the primary maths.
A. Absolutely, the primary maths, the maths folds in errors and changes made from various sources. There are

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uncertainties and uncertainties and there are deliberate claimant favouring factors which have injected, which amount to a factor of 30 .
Q. We will come to those. Just on this analysis, making four 50/50 mistakes against the claimants, the chance of $6.25 \%$ of that being random; $1 / 16$.
A. You are talking two to the four, is that what we're talking about?
Q. Half of 50 is 25 . Half of 25 is 12.5 .
A. I do not see the relevance of that figure.
Q. Okay. It is just that the claimants are just unlucky that all your errors are against them?
A. In this respect yes, but there are large numbers of errors which are in their favour in the calculation and I think one should take a balanced view of the errors in their favour versus the errors against them.
Q. Dr Worden, would you accept that there is a difference between an error that is not apparent on the face of the report and a prominently flagged bit of generosity to the claimants when you adjust a figure that you have derived in their favour slightly? You understand what the difference is, don't you?
A. I have tried to present a balanced opinion on this number.
Q. I'm not asking you that because you have given that
answer about six times. I'm asking you do you understand the difference between a concealed error in your report, ie one that we can't see on the face of the report, and somewhere where you say: I'm now going to be enormously generous to the claimants and increase the number to be really generous and conservative. You know the difference between those two things, don't you?
A. I would not characterise it that way, I would say I made some engineering assessments about what were the largest sources of error in my calculation and I focused my attention on those, and one made the typical engineering decision that you put your priorities and your attention where the big errors are and that's what I did.
Q. Let's very briefly, in your second report, we will just go back to that quickly $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 6 / 30\}$. This is where we were looking at it and you explain that you have looked across three years. We have only seen two years of data for all branches. You used only two years data for the all branches figure, didn't you? Yes?
A. I think that's the way I did it, yes.
Q. Okay. Let's look at the smaller branches scaling factor methodology now, how you used the scaling factor. Let's look at paragraph 630 in your first report \{D3/1/150\}. We are looking at paragraph 630.
A. This is in the first report?

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Q. Yes, it is. On the basis of the session data transaction data comparison you say:
"So the claimants' branches, being generally smaller than the Post Office average, have fewer transactions per month and so are less likely to be hit by Horizon bug in a given month."

Then you give the scaling factor.
A. Yes.
Q. Now that analysis depends on three things, doesn't it? First, it depends on there being one variable by which that scaling is to be measured and that's transaction numbers?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes?
A. Mm .
Q. And it also depends on that varying directly in proportion to bugs --
A. There is a linear assumption in there, yes.
Q. So the assumptions behind it are one variable, varying directly in proportion to bugs and therefore reaching your view that the scaling factor is how to calculate the likely incidents of bugs on those claimant branches. That is a fair summary, isn't it?
A. I think so, yes.
Q. Now, what we do have is data about branches which were
affected by actual bugs that we do know about?
A. We do.
Q. Yes. And if we were to take the Dalmellington bug, the 88 branches affected by the Dalmellington bug were tiny outreach branches, weren't they?
A. Well, an outreach branch is tiny but it is an outreach from a branch which -- I haven't looked into the size of branches which had outreach branches.
Q. Yes and so to do this, even if you assume it is one variable, which we will come to and so forth, if you wanted to get even a sense of whether this was right, it would be sensible to calculate -- to look at the number of transactions done by the branches that were suffering the identified bugs because you don't know how they compared to average branch sizes, do you?
A. No, I don't.
Q. And that's not a calculation you did?
A. No, this is what I would call the next level of detail down that one could have gone to look at the branches affected by the known bugs or the acknowledged bugs ~--
Q. Would you -- sorry.
A. -- and one could have calculated the average size of those and I could indeed have factored that in my calculation, I --
Q. Would you accept that's basic statistics to identify the

