# OPUS 2 INTERNATIONAL 

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

Day 19

June 13, 2019

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(10.30 am)

DR WORDEN (continued)
Cross-examination by Mr Green (continued)
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, housekeeping. Bundle of PEAKs and KELs referred to during Mr Coyne's cross-examination with, I believe, an index. Could I hand that up to your Lordship?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Of course. Thank you very much. (Handed)

So that's those referred to last week.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Last week.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: The one that I handed back, which was referred to in the evidence of fact, what's happening with that?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, that was handed up I think to your clerk at close of business on Tuesday. So you should have that.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I see, yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My instructing solicitors went through it and put in a proper index.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: You are right --
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: So you should now have --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: So I have now apart from this week, which one wouldn't necessarily expect. That's very

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helpful. Thank you very much.
MR GREEN: My Lord. Just one very quick point before we resume, if we may. There was a letter that I think may have been copied to the court sent by Wombles yesterday about the status of the recently disclosed documents which include information from the MSC spreadsheets which were disclosed on 21 December.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR GREEN: And what is being said there is that from the email that I sent the court --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well, I have read the email and I have read the letter.
MR GREEN: I'm most grateful.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Do we need to pursue this now rather than at the end of the day, given we have Dr Worden there, or do you want to --
MR GREEN: I'm happy to do it at the end of the day.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: If it is not going to affect what happens during today, I think the best thing, if you have any points arising on that, we will revert to it at the end of the day. Let's get on with the cross-examination of the witness.
MR GREEN: I'm most grateful.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right.
MR GREEN: Dr Worden, could we look first please at \{C1/1/1\}
which is the Common Issues.
A. The Horizon Issues, right.
Q. Sorry, the Horizon Issues, I do beg your pardon. The Horizon Issues agreed list .
A. Sorry, could I just put in one thing first? I would like at some stage, at your convenience, at any time, to make two corrections to the evidence I gave on Tuesday.
MR GREEN: My Lord, is it convenient to do that now?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I would have thought it is quite important to probably deal with them first.
A. Right. The corrections are concerned with the issue of claimant branch sizes, which if you remember we spent some time on, and there are two points in which, looking back at my evidence, I think it needs to be corrected or improved. Those points are in the transcript at pages 183 and 181 \{Day18/181:1\}. You will recall that at the time I said I was not very clear about what I had done because the history is, as you well know, that I addressed the issue of claimant branch sizes both in my first report and in my supplemental report and the calculation of claimant branch sizes for my first report was done about nine months ago, and for my supplemental report, I have looked it up, and the calculations were done six months ago. And I will admit, I had not gone back and refreshed my memory about these before Tuesday

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but obviously I did so yesterday.
There are two issues on which I would like to correct my evidence. One is the factor 1.7 where, as you recall, we were discussing the distinction between -- what are they called -- customer sessions and transactions, and I mentioned I was uncertain about this factor 1.7. And I shouldn't really have mentioned that because the uncertainty I had about the factor 1.7 was some time earlier than my first report, and by the time of my first report I had satisfied myself in my mind what the factor 1.7 was and it has nothing to do with the distinction between transactions and customer sessions.

Now, my opinion at the time of my first report was, and it is now, that there are three terms in use. There are customer sessions, there are transactions and there are baskets, and my opinion is they all refer to the same thing. And particularly if you look at all the stuff there is about recoverable transactions and cancellable transactions, it becomes quite clear to me that a customer session is the same thing as a transaction.

Now, the figure 1.7 was a figure I had come across earlier in a document which I think is TD Arc 0039, and I think it is called Horizon Architecture Summary, or
something. We could go to that. But the reference to that is 1.7 is the average number of products which a customer buys in a basket and we could find that reference if you like.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: So the first correction is the 1.7 that you referred to on Tuesday is the average number of products which a customer buys in a basket.
A. Yes, it is nothing to do -- and I believe that customer session and transaction is the same thing. So that is the first correction.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: And the second correction?
A. The second correction is a sort of history one, that Mr Green took me to the Angela Van Den Bogard spreadsheet and pointed out that there are only I think 496 lines in the spreadsheet whereas there are 561 claimants, and so this would make a difference of approximately factor $10-$ - $10 \%$, sorry, a difference of $10 \%$ approximately to the answer.

Now what I would like to clarify there is that in my first report I did make a mistake. I did not take account of the fact that there were only 496 lines in the spreadsheet but there are 561 claimants. Now, I have since gone back and looked at the calculation which I made on December 28th, I got the spreadsheet for the supplemental report, and it is evident from that

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spreadsheet that I did the summation of the number of -it is a different calculation because it is three different years and it is done differently and so on, but it is evident from the spreadsheet that for each of those years I actually did the sum of the number of rows in the spreadsheet, so I corrected that error.

So the result was that while I thought the difference, the change in my answer from 0.37 to 0.45 , which is a $21 \%$ change, I think, while I thought that change arose from my change of method, in fact it arose partly from my correcting that error.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Right, Mr Green.
MR GREEN: Well, we may have to come back to some of those points.
A. Absolutely yes.
Q. Let's start with a simple one. You are saying now that you have reflected overnight on what was put to you yesterday about the difference between transactions and sessions?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Tuesday.
Q. Sorry, yes, on Tuesday, about the difference between transactions and sessions, that they are the same?
A. I believe and I believed at the time of my first report that they are the same, yes.
Q. And the problem with thinking something that's
completely wrong is that it undermines the basis of any calculations that you thereafter make on that basis, in theory, if you were wrong?
A. I had an uncertainty in my mind well before my first report. What I'm saying to the court is that by the time of my first report that uncertainty was cleared up and is my current opinion.
Q. I'm struggling slightly, Dr Worden, to make sense of this.

Can you tell the court now whether you enquired into that difference specifically and found out the answer with confidence before you gave evidence today -- before you gave evidence on Tuesday?
A. When I gave evidence on Tuesday I had done those calculations nine months before, I hadn't gone back and revised it, and I said in court that my memory was unclear of the time order.
Q. No, no. I'm talking about the distinction between sessions of transactions.
A. Yes.
Q. Now, had you, before you came to court on Tuesday, at any time satisfied yourself of the distinction between transactions and sessions and found there was none?
A. Yes, before my first report.
Q. Before your first report?

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A. Yes.
Q. And how did you do that?
A. Well, I considered the nature of recoverable transactions and cancellable transactions, which in my mind addresses all the cases.
Q. Well, that came up in the case of Mrs Burke, didn't it?
A. It comes up in all sorts of places. It is a very important issue of the trial.
Q. Yes, and so a proper understanding of that issue and whether or not a transaction is the same as a session would be necessary to any properly formed opinion about the problem, wouldn't it?
A. No. Proper understanding of a transaction is necessary for understanding of recoverable transactions and cancellable transactions. On that basis, I concluded before my first report that a transaction and a customer session are the same thing.
Q. So why would there be this reference to 1.7 in a document that you had previously seen but hadn't mentioned before Tuesday?
A. Because my memory was confused and I recall that at some time in the past I had been concerned about this figure of 1.7 , and not having gone back and recalled the history of my calculations of customer branch size I mistakenly associated the factor 1.7 with this issue,
and that was my mistake in evidence which I have corrected.
Q. Okay. Let's look at $\{F / 1461 / 1\}$, please. The F bundle takes a moment to load so it will come up in a second.
(Pause)
This is a receipt in Mrs Burke's case.
A. Yes.
Q. You will see about halfway down the receipt,
"Disconnected session", do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. In capitals?
A. Where are we?
Q. Halfway down, "Disconnected session". Do you see that?
A. This is a disconnected session receipt, yes.
Q. Then it says:
"Do not attempt to reverse any transaction from this session."
A. Yes.
Q. They are not the same?
A. The word "transaction" gets used in lots of ways and obviously here a transaction means a part of what a customer did, and that's a different sense of transaction from recoverable transaction which is a whole thing. This is a recoverable transaction that had to be recovered.

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Q. Not the same?
A. No, there are different uses of the words "transaction".

There is the technical use in terms of computer systems, there is the use in terms of Horizon, and there is probably the use that subpostmasters have. But it is my opinion that a transaction as recorded on Horizon -- it is my opinion that statistics on customer sessions are recorded on Horizon and they are synonymous with transactions, Horizon transactions.
Q. You got the statistics for the number of transactions from Angela Van Den Bogard's witness statement, didn't you?
A. From various places. I think there are various documents which also have transaction volumes in them.
Q. But you took -- you said it was in her second witness statement, it was actually in her first.
A. For the claimants' branches I got them from her witness statements. For the mass of branches I got them from various places.
Q. That is not right actually. You say you took the figure, the 48 million -- we went through this on Tuesday -- from Angela Van Den Bogard's witness statement and note Mr Coyne used the same figure. On Tuesday I put to you that actually it is her first witness statement, it is 47 million, and Mr Coyne says

47 million. That's what I put to you on Tuesday. Do you accept that?
A. I remember that distinction --
Q. Right. Let's look at Angela Van Den Bogard's second witness statement at paragraph 14.2 at page \{E2/5/4\}, I think.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Which paragraph?
MR GREEN: 14.2.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think it does start on page \{E2/5/4\}.
MR GREEN: I'm most grateful. You can see there, halfway down, on the left -hand side:
" If there is a payment due to or from the customer --"
A. Sorry, I haven't got there yet.
Q. About halfway down on the left-hand margin:
"If there is a payment --"
A. Sorry, I just haven't found it. Ah, right down at the bottom. Halfway down the last paragraph. I was looking halfway down the page.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think, Dr Worden, if you look at paragraph 14.2 and count down six lines from the top of that paragraph.
A. Yes, I have got it now. Thank you.

MR GREEN: You will find the words:
"If there is a payment due to or from the customer,
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the session (ie the transaction or transactions sitting in the stack that have not been completed) is settled to cash and a receipt is automatically printed."
A. Yes.
Q. That is the witness from whom you took the figure for the number of transactions, isn't it?
A. I took from her spreadsheet, yes. As I say, there are various uses of the word "transaction" in currency and I felt that the only thing that could be automatically measured by Horizon was the number of transactions which are the same as customer sessions. Now if I'm mistaken about that, I was mistaken at the time of my first witness statement, but I still -- it is still myopinion that a transaction and a customer session, particularly from the definitions of recoverable transaction. A recoverable transaction consists of a customer session in which all these things happen, and then it goes wrong when some contact has been made with the bank, and the whole recoverable transaction has to be recovered. And that's the sense in which I think a transaction is the same as a customer session.
Q. Dr Worden, I'm going to suggest to you that you were embarrassed at what we saw on Tuesday and what you have just come up with this morning is an answer of convenience to cover up your embarrassment?
A. That's not the case.
Q. We will return to some of the other points later on that
you have canvassed this morning but for present purposes
can we start again at $\{\mathrm{C} 1 / 1 / 1\}$, please.
A. Yes.
Q. Now, Issue 1(b) on the Horizon Issues --
A. 1(b) yes.
Q. Yes?
A. Mm.
Q. Is:
$\quad$ "The extent to which it was possible or likely for
bug, error or defects ... to have the potential to (b)
undermine the reliability of Horizon accurately to
process and to record transactions ..."
Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And you chose to answer Issue $1(b)$ separately in your
reports?
A. That is right. It is some subsection of 8.
Q. If we look at paragraph 574, please, at $\{D 3 / 1 / 138\}$.
A. It is worth my getting this one out. 574 ? Oh.
Q. On page 138.
A. Part (b), yes.
Q. Do you have 574 there, Dr Worden?
A. I have it there, yes.

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Q. I'm really taking you to this just to be fair to you, to re-orient you in your report where you dealt with it . Okay?
A. Mm.
Q. So 574 is your summary where you say:
" ... the Horizon core audit process was designed to create a secure, accurate and immutable record of what was entered into Horizon at the branch, and to record verifiably who entered it."

## Yes?

A. Yes.
Q. "In my opinion, regardless of any other processing done in other parts of Horizon, the core audit database was an accurate record of transactions entered in the branch. It was carefully designed, and I have seen no evidence that it ever failed in service. Therefore in any case of doubt about processing done in other parts of Horizon, this record was available to establish the true state of any branch accounts, based on transactions entered in the branch."
Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's the substance. Then you deal with it as being a highly reliable record at page $\{D 3 / 1 / 191\}$, paragraphs 848 to 850 .
A. Sorry, are we coming to that? Yes. Okay. Part (b) again. Right.

(Reads to self)

Right.
Q. Yes? And you explain that we actually have to go back to two different parts of the report from there, at 849 ?
A. Sorry, can I get to that?
Q. Yes. We are looking at it.
A. In 4.4 and 6.2.6 I describe the audit system, right.
Q. Yes? You say "highly reliable record of transactions entered" into the branch, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's your robustness countermeasure of secure kernel hardware?
A. Yes, and we talk about the secure chain of communication.
Q. Indeed. Okay? Then from there to get to 4.4 we go to pages 45 to 48 \{D3/1/45\}.
A. So we've got more about the audit database here.
Q. Exactly. And it is 173 to 179 .
A. 179? Right, okay.
Q. Can we pause on that -- sorry, my fault entirely --
A. So they are the pictures. Yes, okay.
Q. But just pausing there, we see again the phrase in the second line of 173 ," an accurate and immutable record",

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don't we?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes. And then we -- "of any activity which can affect the branch accounts"?
A. Yes.
Q. And then at section 6.2 .6 , which is on page $\{D 3 / 1 / 73\}$, paragraphs 267 to 271 is where you deal with it again.
A. Again.
Q. Just to trace through. I would like you to look, please, if you would, at paragraph 270.
A. 270. Yes, okay.
Q. It is over the page on page $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 74\}$.
A. "... KELs indicates that use of the audit database was a backstop, and rarely used ..." Yes.
Q. Now, you have drawn an inference there about the reason for not using the audit database?
A. Yes.
Q. That's actually a matter in dispute between the parties, isn't it?
A. Well, Mr Coyne suggested the audit database should have been used more and differently and that is a difference between the experts, yes.
Q. But when Mr Coyne suggested that, it was positively put to him that it was quite expensive and labour intensive
as a justification for not using it?
A. Not using it for every TC, I believe that is a justification, yes, but every TC and every bug is a different matter.
Q. Let's look at Day 15 of the transcript, if we may, please, \{Day 15/71:21\}.
A. Page?
Q. We are looking at page 71, line 21.
A. "... labour intensive ... expensive ..."

He says he can't imagine why it would be labour intensive.
Q. Do you remember listening to that?
A. Yes, I think I can --
Q. We can see on the same screen at the bottom of 73:
"Question: And the charge that's made over the allowance of 720 a year, it is over $£ 200$, are you aware of that?"

Do you remember --
A. Yes, I've always been aware of this figure in the ballpark of £250, yes.
Q. So the figure you have always had in mind is $£ 250$ ?
A. Something like that.
Q. In that ballpark.

Let's pause there. It seems that -- it appears to be agreed that the allowance for ARQ requests was 720

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a year?
A. I don't recall a precise figure but I am sure you are right.
Q. I can just show you quickly, $\{E 2 / 8 / 4\}$. That's the witness statement of Ms Mather at $\{E 2 / 8 / 4\}$. You will see at paragraph 19 -- yes?
A. Yes, number of ARQs.
Q. She says that she has spoken to a colleague called Christopher Knight who has confirmed that Post Office gets an allowance of 720 data queries a year, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. "He is not aware of any fees or penalties having been paid by Post office, nor anyone being deterred from making ARQ requests because of fees that might have to be paid ..."

Just focusing on the number at the moment.
A. Yes.
Q. 720 appears to be right. Let's look please at (F/1092/1\}. You can see underneath "Financial Benefits" the second point:
"ARQ ... retrieval process ..."
A. Yes.
Q. And you can see 720 requests there, can't you?
A. This is subsumed without breakdown.
Q. Yes. But you can also see there that the figure that's
referred to there is $£ 450$--
A. Yes.
Q. -- per unit, can't you?
A. Yes. Well, I think it's the division gives that answer. Is that right?
Q. Well, let's take it in stages. What was put to Mr Coyne without any document or any particular basis was the figure was over $£ 200$ ?
A. Well, I think -- I would imagine there are two different figures. In other words, there is a bulk price for your first 720 and that works out. You have paid that already and you can get 720 for that, and so the average of those is that much. Then if you go beyond that, for each one you pay a different figure.
Q. And you think the $£ 200$ is the extras?
A. I suspect so, yes. But there are those two figures and I haven't really gone into the detail of that because 250/450, you know, it doesn't seem to me hugely to influence my opinion --
Q. It is just a bit more than double, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's not an order of magnitude that would bother you from an engineering perspective --
A. -- it's not a thing that feeds into any of the numbers I have tried to calculate really.

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Q. But it might feed into whether or not cost was
a disincentive to seek ARQ requests?
A. Well, as I say, the issue Mr Coyne raised was seeking ARQs for every TC, in other words 100,000 a year, and that's rather different from seeking evidence for a suspected buyer.
Q. Well, what about -- if we just focus at the moment on looking at ARQ data where in every case the subpostmaster queries the transaction.
A. Yes.
Q. If the cost was half, you would be able to get twice as many, wouldn't you, for the same amount?
A. For the same budget, if you choose the same budget on that, yes.
Q. Yes. So it makes a bit of a difference?
A. Yes, I agree it does.
Q. And --
A. But as I say, my impression is ARQ, you know, is a backstop basically. And normally one can investigate these issues without going to ARQs and one can arrive at a position of understanding what happened without going to the ARQ because MISs are designed to do that.
Q. Let's take it in stages, if we may. Just eyeballing the figure of 384,000 and dividing by 720 , that's actually about $£ 533$, isn't it?

| A. Oh really Right, yes, okay. |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Q. And what was put to Mr Coyne was it was over £200? | 1 |
| A. Mm. | 2 |
| Q. Would you say that's consistent with it being 450 or | 3 |
| 533? | 4 |
| A. Well, it is consistent -- consistent to me means not | 5 |
| contradictory -- | 6 |
| Q. Yes, so it is consistent? | 7 |
| A. And that's consistent, yes. | 8 |
| Q. So it is literally consistent but quite misleading for | 9 |
|  | purposes of trying to work out whether it is |
| a disincentive, isn't it? | 11 |
| A. I'm not sure who is misled. | 12 |
| Q. I'm just saying if someone is saying cost is a | 13 |
| disincentive because you are charging over £200, it | 14 |
| doesn't really tell the whole story if the true price is | 15 |
| 450, 436 or 533, does it? | 16 |
| A. But the 450 was paid upfront so, you know, however many | 17 |
| you go towards your 720, it doesn't make a difference | 19 |
| what Post Office paid, so it wasn't a disincentive for | 20 |
| Lhem. | 21 |
| Q. Dr Worden, you are making it up as you're going along. | 22 |
| A. I'm not. I'm answering your questions as you put them | 23 |
| Q. The true answer is you have no ideas about these figures | 24 |