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characteristics of the control?
A. Identify the characteristics of the control? To the extent you can, yes.
Q. And you didn't do it?
A. As I say, it is an extra level of sophistication in my calculation which I didn't do. I acknowledge that.
Q. But you are a bit of a legend in advanced statistics in court, aren't you?
A. I don't know what that means.
Q. Well, you have given evidence in very prominent cases, expert evidence, of advance statistical techniques; you have a PhD in theoretical particle physics; and you have come to this court in an important case to give expert evidence about statistics ?
A. Yes.
Q. Right. And you say what about why it is acceptable for you to leave out that step of the analysis?
A. Because one makes a calculation at certain levels of approximation based on the precision you require in the result, and the precision I required in the result was probably to within a factor of 3 or a factor of 10 and I made the judgment that to achieve that precision I didn't need to go to that next level of detail that you have described to me.
Q. So if the average branches, if you had regard to them
having, say, $1 / 10$ of the average transactions of normal branches, you might have had to have a scaling factor of x 10 instead of x 0.37 or 0.45 ?
A. There is a contradiction there. If my central assumption is that branches are affected by bugs in proportion to the number of transactions that they do, then it is highly unlikely that the branches affected by the three known bugs should be small in terms of their numbers of transactions.
Q. That's why it throws up whether your assumption that it is a uni-variable analysis based on transaction numbers is right, isn't it?
A. Sorry, I don't understand the question.
Q. You have pointed out that the small branches being hit would have helped you to identify whether you were likely to be right that the only relevant variable to consider was transaction numbers?
A. Sorry, I'm not really following the question.
Q. You have just pointed out when I gave you the Dalmellington example, you said if it is lots of tiny branches being hit, you said, well, that would question my assumption that it is proportionate to transactions.
A. But I think it is unlikely that the Dalmellington branches were tiny for precisely the reason I have just stated.

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Q. And it is right that a bug that affects an SPM when they roll over -- yes?
A. Yes.
Q. If you had a bug which just affected rolling over?
A. Yes.
Q. A branch, however large or small, they all have the same number of --
A. Same number of rollovers. Absolutely. But the branch that is bigger has some bigger figures in its accounts, so the effects of one bug on one rollover is likely to be larger. So that --
Q. In number terms but not in instance and probability terms?
A. Sorry, I do not understand.
Q. I'm just saying if a bug affects rolling over, just the process of rolling over, the chances are not affected by the number of transactions that they are otherwise doing?
A. No, but the financial impact, which is the main calculation, is affected.
Q. Yes, but I'm just trying to point out to you that it is not based on the number of transactions as the frequency or likelihood of bugs happening in all cases, is it?
A. But my main calculation was financial impact and I knew that for financial impact larger branches had larger
numbers of transactions and they also had bigger numbers involved in roll over, so the financial impact, it was equivalent.
Q. But you deal with that separately. Your scaling factor is about probability, isn't it?
A. Which scaling factor?
Q. The scaling factor that we have been talking about this afternoon.
A. You say it is about probability --
Q. The premise of the scaling factor is that they are equally likely to be hit; an average branch is equally likely to be hit by another average branch, but a smaller branch is less likely to be hit because they do fewer transactions. That is the premise of your scaling factor?
A. Well, the scaling factor applies to financial impacts.
Q. No, can you just answer the question because you know what I'm asking. The scaling factor is designed to control for a lower chance of a branch suffering an impact of a bug, the incidence not the value, the incidence of a bug by reference to the number of transactions that happen in the branch?
A. Yes, we can agree --
Q. That is correct?
A. I can agree with you that if a bug affects roll over,

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then a branch that is small is just as likely to be affected as a branch that's larger, yes. Absolutely.
Q. And if a bug affects remming in the pouch --
A. Yes.
Q. -- if the pouch contains $£ 100,000$ or $£ 2,000$ for a smaller branch, it doesn't have any impact necessarily or any relation to the number of transactions they are carrying out, does it?
A. I think it does because -- again we are going to a very fine level of resolution here, but generally one would expect a larger branch to have more cash remming.
Q. But that might be -- you haven't got any information about that?
A. We are going down to the next level of resolution in the calculation here and, you know, one has to cut off somewhere in the precision of the calculation and the place one chooses to cut off depends on the precision you require in the answer.
Q. Finally, in relation to mathematics, we saw with the spreadsheet at $\{F / 1837 / 1\}$, if we can get that up, about the column without the gaps filled been taken. Yes? We have been over this. I'm just suggesting to you that that was actually a mistake, Dr Worden. You just got the wrong one. You misread -- go up to row 1 please.

What actually happened is you looked at the column
headings, saw 2007 gaps and thought that was the one with the gaps in it and you made a mistake and took column E. That's what really happened, isn't it?
A. I'm trying to remember what these columns do mean. You seem to get the same figure in those two columns, so for the level of precision I need, you can take either column.
Q. What that first page doesn't show is all the gaps that are on the other pages. I'm just putting to you that actually the evidence you gave earlier isn't right, you just made a mistake?
A. Well, there are imprecisions in that calculation we have agreed that, and I felt that those imprecisions were insignificant in the context of my overall calculation.
Q. It wasn't a deliberate choice to take the wrong column, was it?
A. I made no deliberate choice to take the wrong column, no.
Q. It wasn't a deliberate choice to take the column without the gaps filled, was it?
A. I repeat that I don't think the gaps make a difference in the context of the accuracy that I'm looking for .
Q. I'm only going to ask it one last time because we are at 4.29. The question is, was it a deliberate choice for you to take the column that still had gaps in it?