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and you're guessing what they might be.
A. No, I'm not. I'm answering your questions.
Q. You don't know any of this .
A. I'm trying to answer your questions --
Q. I understand --
A. -- on an issue I have not looked at in great depth.
Q. That's rather the point. I'm not disputing you are trying to answer the questions, I'm putting to you that you have no foundation for doing so. Do you agree with?
A. My knowledge of the price of ARQs is not very precise because I haven't focused on them in my -- that price in my reports. So I'm trying to do the best I can to answer your questions.
Q. It is perfectly okay to say "I have no idea about that ".
A. That wouldn't be true.
Q. Then what idea do you have?
A. I have an idea that I have seen some of these figures and I know it is in the ballpark of $£ 250 / £ 300$--
Q. Yes, but let's focus on a particular thing that you have given evidence about. You say there is a distinction between the ones you get all paid for in advance, which you were saying would be the $£ 200$ price, $£ 200$ a unit?
A. No, the ones you get more for in advance are the $£ 450$--
Q. Sorry, quite right. And you say you pay $£ 200$ for the additional ones?
A. That's been my understanding, yes.
Q. Where do you get the $£ 200$ for the additional ones from?
A. I can't recall exactly. My understanding of these things builds up from all sorts of documents I read and I can't, I'm afraid, always point to say: this document is where I got it.
Q. Well, I'm positively putting to you, Dr Worden, that you are giving answers that you think are consistent with what has been put as part of Post Office's case rather than from any actual facts you have?
A. That is not true.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: I'm going to ask a question to clear it up and then I' ll ask Mr Green to move on.

In the last couple of minutes you have mentioned a number of different prices and I just want all costs. I think you said $£ 200$ and at one point you said ballpark $£ 250$ to $£ 300$. Do you know how much the requests in fact cost?
A. I don't know in detail. The figure I have always had in mind is ballpark 250.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Mr Green.
MR GREEN: If we look please at $\{\mathrm{F} / 994.1 / 2\}$, this is an email which is at or about the same time as the 2012 document we were looking at a moment ago.
A. Right.

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Q. And you will see on that second page, if you come two-thirds of the way down, do you see "Monthly Reporting"?
A. Yes, I see that paragraph.
Q. Okay. Just below that:
"We have always worked on the belief that a single ARQ costs now about $£ 450$ each ..."

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Just pausing there. The first point is that an organisation is going to take its decisions based on the beliefs it has whether they are right or not, aren't they? If everyone believes it costs about $£ 450$--
A. That seems to have been the consensus view amongst various people in Post Office, I'm not sure what population of people it is.
Q. Okay. This is what is said by Mr Laycock here. He says:
"... in that I have costs from 2004 that identified an uplift of an additional 390 at a cost of $£ 170,000$."
A. Yes.
Q. "This indicates a large unit cost of $£ 436$ per enquiry ..."
A. I take it that the division works.
Q. It does, I think it is 435.8 .

[^0]A. Yes.
Q. And they are asking about whether they are getting a report. If we go up to the email above --
A. "I have changed it slightly ."

Do you know what "it" is?
Q. Let's just focus on the next paragraph:
"In terms of the points raised we do have a report from the auditor but it is probably not detailed enough to cover all the points, so we will probably need to go back on this as part of the contractual case. In terms of the audit trail via Horizon we are waiting for Mark Dinsdale to authorise the case as he holds the budget.
"Nigel has today referred the case to Jason Collins requesting their involvement given the level of losses I will forward e-mail separately. Need to see where this gets us before we can move the case forward or start to answer her detailed questions."
A. Yes.
Q. So you can see the genesis of this .
A. Okay.
Q. So this is a classic case where the ARQ data might well be helpful, isn't it?
A. It looks like it. It looks they are considering getting the ARQ data, yes.
Q. And it is particularly acute, the need for the ARQ data

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here, because you have got the subpostmaster asking detailed questions and challenging what's being shown. You have got an auditor with figures that he says should be on the system?
A. Yes.
Q. And those are differing from Horizon?
A. Let me check --
Q. That's the premise of this enquiry?
A. The differing from Horizon, yes, that was in some previous paragraph.
Q. Yes exactly, just setting the stage. So this is a particularly important example of when you might wish to seek ARQ data to resolve what's happened?
A. It sounds like it, yes.
Q. That's reflected on page $\{F / 728 / 11\}$, if we go back to that.
A. Yes. We are on 12 now. Go to 11. Yes.
Q. "Thanks Lin:
"Have made suggested changes \& sent:
" If we can encourage Mark Dinsdale to authorise the audit trail, I feel it would be beneficial given the current interest in Horizon from media \& MP's."
A. Right.
Q. Now, was it your impression when you drew the inference in your report that they would get the audit data if
they needed it? Was it your impression that they would be tipped over the edge into trying to get it if there was media interest or interest from MPs?
A. I wasn't concerned with that.
Q. No?

MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think he answered two questions together there, Mr Green. I wonder if you could put them separately.
MR GREEN: I'm grateful.
Dr Worden, did you think that Post Office would only think about getting ARQ data because of interest from media and MPs when you were looking at the inference you drew?
A. Which inference?
Q. The inference that the reason they didn't get ARQ data was because they had every other information source they needed?
A. Well, we must distinguish between -- what I was mainly looking at was investigating potential bugs and mysteries, and that is a mixture of Post Office and Fujitsu. I was certainly not concerned with Post Office business decisions about whether media attention or political attention made it more important or not. I was not concerned with that.
Q. Because here, Mrs Stubbs' case, not only have we got the
problem itself, militating in favour of getting ARQ data, but on top of that we have got an extra layer that they seem to be giving weight to on the face of that of current interest in Horizon from media and MPs, haven't we?
A. Yes.
Q. So that is a further reason for them to be apparently motivated to get it. Let's go, please, now forward to page $\{F / 728 / 9\}$.
A. Right, we are moving back, so this is --
Q. There is an email from Mark Dinsdale, do you see that?
A. Right, and he says it 'll take three weeks, yes.
Q. That's not really the point, is it, because if we read on it says:
"Has Jason agreed to take this case on, because we don't hand over Horizon logs to a spmr."
A. Where are we?
Q. Just after "3 weeks" where you stopped reading.
A. Yes, he says that.
Q. Why would they not give Horizon logs to a SPM who was concerned about discrepancies in their branch?
A. I don't know. I haven't looked at it .
Q. "It needs an expert to understand what it says, and usually this requires one of the investigators."
A. Yes, um --
Q. "I' ll give Jason a call in the morning ..."
I will just read it to you and then ask you
questions, if I may?
A. Yes.
Q. "... then I will raise an ARQ from Fujitsu."
Then he says this :
"Is this for our benefit, as there is a cost
attached to ARQ requests, we do get a supply free of
charge as part of the contract but we usually don't have
enough, therefore we usually charge the defence
lawyers."
A. Yes.
Q. Cost was a disincentive for Post Office based on this
email, wasn't it?
A. Well, I mean on this email they are saying we charge the
defence lawyers, so it is not actually a cost for them,
but I have to read this email carefully to answer that
question.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I do rise to ask whether this
line of cross-examination is productive with this
witness? He is an expert giving evidence about the
operation of the Horizon system, and my learned friend
wishes to put a story to him, but isn't this a matter
best left for submissions rather than taking time up in
cross-examination?

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MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well, as you know from last week I am relaxed about how counsel uses their time, but you are correct, that last question was in fact submission because it was asked about the thought processes within the Post Office.

So Mr Green, if you would like to put the point based on this expert's view of cost incentive or disincentive. And the point, as Mr de Garr Robinson says, effectively boils down to one of submission, so I would not necessarily spend very long on it, but as you found out last week I will let both of you during your cross-examination spend as long as you want on any points you might think are useful to each of you.
MR GREEN: I'm grateful.
You didn't consider this before you formed the view that you have expressed in your report, did you?
A. No, because -- I didn't consider it -- I didn't see this email chain before I formed my view.
Q. You accept that what you have seen here would be relevant to forming the inference that you have expressed in your report, wouldn't it?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Which inference? Could you --
MR GREEN: The inference which was the beginning of this bit of the cross-examination about the reason for not looking at ARQ data.
A. Can we go to that inference? That was that MISs were normally sufficient for the purpose, I think.
Q. Right.
A. And what did I say in my report that we are referring to?
Q. Let's look back. Paragraph 270 on page $\{D 3 / 1 / 74\}$.
A. 270 :
"... audit database was a backstop, and rarely used ..."

Yes.
"... other comparisons of data were usually sufficient to diagnose the problem."

That was my inference, yes.
Q. And I positively put to you that was an inference you drew, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And you drew the inference about the reason for not looking at the audit database?
A. That was a technical inference based on quality of data.
Q. I'm going to suggest to you, Dr Worden, that you and Mr Coyne found that the audit data was very rarely referred to. That's agreed?
A. I think so, yes.
Q. And you felt the need to explain that away, and that's why you said there that it was:

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"... because other comparisons of data were usually sufficient to diagnose the problem."
A. I would not put it as explain away. I was trying to put in context the way audit data was used and I felt that was part of the description.
Q. Having seen the documents I have just put to you, do you accept that the cost of these was a disincentive to Post Office using the ARQ data which you should have had regard to, or now do accept you will have regard to, in relation to that issue?
A. My view has always been that in the context of TCs, the cost of retrieving ARQ data would be a disincentive because they need 100,000 TCs a year and it would have been prohibited.
Q. I'm asking you about what I have shown you and I have given you the example of Mrs Stubbs, who was not dealing with TCs, she was dealing with problems with her branch accounts, and I have shown you the other documents.

Last chance. Do you accept that it appears on the face of these documents for the purpose of any such inference that cost was a material disincentive?
A. It appears from these documents it was, yes.
Q. Thank you.

Now, we had disclosed on the Tuesday before the trial started some further ARQ data, that's 28th May,
which was described as going back to 2004. There is a year missing from that which is still being pursued, so I may have to come back to that with you, Dr Worden. But you hadn't looked yourself at the number of ARQ requests made in any particular year, had you?
A. No.
Q. You heard Mr Coyne's evidence about system design,
didn't you?
A. Yes.
Q. And just stepping back for a moment, it seems that Fujitsu had negotiated for themselves a contract where Post Office couldn't actually see the data in the audit store or read it in real time. That is correct?
A. The audit store, yes.
Q. It could not be read in real time?
A. That is right, not designed --
Q. And that was the arrangement?
A. Well, that was the business requirement that apparently Fujitsu and Post Office had agreed.
Q. That's what they agreed. And I think we saw in the Peter Laycock email we went to earlier, I didn't point it out to you, but they were paying about $£ 11$ million a year for their data centre and ARQ service and it was from that budget that the ALQs were provided. Nonetheless there was a limited number of requests they

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could make and they had to pay about $£ 450$ or so they thought. So that is where we got to, yes?

The matter that was being put to Mr Coyne was that it was expensive and therefore it was reasonable not to do it. That's a consequence of the way the relationship has been designed and what they have agreed, isn't it?
A. Well, to my mind it is the consequence of the fact that there are 100,000 TCs a year --
Q. I'm not talking about doing it to every TC, I'm just talking about whether you have access to read the audit data, and I'm saying what we have established was the position, you would fairly accept, of the consequence of the way the arrangement had been set up between Post Office and Fujitsu --
A. It is a consequence of the way the Post Office had defined their business requirements, and Fujitsu and Post Office had agreed requirements and had built the Horizon system this way. It was a consequence of that.
Q. Yes. So it is a consequence of the design and build of the system --
A. Yes.
Q. -- based on the business requirements that Fujitsu and Post Office had agreed between themselves?
A. Yes.
Q. And if we look, please, at Day 15 of the transcript at
page 87 \{Day15/87:1\}. I'm going to ask you to --
A. 87 ?
Q. Yes, page 87. If you look at lines 1 to 14 .
A. Yes, can I read all that through? (Pause)
(Reads to self)
Yes.
Q. You have heard of the acronym WORM, haven't you?
A. Yes.
Q. What does it mean?
A. Write once read many.
Q. And that's not an idiosyncratic acronym of Mr Coyne, that's a standard industry --
A. No, I think that is pretty common.
Q. Pretty common?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr Coyne says there, when it is put to him that it has to be cracked open hundreds of times a day, the separate seal core audit store, His answer is:
"Answer: I think the word 'sealed' is misleading and the concept of cracking something open to get access to it I think is misleading as well.
"Things in an audit store are only -- can be written to and only written to once, and the term that's often used is write once read many, WORM. So the process is written to once, but people can read from that store on 37
many occasions."
Now, that is not an uncommon system for that kind of data, is it?
A. I think it is fairly common, yes. I'm not--
Q. Hence the acronym, actually?
A. Yes.
Q. And if we look at page \{Day15/84:6\} to line 14 , you can see him, Mr Coyne, explaining the purpose of an audit store.
"Answer: Well, the purpose of having an audit of what happens at branch counters is so that if there is a dispute over what has happened that somebody, presumably this will be Post Office, can have a very quick look at what happened and find out the truth. That's the purpose of having an audit store. There is no other reason for it other than looking back at what actually happened. It is my perception that that look back was available to people at the Post Office."
A. Yes.
Q. Yes? Now, that is right so far as it goes?
A. Let me see.
Q. Subject to cost etc and time to get the ARQs from Fujitsu?
A. Sorry, can I read that paragraph again?
(Reads to self)

Now, "very quick look" is not what was intimated. It is not what Horizon did.
Q. Well, it was open to Fujitsu to at least look back when they eventually did get the ALQ data, wasn't it?
A. Well, the business requirement had been stated and agreed that here is this audit store and it does these things. A quick look was not one of them.
Q. Do you have any practical experience yourself of working in or designing audit stores for different systems?
A. Let me think. Not this kind of audit store.
Q. No, because Mr Coyne says he does at page \{Day15/82:2\} to line 14.
A. Let's look at this . Page 82, line?
Q. Do you see that?
A. (Reads to self)

Okay.
"... they don't have to work in the way ..."
Q. Yes. And he agrees with you, they are:
"... often very easily accessible to be able to be read by certain users ..."

Hence the WORM acronym.
A. Sorry, what does he agree with me?
Q. Well, do you agree with him that audit systems of the WORM type are:
"... often very easily accessible to be able to be
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used by certain users ..."
There's nothing inherently difficult about that if you design it that way?
A. If the business requirement is that and you design it that way, then it is possible, yes.
Q. Yes. And if you don't design the system that way, it is not?
A. That is right, yes.
Q. And if we look at $\{D 3 / 1 / 102\}$, paragraph 400.
A. Yes, right.
Q. You say:
"I have not had much personal involvement in
building secure kernel software ..."
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Which paragraph?
MR GREEN: Paragraph 400:
" ... or computer security techniques, although I'm familiar with the underlying mathematical specification methods."

And that's fair?
A. I said it.
Q. Now, just focusing on the gold standard or tamper-proof nature of the information in the audit store now. You have described it as a gold standard in your expert report?
A. Yes.
Q. And you say it is a highly secure and tamper-proof record of what's entered into Horizon at the counter, etc, as a gold standard for comparison for data held in other parts of the Horizon estate, etc, supporting the diagnosis of software errors.

Now can we agree that the point where the accuracy of the audit store data matters is the point at which it is actually being looked at for comparison with what's there at the branch or on the auditor's laptop?
A. Well, accuracy matters in any context it is used.
Q. Okay, in any context it is used?
A. I think so.
Q. But you would accept that its accuracy matters within the audit store?
A. Yes.
Q. Because if it is wrong there it is just wrong?
A. Yes.
Q. And its accuracy matters when it is being looked at after it has been extracted, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. Because if it is not still as accurate as it was in the audit store you have got another problem?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr Dunks gave evidence on this, Mr Miletic
cross-examined him on that. Were you there for that?

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A. I do not think I was, actually .
Q. Can we look at $\{F / 1716 / 43\}$, please.
A. "Extraction client", right.
Q. So this is a page of the audit extraction client user manual.
A. Right.
Q. And we want page 43, if we may.
A. Could I just clarify . There are two stages in an audit extraction, there is getting the xml raw data out and then there is converting it to spreadsheets. Is this referring to both --
Q. Well, it looks as if it is looking at the process overall but we will take it in stages.

> It says:
"TMS and BRDB messages --"
A. Sorry, where are we?
Q. At the top of the page.
A. Okay.
Q. ""TMS and BRDB messages are numbered in sequence for each node. During filtering any retrieved audit message data is analyzed to determine what message sequences are present in the data and whether there are any gaps or duplicates in those sequences. A gap in a message sequence may indicate that a message is missing from the audit data."

## A. Yes.

Q. "Duplicates may indicate that an audit file has been gathered twice."
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see that? And if you look at the actual dialogue box that would be on the screen, on the right-hand side, can you see "Gaps Found (shown in red)", and "Duplicates Found (shown in blue)"?
A. Yes.
Q. Then underneath that, do you see "Seek assistance from audit support"?
A. Yes.
Q. Then the text below the diagram or figure 27:
"When gaps are found, the gaps are shown in red in the message ... list ..."