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A. It was not a deliberate choice, no.
Q. Was it a mistake?
A. It was a judgment that that issue was not important enough for me to worry about it.
MR GREEN: My Lord, is that a convenient moment?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes, it is . I have just got a couple of requests it is just for some documents or some references. Mr de Garr Robinson, can I just have a hard copy of Dr Worden's corrections sheet.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I don't need it now.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: You can have it now --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well, if you have a spare one.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I believe I have got --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I was reading it on screen but it is just helpful and the other thing and this is --
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: This is clear, if I can hand it. My learned friend has one.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: That is a different thing I think.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: This is the corrections.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: So that is the corrections given in
chief. I think Mr Green is proffering a copy of the
signed joint statement. Thank you very much.
Then the only other reference which is one for Mr Green, Mr Green can you just give me, tomorrow is
fine or by email in the morning, just a reference for the covering letter that came with the MSC document that you were putting this afternoon at $\{F / 1834.14 / 1\}$.
MR GREEN: My Lord, one of them is at $\{\mathrm{H} / 325 / 1\}$ which is where it is explained that the documents with the new MSCs are self-evident and don't need to be explained and there I think is a couple of others which we will find for you.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: If you maybe just pop them in an email and copy into Mr de Garr Robinson and in the morning is fine.

Thank you all very much. Actually when I say in the morning I don't mean in the morning, actually for you I do mean in the morning.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Really?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I know we are not sitting tomorrow, so I'm not asking you to do anything tomorrow. The thing I was asking Mr Green to do by in the morning, I go back to my original position, please do send it to me in the morning.
MR GREEN: I will send it . I'm most grateful.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Dr Worden it is going to be a bit more difficult for you because you have one day interval, but you know you are not to talk to anyone in the case and we are going to come back on Thursday.

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A. Yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Is there anything else for today?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, no.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I hope tomorrow goes as well as can be expected in all the circumstances.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, that is very kind. Thank
you.
( 4.32 pm )
(The court adjourned until 10.30 am on Thursday, 13th June 2019)

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[^0]:    A. Yes.
    Q. That is right. And you have listed a number of important and quite high value IT cases in which you have been an expert?
    A. That is right.
    Q. You have a wealth of experience of being an expert?
    A. I have. I have tried over the past 15 years to spend not more than half of my time being an expert.
    Q. I understand. Do you have any particular qualifications in statistical techniques?
    A. Well, I'm trained as a scientist and engineer, and as such I have been using mathematics all my life. And a part of that mathematics is probability theory and statistics . I have a PhD which applies that mathematical extensively. I have not any formal qualification in statistics, but I don't regard statistics as distinct from the other body of my mathematical knowledge.
    Q. Indeed if we look at page $\{D 3 / 4 / 2\}$ of that document -it is just coming up now. There will sometimes be a slight delay while the Opus operator loads the page up.
    A. Yes sure.
    Q. -- if you look at the middle of the page you will see July 1997 to July 2010 in bold. Do you see that?

    9
    A. Yes, right .
    Q. The first paragraph begins:
    "Acted for WPL ..."
    Do you see that?
    A. Yes.
    Q. If you go to the right-hand side of that paragraph which
    ends with "June 2010" and you come down two lines, you
    see:
    "Robert gave evidence on software development
    methods, advanced statistical techniques ..."
    $\quad$ Do you see that?
    A. Yes.
    Q. The phrase "advanced statistical techniques" reflects
    the application of the expertise that you have just been
    talking about?
    A. Absolutely. I believe that the statistics I have
    applied as a scientist particularly but also as
    an engineer goes to the point of advanced statistical
    techniques.
    Q. And in statistics there are some matters which are
    questions of approach, how should we go about looking at
    something?
    A. There are indeed.
    Q. And there are other matters which are maths, which are
    either right or wrong?
    A. Yes, right.
    Q. The first paragraph begins:
    "Acted for WPL ..."
    Do you see that?
    A. Yes.
    Q. If you go to the right-hand side of that paragraph which
    ends with "June 2010" and you come down two lines, you see:
    "Robert gave evidence on software development methods, advanced statistical techniques ..."

    Do you see that?
    A. Yes.
    Q. The phrase "advanced statistical techniques" reflects the application of the expertise that you have just been talking about?

    And in statistics there are some matters which are questions of approach, how should we go about looking at something?
    A. There are indeed. either right or wrong?