And so forth.
"When duplicates are found ..."
And so forth?
A. Yes.
Q. Did anyone tell you or give you -- direct your attention to the transcript of Mr Dunks' cross-examination about this?
A. No, I don't think so. I think I have read that transcript though.
Q. Had you seen this document before you --

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A. I certainly looked at this document, yes.
Q. This page?
A. I'm not sure about this page. I was more concerned with the process of getting from the xml to spreadsheets and the different spreadsheets I might get out.
Q. Let's pause. You would accept that this introduces a more complete aspect of the picture as to whether or not the audit data is a gold standard, doesn't it?
A. It obviously clarifies understanding audit data, yes.
Q. And the fair inference from the document is that gaps and duplicates do occur?
A. No. I think the fair inference from the document is that if gaps and duplicates occur you should be concerned.
Q. So you are not prepared to accept that the fair inference from this document is that gaps and duplicates do occur in the audit database?
A. I do not think that's a fair inference. I think the fair inference is that they are not supposed to and if they do you should seek assistance.
Q. So in fact even if you had seen this, it wouldn't have changed your view about gold standard, would it?
A. No, it doesn't. I'm saying that gaps and duplicates are something to worry about, therefore raise the alarm.
Q. Pausing there. If there were gaps or duplicates, they
could arise on the journey of the data to the audit store to the point of being committed, couldn't they?
A. Yes.
Q. They could arise on the journey out of the audit store as a result of the extraction process itself ?
A. That sounds less likely but possible.
Q. Possible but less likely . Or there could be some sort of bug, error or defect or form of remote access that might make the underlying data unreliable?
A. What do we mean by that?
Q. Well, let's just -- let's take for example the piggy-backing into the counter, and if you accept for a moment that if that means that a transaction can be done remotely that looks as if it is being done in branch, the data in the audit store is going to record what was shown in branch, which is that it was done in branch when in truth it was done remotely?
A. Firstly, nobody has ever explained to me what piggy-backing is and I'm uncertain as to what piggy-backing means, it is not a technical term --
Q. I understand, but I'm just asking you to assume that's what it means, not to challenge it.
A. You say what's shown in branch. I mean ... I'm struggling with this question a bit. In other words, the audit store has been designed to record what

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happened in branch and normally that's what happens. Now you are asking me what else might have happened, and normally I would expect any process of remote access to branch accounts to record in the transactions, for instance with counter 32 as one mechanism, that something different had happened and therefore I would expect that to go to the audit store.
Q. Let me put it this way, Dr Worden. If it didn't record that, that's what would go to the audit store?
A. If there was a bug or a fault in the software that was used to piggy-back for instance, and piggy-backing did not leave a trace in transactions, then that would be the case.
Q. If piggy-backing itself did not leave a trace in transactions that's what would show up in the audit store?
A. Absolutely, yes, that is right.
Q. Now Mr Dunks couldn't assist on the cause of potential gaps and duplicates when he was asked about it.
A. Mm .
Q. But what we can see is their suggestion that one should seek assistance from audit support if gaps or duplicates were found?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know anything about that process that audit
support would use?
A. I haven't looked that deeply, no.
Q. Do you know that it was a semi-automated process?
A. As I say, I haven't looked into it.
Q. Because we know from the Seema Misra case that it was referred to by Mr Jenkins in a witness statement to the court which, just for your Lordship's note, is $\{\mathrm{F} / 676 / 2\}$. It is referred to as a semi-automated process to remove duplicates, for example.
A. What stage was Mr Jenkins referring to?
Q. What had happened in the Seema Misra case was ARQ data had been obtained, it had duplicates in it, they were spotted, and then there was what was described as a semi-automated process to remove them.
A. Yes, I believe this -- what was the date of this ARQ data?
Q. As at 2010 I think.
A. That was the Seema Misra case at that date, was it?
Q. Yes, but you don't know anything about this?
A. I have an approximate awareness that at some stage duplicates can arise because of two correspondence servers, for instance, and that they have to be removed at some stage. That's as far as I have gone.
Q. What about gaps?
A. Gaps are rarer, I would suspect, and they are -- again

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I haven't looked in depth at the process by which gaps might occur but I believe they are not supposed to happen.
Q. Because a few minutes ago you were saying neither were supposed to happen?
A. I believe that is right, but "happen" may refer to several locations in the process, and by the time it gets in the audit store I believe it is the intention that duplicates and gaps should not be there.
Q. That sentence encapsulates one of the biggest differences between you and Mr Coyne, doesn't it , Dr Worden?
A. I don't know.
Q. What Mr Coyne has observed is your report is written from the point of design aspiration: this is the intention and I' m going to assume that the intention is achieved. And Mr Coyne has taken a different approach of trying to see on the ground whether it was. Do you accept that as a fair characterisation of your two different approaches?
A. No, I don't. I have looked at testing a lot, I have looked at in service a lot, so I have not looked at design aspirations only.
Q. So do you feel that you looked in relation to the bugs that you and Mr Coyne discussed, which we will come to
later, do you feel that you looked at that carefully to form a view about that, did you?
A. I looked -- I mean, I looked for bugs. We both looked for bugs and we both did as carefully as we could.
Q. I see.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: But this document that's still on the screen is about extracting the data from the audit store.
A. Yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: And as I understand what you have said, and I just want to check in case I have misunderstood, duplicates may occur, they shouldn't, but they may because of the use of two correspondence servers.
A. On the way.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Is that on the way out or on the way in?
A. I would expect that duplicates coming out are not intended whereas duplicates are somewhere on the way in, and somewhere on the way in duplicates are removed.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: But they could occur both on the way in and on the way out, is that right?
A. Well, on the way in I think they are perhaps more to be expected. On the way out they are a sign that something is wrong.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: And what about gaps?
A. Gaps on the way out I think are again a sign that

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something's wrong.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: And what about on the way in?
A. It is not clear whether they may happen. For instance, if a counter gets isolated, you get maroon transactions, you might get gaps on the way in.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. Thank you very much. Mr Green.
MR GREEN: I'm obliged.
Can we look at audit data reversal indicators. If we can look please at $\{\mathrm{F} / 829 / 1\}$, it is a document from 11th August 2011, and it is a document that records that ARQ don't identify transaction reversals.

So this is a PEAK, it is PC0211833. If you go to the bottom of page $\{F / 829 / 2\}$, please.

My Lord, we have got a ring binder with this first one in for Dr Worden to add the ones we do as we go along.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right.
MR GREEN: As we pass them up, is it all right that Mr Donnelly --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes, of course. What, goes and puts them in the file, or hands them up?
MR GREEN: That is right.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Of course.
MR GREEN: I'm most grateful.

Dr Worden, if you look at page 2.
A. Right.
Q. At the foot of page 2?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see "Impact on Operations" in capitals about five lines up?
A. Yes.
Q. Underneath it says:
"Spreadsheets supplied by the prosecution team miss out an indication as to whether a transaction is a reversal."
A. Yes.
Q. And it appears to be thought that that's relevant there?
A. Yes.
Q. And that is -- what's being spoken about is the extraction process of data from the ARQ logs?
A. That is right.
Q. Underneath it says:
"The prosecution team are well aware of the problem; we hope to have a release out in a few days; a KEL is therefore not required."
A. Yes.
Q. So it looks as if this was being taken in hand.

If we go over the page to page $\{F / 829 / 3\}$.
A. Yes.

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Q. Do you see "FASTARQs" at the top?
A. Sorry? Fast ARQs.
Q. Exactly. It says:
"They just need to run fast ARQs with all the various queries and check that the HNG-X spreadsheets all now have a reversal column."
A. Yes, right.
Q. It says under "Risks":
"There are a few risks with this fix. It must be got out or prosecution evidence is incomplete."

It is clear, isn't it, that what the ARQ data would show would depend on how it was going to be extracted?
A. Yes, I mean --
Q. That's fair?
A. -- to fill this in a bit, extraction is getting out the xml and then running various programmes to convert the xml into various different possible spreadsheet forms, and I believe there is more than one, and these xql files are xml query files that take xml and extract stuff from it.
Q. But the answer to my question was yes?
A. Yes. I was just adding a bit of clarification.
Q. If we can now go please to $\{F / 1082 / 1\}$. So that was August 2011. This is 12 th June 2013. This is the document that has been referred to as the Helen Rose

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    report.
A. Mm.
Q. Is this a document you have seen before, when it comes up?
A. Certainly the Helen Rose report, when it comes up, I would have seen before.
Q. You are familiar with it?
A. I'm fairly familiar with it, yes.
Q. Now, it is at \(\{F / 1082 / 1\}\), and if we look please at page 3.
Let me give you the context. Look at the bottom of page \{F/1082/2\} first.
A. Now the blue is Gareth Jenkins in this, I believe.
Q. That is right. At the bottom of page 2 you see a question:
"I can clearly see the recovery reversal on the fujitsu logs received, but would this have been clear had we not previously discussed this issue."
Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. As you say, the blue is Gareth Jenkins. When you had your conversation with Mr Jenkins about the receipts and payments issue, did you also discuss this?
A. No, not at all.
Q. Okay. If we go over the page please to \(\{\mathrm{F} / 1082 / 3\}\), and
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you look at Mr Jenkins' answer in blue --
A. At the bottom.
Q. At the bottom.
A. Yes.
Q. "I understand your concerns. It would be relatively
simple to add an extra column into the existing ARQ
report spreadsheet, that would make it clear whether the Reversal Basket was generated by recovery or not."
A. Yes.
Q. "I think this would address your concern. I'm not sure what the formal process is for changing the report layout. Penny can you advise ..."

## And so forth.

Then at the foot of the page:
"May recommendation is that a change request is submitted so that all system created reversals are completely identifiable on both Fujitsu and Credence."

Now, Angela Van Den Bogard gave her evidence that she didn't think this had been acted on, this recommendation. You haven't seen anything to indicate that it has in relation to the extracted audit data, have you?
A. I certainly don't know. I should say that if it had been acted on, the way I would imagine it would be acted on is to produce a change in some of these xql files
which do the conversion to spreadsheet.
Q. And that is a relatively simply thing to do as Mr Jenkins said?
A. I think so.
Q. So there is no sensible reason not to do it, is there?
A. I don't know.
Q. Well, if it is something you want to do and it's important and relevant, you explain it's easy to do, can you think of a sensible reason why you shouldn't do it?
A. No, I can't. But I don't know what the priorities were or what the business considerations were or anything else, I just know I don't know whether it was done or not.
Q. Now, we have looked at your approach to Issue 1(b) which is to focus on the audit store data?
A. Yes. I think that is not my only conclusion on Issue 1(b).
Q. Would you fairly -- because I don't want to take you back to your report -- accept that is the focus of your answer to 1 (b)?
A. Well, if we go back to my report there were several paragraphs in 8 point whatever it was.
Q. I haven't got time to show you every document again but let's focus on this. You agree with Mr Coyne that Horizon does not record disputes. That's agreed?

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A. Yes, that's agreed.
Q. So the Horizon system does not record whether one of the parties involved in the transaction, namely the subpostmaster, agrees that a figure is correct or disagrees?
A. Well, disputes are disputes between presumably the postmaster and the Post Office about what happened.
I was not -- that's what I was referring to.
Q. There's no dispute button on the screen?
A. No.
Q. No. And were you aware that the suggestion of a dispute button being on screen was considered and rejected in 2008?
A. I wasn't aware of that, no.
Q. Furthermore, where an amount is less than $£ 150$, you are aware, aren't you, that an SPM can't settle centrally?
A. Yes.
Q. So in relation to individual items of $£ 150$, even if disputed, the SPM has to make them good by cash or cheque?
A. I think that is right.
Q. And there could be more than one of those?
A. In a month or in what?
Q. In a trading period.
A. Well, my understanding is that in a trading period, if

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    the aggregate amount is less than £150, then it's got to be cash on the nail. If it is bigger it can be suspense account.
Q. We will come back to that.
The points relevant to the reliability of the Horizon system to record transactions are essentially these, that in certain cases the Horizon system will record a figure which is in dispute. That follows from what we have just said?
A. The Horizon system is recording loads of figures and some of those figures may be in dispute, yes, certainly .
Q. And because of your view about transaction corrections being necessary as part of the overall system, those transaction corrections are at some point in time correcting figures on Horizon which would otherwise be wrong?
A. Yes. Certainly .
Q. So without those transaction corrections the figures shown on Horizon are wrong?
A. They could be wrong for a variety of reasons, all sorts of reasons --
Q. The answer is yes?
A. TCs try and correct all sorts of errors.
Q. The answer is yes?
A. Yes, but I'm saying there are lots of causes.
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Q. I'm not asking you about --
A. I'm saying yes.
Q. And it might be that the subpostmaster knows or believes the figure to be wrong?
A. Yes.
Q. It might be that Post Office or possibly Fujitsu believe the figure to be wrong?
A. There are all sorts of investigations, yes, which can lead to views about figures being wrong.
Q. And it might be that two or more of those parties will think that the figure is wrong?
A. Yes.
Q. But it is still the figure on Horizon which requires a transaction correction later?
A. Yes.
Q. So even where everyone agrees that a transaction correction is necessary, the figure shown on the Horizon system itself is wrong?
A. Intermittently wrong, and the point of the transaction correction is to make sure that in the long-term Horizon is right.
Q. Indeed. Now picking up from Tuesday in relation to transaction corrections and the time that they take to issue --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Are you onto -- is this a convenient

## moment?

MR GREEN: I'm so sorry. Yes, that would be a convenient moment.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I get the sense we are moving on to a new topic.
MR GREEN: Indeed.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Possibly because you said picking up from Tuesday.

Right, we will have 10 minutes, Dr Worden. Same score as before. You know the drill. And we will come back in at 12 o'clock.
(11.50 am)

## (A short break)

( 12.00 pm )
MR GREEN: Dr Worden, picking up from Tuesday in relation to TCs and the time they took to issue, can we look please at $\{\mathrm{F} / 1324 / 1\}$.
A. Yes, right.
Q. Is this a document you have seen before or --
A. I'm not familiar with this one, no, sorry.
Q. When you wrote your report did you have any factual knowledge about how long it took to issue TCs?
A. Rather little . My impression was --
Q. No, pause there.
A. Yes.

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Q. Did you actually know any facts?
A. I didn't have any data.
Q. Thank you. Let's look at page $\{F / 1324 / 9\}$, please. If we look at 3.1.4, do you see what's being proposed there is $95 \%$ of transaction corrections within four months?
A. Yes, right.
Q. Then $3.1 .5,95 \%$ of transactions within six months?
A. Let me just see the categories here. Okay.
Q. You can see?
A. Yes.
Q. So there are different timescales for different ones. If we go over the page to page $\{F / 1324 / 10\}$, you can see that there are provisions there at 3.1.10 for "Aged/large volume/value transaction corrections"?
A. Yes.

MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I don't mean to be difficult but I don't know what this document is. Has that been explained to the witness?
MR GREEN: Have you seen any of these before?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: What's "these"?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right, let 's go back to page \{F/1324/1\}. I assume it is a Post Office document, is it?
MR GREEN: It is, my Lord, yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Why don't you just explain to the
witness what the document is.
MR GREEN: This is a working agreement between the financial service centre and the network.
A. And what's the date?
Q. It is I think 10th March 2015.
A. Right, okay.
Q. If we go to page $\{\mathrm{F} / 1324 / 8\}$. Paragraph 3 , there is
a heading "Working Agreement."
A. Yes.
Q. This reflects the working agreement between FSC and the network and --
A. And the pages we have looked at before are after this page, is that right?
Q. Hold on.
A. Sorry.
Q. This reflects the working agreement between FSC at Post Office and the network, so an internal working agreement, which was heralded by the title of the document, the title being a working agreement --
A. Yes.
Q. -- between FSC and the network.
A. Yes.
Q. And at paragraph 3.1 it says:
"The following section sets out the standard timescales for the issuing of transaction corrections to

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branches by FSC."
A. Yes.
Q. Then if we go over the page $\{F / 1324 / 9\}$, we see the provisions there. My question to you was you hadn't seen any -- you hadn't said you hadn't seen this document and you said you didn't have any data.
A. That is right, yes.
Q. Did you know of guidance like this from any other documents as far as you know?
A. I do not think I did, no.
Q. Thank you.

Then if we go to $\{C 5 / 11 / 14\}$, please. This is part of a request made by Mr Coyne for further information. We are looking at paragraph 15.2. Mr Coyne asks:
"Please describe the average duration of resolution for transaction corrections where other statistical might not be found in relation to causes of TCs." Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. You did not support that request, did you?
A. I didn't, no. What time was this request?
Q. This is dated -- give me one second. Mr Coyne makes this 4 June 2018?
A. So quite early, yes.
Q. You didn't support it, did you?
A. No. TCs were --
Q. So that might have provided some data for you about that topic?
A. I didn't feel that my supporting requests led to them being acted on any faster, really .
Q. Is that why you didn't support so many of the requests by Mr Coyne?
A. It was not the centre of my focus of interest at the time.
Q. Let's look at your transaction correction calculations. The context in which I think you consider them is Issues 5 and 15 , and then you effectively then reconsider them for the purposes of Issue 1.
A. How do I do that? I mean they do interact with Issue 1 --
Q. And 3?
A. -- but where's the implicit linkage?
Q. Would you accept that is a fair summary?
A. Well, TCs calculation does not enter into my numerical estimates on Issue 1, I don't think.
Q. Let's pause there. Let's have a look at Mr Coyne's -your criticism of Mr Coyne, as it were. Let's look at paragraph 891 at $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 198\}$.
A. This is my chapter 9 , is it?
Q. Yes, your chapter 9 .
A. Which paragraph? 8?
Q. At 891 .
A. Yes.
Q. So you note that:
"Mr Coyne has gone further than the above scope."
A. Yes.
Q. Because he had actually referred to the possibility of further error in the Horizon system where an inappropriate method of fix was selected or the possibility of transaction corrections being issued as a result of error, yes?
A. He had referred particularly to the possibility of errors in the manual process involved in transaction corrections.
Q. And that's what you felt was out of scope?
A. Yes.
Q. And you then explain at 891 that for balance, in 9.6 you provide your own commentary without prejudice to your understanding of the scope of Issues 5 and 15 ?
A. Yes, right.
Q. If we look at what Mr Coyne says in his expert report, you refer to it -- if we go to the next page of your expert report just for a moment \{D3/1/199\}, the particular points that you have picked out at paragraph 893 --

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A. That's 3.13.
Q. -- are 3.13 and 3.28. Let's go to those. It is
    {D2/1/27}. There are two separate points here. 3.13 is
    the first one we are looking at now.
A. Yes.
Q. And he says:
            "The reconciliation process ultimately presents the
        possibility of further error within the Horizon system
        whereby an inappropriate method of fix was selected,
        and/or the corrective fixes may have been carried out
        erroneously."
A. Mm.
Q. Now, that's not actually particularly limited or focused
on transaction corrections, is it?
A. ""The reconciliation process ultimately presents the
    possibility of further error within the Horizon system
    whereby an inappropriate method of fix was selected ..."
        It seems to me that fix does have a bearing on
        transaction corrections.
Q. Okay, that's how you understood it?
A. Yes.
Q. Then if we look at 3.28 -- sorry, can we just stay on
    that page one second.
    Just in terms of substance, you agree that that's
    a fair comment by him, whether it is in or out?
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    A. Well, I have difficulty understanding the bounds of the Horizon system there because a method of fix being selected is a human process.
Q. Okay. Subject to that you would accept the substance of what he is saying, subject to the bounds of the Horizon system?
A. "... corrective fixes may have been carried out erroneously."

Again, that seems to be a human process we are talking about.
Q. The bounds of the Horizon system you're referring to exclude the process of issuing TCs?
A. Well, it seems to me that this statement is referring to some human processes.
Q. And you don't include those in the Horizon system?
A. No, not part of the system.
Q. If we look at $\{\mathrm{D} 2 / 1 / 30\}$, which is the other paragraph to which you expressly referred, 3.28 .
A. (Reads to self)

Yes.
Q. He says:
"It is also possible that transaction corrections were issued as a result of error in Horizon transaction data processing."
A. Yes.
Q. Just pausing there. In/out, whatever you like to do with it, whatever its status going to the Horizon Issues, you agree that that's possible?
A. It is possible, yes.
Q. So at least on that point there's no disagreement of any substance?
A. No. I would obviously --
Q. Just yes or no at the moment.
A. No, there is no disagreement.
Q. And you note in your report, $\{D 3 / 1 / 199\}$ at paragraph 892.3, you say there:
"Whenever the comparison revealed any discrepancy, there appeared to be a human process of deciding where to allocate responsibility for the discrepancy this had to be a human process and was therefore subject to errors."
A. Yes.
Q. So that's entirely consistent with you accepting the point that Mr Coyne made there?
A. Yes.
Q. On any definition of what consistent means?
A. Well, I say consistent means not contradicting, yes.
Q. You are actually agreeing with him properly, aren't you, there?
A. 3.13 or 3.28 ?

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## Q. 3.28 .

A. I think I am, 3.13 I think I am, yes.
Q. And then you then devote a substantial section of your report, section 9, to calculating your upper limit on the magnitude of discrepancies --
A. This is 9.6 I think, yes.
Q. -- arising from erroneous TCs.

And if we go to paragraph 895 at $\{D 3 / 1 / 199\}$ we can see that you have sought to calculate what in line 2 you call there:
"... an upper limit on the magnitude of discrepancies in claimants' accounts arising from erroneous TCs ..."
A. Yes.
Q. You have focused on the claimants' accounts rather than the subpostmasters generally?
A. I have adopted that scaling factor, but to my mind the advantage of using numbers is if that scaling factor is not the right one it is easy to convert to another scaling factor.
Q. It is a yes or no answer --
A. Yes, I have adopted that scaling factor.
Q. And you have looked at annual volumes, distribution of types of TC, proportions of TCs disputed and proportion of disputes upheld?
A. Yes.
Q. That's a new exercise that you have done that Mr Coyne
hadn't done?
A. Yes.
Q. And none of the Horizon Issues particularly asked you to
do it?
A. You could say the robustness asked me to do it, because
they are a user error correction, they are a form of
robustness.
Q. But the errors in TCs, your express position is that
that's out of scope, manual errors in TCs?
A. I'm saying the causes are out of scope. There are a lot
of things where the causes are out of scope but the
robustness is how the effects are dealt with.
Q. Let's look at page \{D3/1/205\}, paragraph 928 . You
identify in paragraph 928 a table of volume of TCs by
year?
A. Mm.
Q. Did anything odd strike you in the data when you were
eyeballing it?
A. Yes, there is a funny year where if you look at "Value
of TCs", then 2015 is rather peculiar. It jumps up
above the others.
Q. Yes, it is about five times the average of the
surrounding four years.

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A. I didn't get to understand the final reason for that. Although there was another piece of data where a particular month they had some lumps in the number of TCs which may be related but I never investigated that.
Q. You have no idea whether that was a catch up on lots of old ones that had gone wrong or whether it was a disastrous year in some respect, or there was a specific problem or anything else, do you?
A. I don't know the causes of that lump, no.
Q. When the claimants' solicitors specifically asked a question about the TCs in correspondence -- for your Lordship's note $\{\mathrm{H} / 69 / 2\}$-- were you asked about that?
A. No, I don't think so.
Q. And so you were relying I think on Mr Smith's evidence as you say at paragraph 931 on $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 206\}$, is that right?
A. Particularly for disputed TCs I was relying on his evidence, yes.
Q. And you were here for Mr Smith's evidence?
A. Mm .
Q. Sorry?
A. I think I was, yes.
Q. I am just checking because earlier on, on Tuesday, you said you thought you were here for all the defendant's
evidence, and every time I put someone to you, you say you were not here.
A. I agree that's confusing. I was certainly here for certain key defendant witnesses, like Mr Parker and Mr Godeseth. The others I can't be quite so sure about.
Q. Because if you rely on someone's evidence it is pretty interesting what they say in cross-examination, isn't it?
A. I read the transcripts if I'm not there.
Q. And you have had the transcripts --
A. Yes.
Q. -- since Tuesday to consider before you came back today?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you read the transcript of Mr Smith's evidence?
A. I believe I did, yes.
Q. And it is right that your analysis in 206 is essentially premised on Mr Smith's evidence being accepted?
A. It is, absolutely.
Q. You in fact say that, you say:
" If this evidence is accepted it enables me to calculate the approximate financial impact of errors in processing TCs."

If we just look a bit further down at 934, you have just referred again \{D3/1/207\} to disputed TCs and upheld TCs in Mr Smith's witness statement?

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A. I have jumped somewhere.
Q. Sorry.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think you need to be on $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 207\}$,
I think.
Are you going to paragraph 934?
MR GREEN: My Lord, I am.
We have just looked at some other figures from Mr Smith, and you say:
"I proceed on the assumption that these figures, which are the only ones available to me, are accepted by the court."
A. Yes.
Q. Mr Smith had presented the figures for Santander in a way that had misled both you and Mr Coyne, hadn't he?
A. That is correct, there was a change in Mr Smith's evidence. And also I made another calculation of TCs in my supplemental report as you are aware.
Q. Did that rock your confidence in his knowledge of the subject matter at all?
A. If you look at my second calculation of TCs, I isolated three principal categories, that was Camelot and remming and Santander online banking, and Mr Smith's correction was not about Santander online banking, it was about Santander manual deposits.
Q. Yes, but I mean Mr Smith's Camelot figures were
specifically relied on by you, weren't they?
A. Camelot figures, yes.
Q. And I think we see that at paragraph 936 and footnote 29 on page 207.
A. Yes. And I think in my subsequent calculation, when

I had the three columns for the different kinds, Camelot
TCs were not a large contribution to the ultimate result.
Q. Let's have a look at that, paragraph 49. The figures that Mr Smith gave --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Where are we?
MR GREEN: I'm so sorry, paragraph 20 of Mr Smith's witness statement which is \{E2/9/5\}. Do you see paragraph 20 there?
A. Yes. I remember those figures, yes.
Q. There actually weren't any figures for Bank of Ireland retracts and lottery for the number of TCs disputed or compensating TCs, so they had been estimated?
A. They are estimated figures, yes.
Q. Did you pick up the fact that they had been estimated when you were relying on his evidence in your first report?
A. Well, I'm always conscious of the limitations of evidence and this introducing of uncertainty, that's a further dimension of uncertainty in the analysis .

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Q. But you had assumed they had been estimated based on some sort of knowledge?
A. I assumed if somebody made an estimate it was a sensible estimate, yes.
Q. But based on some facts or knowledge that they had?
A. Yes.
Q. And in his cross-examination, if we go to that,
\{Day6/186:19\}, starting at line 19. It is page 186 at line 19.
A. I'm not there yet.
Q. Don't worry, it will come up in a moment.
A. Okay.
"Question: ... under 'BOI retracts ' and 'Lottery' the number of TCs issued for those two is very different

Right.
"Question: But the number of disputed TCs apparently is estimated to be the same?
"Answer: It appears so, yes."
Right.
Q. You see:
"Question: And the number ... is ... estimated to be identical?
"Answer: It appears so, yes.
"Question: Do you have any feel at all from your
own knowledge as to whether those figures are even remotely reliable?"
A. Well, my own knowledge --
Q. No, I'm just asking you to look at the transcript for
the moment. I'm just reading out the question I said to
Mr Smith. Do you see line 4 on page 187 ?
A. I don't have feel for my own knowledge --
Q. No, I'm not asking you the question --
A. I thought that's what you were asking me.
Q. No. Could you please just look at the transcript and then I' ll ask a question in a minute. It's my fault for not making it clear.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think what Mr Green is doing is he is just going to read out some questions and answers from Mr Smith and then he is going to put a question to you.
A. Right, okay.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Mr Green.
MR GREEN: I'm most grateful.
If you look at line 4 on \{Day6/187:4\}, and he says:
"Answer: The number of issued TCs I would suggest are very accurate. The number of TCs disputed is not something that I can comment on at this stage. I do know that prior to having our case management system in there was no consistent method of recording the method of disputes."
A. Yes.
Q. So on that footing the figures that you were looking at and the person giving them doesn't seem to have been hugely well placed to give reliable figures, does he?
A. No.
Q. Now if we look at TCs of different types on page 207 of your first report \{D3/1/207\}, at paragraph 938, bottom of the page, you refer to a TC summary --
A. Yes.
Q. -- from a TC reporting pack from November 2012. If we look at the following page $\{D 3 / 1 / 208\}$ you will see table 9.3 .
A. Yes.
Q. "Volume of TCs by origin".
A. Yes.
Q. For $2011 / 2012$. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. If we look at the source document from which you have taken that, could we please open $\{F / 987 / 1\}$. It is an Excel spreadsheet.

Do you remember you got that from an Excel spreadsheet, Dr Worden?
A. Yes, plenty of tabs I remember.
Q. That is right. We are going to look at a tab called "Summary by period" when that comes up. It is

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{F/987/1}.
    We can't see it now, but presumably you looked
    carefully at the data on the Excel spreadsheet?
A. I poked around that spreadsheet a bit.
Q. You poked around a bit?
A. Yes.
Q. There are quite a few tabs so it is important to see
    what you are dealing with.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Pause for one second. We are still
    waiting for F/987.
MR GREEN: We are.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Which I imagine is quite a big
    spreadsheet which is why it's taking a while to load.
    I can see it there but it has not gone on the common
    screen yet. Is that F/987? Here we go. (Pause)
MR GREEN: Shall I just ask you, Dr Worden, while we are
        waiting for that, I will just take you to a different
        paragraph, if I may.
A. Yes.
Q. If we look at paragraph }942
A. Yes.
Q. On page {D3/1/209}.
A. I will try my paper copy, I think.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: If we do that, we are moving away from
    the spreadsheet, is that right?
        7 7
    MR GREEN: My Lord, I will come back to that spreadsheet.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Maybe at }1.55\textrm{pm}\mathrm{ ask for it to be loaded
    up and it will be there at 2 o'clock.
MR GREEN: I'm most grateful.
    If we look at paragraph 942, you proceed on various
        assumptions to reach a calculation that:
            "If there were 2% of TCs issued in error, which were
        resolved incorrectly against the branch, the net effect
        on branch accounts would be £6 per branch per month."
A. Yes.
Q. "As described above, in my opinion this is a
        conservative upper limit on the magnitude inaccuracies
        introduced into branch accounts - which could be of
        either sign."
A. Yes.
Q. We go down. 943, you have got your assumption that
        branches are affected equally, yes? Which takes us back
        to our Penny Black example which we won't revisit.
            And then at 944 we have got:
            "This figure is to be compared with the mean
        shortfall per month claimed by the claimants - which, as
        I described in section 8 ..."
            Then you say:
            "A maximum of £2 per month from erroneous TCs is
        less than 1% of this amount."
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A. Yes, that's just arithmetic.
Q. Yes? So in fairness to you, Dr Worden, you later in your second report revise the figure from $£ 2$ per month to 1.50 per month?
A. Yes, there is a complete new calculation in the second report.
Q. And that change of 50 p was significant for your calculations on an engineering approach?
A. Well, I think I summarised in the second report it was $£ 2$ again. I can't recall exactly whether I presented it as $£ 2$ or 1.50 . But my belief is that figures in that range are interesting to the court, whether it is $£ 2$, $£ 3$ or whatever, so I didn't feel the need for high precision in that figure. But I think I summarised it somewhere in my supplemental report as $£ 2$ in spite of the fact the arithmetic had come a bit lower. I can't recall.
Q. And the effect of the figures that you put forward is, you say, to show that the probability of a claim by a claimant being correct is extraordinarily low?
A. I was just converting from this average of $£ 2$ a month to what it would look like if the $£ 2$ came in lumps. If the $£ 2$ came in thousand pound lumps then that would obviously have to happen one every 500 months to create the right average. So I was doing the arithmetic of

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probabilities.
Q. Yes, but my question to you is that the effect of what you were doing was to show, on your approach, that the chances of a claim being made by a claimant that they'd lost $£ 200$ in one month due to errors in TCs, in the absence of further evidence the probability of that being correct was about $1 \%$ ?
A. Yes.
Q. So very unlikely?
A. That is the arithmetic, yes.
Q. And that's the effect of what you were showing there?
A. Yes.
Q. And you weren't asked in any of the Horizon Issues by the court to give your view of the likelihood of a claimant being right about a claim for $£ 200$ being lost from an erroneous TC, were you?
A. No, but I was asked about discrepancies of various kinds and I felt, rightly or wrongly, that this was a useful way to present the figures.
Q. Okay. In fairness to you, let's show you your second report at paragraph 32. It is on $\{D 3 / 7 / 98\}$. If we look at paragraph 32 on that page and there you say that your revised figure is $£ 1.50$ per months rather than $£ 2$ per month?
A. Yes.
Q. And you say at the end of that paragraph:
"So in my opinion, errors in TCs cannot account for even a small part of the claimed shortfalls ."
A. Yes.
Q. So it is not just the effect of the calculation, it is what you reach a conclusion on?
A. Yes.
Q. So can we just do another statistical analysis. Let's look at a worked example of Mr Abdulla's case. Have you seen information about his case?
A. I have. I'd need to recollect it.
Q. Let me -- assume I'm guiding you correctly about the facts.
A. I am sure you are.
Q. Your average for TCs per branch per month is $£ 1.50$.
A. Mm.
Q. And you say that when your average per branch per month was $£ 2$ the chance of a $£ 200$ erroneous TC is $1 \%$ ?
A. Yes.
Q. And so when the average per branch is $£ 1.50$ the chance of a $£ 200$ erroneous TC in month is $0.75 \%$, isn't it?
A. That is right.
Q. You also assumed that the likelihood of TCs -- erroneous

TCs hitting a branch were equal across the board?
A. Per volume of transactions, yes.

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Q. Per volume of transactions. And so the chances of an erroneous TC of $£ 1,000$ would be what, roughly?
A. We started with $£ 200$ so it is five times lower.
Q. So if we divide $0.75 \%$ by 5 , the chances of one erroneous TC of $£ 1,092$, will you take it from me, is $0.14 \%$ ?
A. That feels about right.
Q. Feels about right?
A. Yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: To two decimal places.
MR GREEN: Thank you. What is the chances of that happening in two months in a row, Dr Worden, on your analysis?
A. Let me consider this carefully. If you believe the two months are independent statistically then clearly the probability is multiplied, but there may be correlation factors, who knows?
Q. Yes, and there are two points there. Let's leave correlation factors aside for a moment. If there were no correlation factors, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. Or other factors, and they were independent variables?
A. Yes.
Q. The answer is $0.14 \% \times 0.14 \%$.
A. Yes.
Q. So about a seventh or something of a percent of a seventh of a percent?
A. Well, what is it? It is 1 part -- I mean $0.14 \%$ is 1 part in -- sorry --
Q. It is 1.5 parts in a thousand, isn't it, roughly?
A. So the square of that is 2 parts in 1 million, I think.
Q. So that is the chances of two erroneous TCs --
A. In two identified consecutive months, say.
Q. Two identified consecutive months?
A. Yes, or non-consecutive months. I would be more confident about con-consecutive months because I think consecutive months might have correlations.
Q. And you have not factored in the possibility of correlations or indeed concentrations of TCs or any factors of those sort in your calculations, have you?
A. I haven't, I do not think, gone on to calculate these commentorial things about N months at a time. I could have spent a lot of time going about distributions of three months here and so on. I didn't go into that, I just went into that one result.
Q. Do you accept that looking at what appears actually to have happened is quite a good way of testing a theoretical model that you constructed?
A. Well, the theoretical model -- the conclusion is in the absence of other information, and then when we have other information we have to consider how that other information meshes with our original model and so that's

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complicated.
Q. So is it fair to assume that in fact the extent to which the reality presented by the claimants departs from your theoretical model is likely to be explained by information you have not considered?
A. Well, when we get to individual claimants, as doubtless we will in future trials, we will consider all that and we will: think what are the circumstances and how does that alter the basic model and so on? We will do that calculation, presumably, but that was not my purpose in this report.
Q. You accept that your theoretical model is not an obvious fit with the facts of Mr Abdulla's case if indeed he did receive two erroneous TCs running?
A. I have not compared my model with Mr Abdulla's case.
Q. I know you haven't, that's why I'm asking you to do it now?
A. I can't do it now. I don't know enough about Mr Abdulla's case.
Q. Well, on the theoretical basis you agree that what we see in Mr Abdulla's case does not fit at all with your predictions in general so that you would look for some explaining factor?
A. I haven't done the analysis of Mr Abdulla's case compared with my general model. If I did, I'm not sure
what I would conclude.
Q. But if we just read your report, the chance of

Mr Abdulla being right about even one erroneous TC
having been issued is vanishingly small?
A. No, because he was in -- I mean the sort of factor one has to consider is how many months the claimant was in post, for instance. And as I say, comparing the general model with a claimant is a complicated exercise which I haven't -- and I hesitate to jump in there now.
Q. But you have said at paragraph 32, you have reached a conclusion that errors in TCs cannot account for even a small part of the claimed shortfalls ?
A. That's about the claimants as a population.
Q. But you have done that without the sort of facts that you are now wishing to consider in Mr Abdulla's case?
A. I have not considered the claimants as individuals, and when we get round to that it will be a whole new set of considerations.
Q. I suggest to you, Dr Worden, that the assumptions that you have made, including the even incidence of TCs across the subpostmaster population based on transactions, is a false premise to arrive at a reliable analysis of the type which you have done?
A. I don't agree with that. I would like to know why you say that.
Q. We gave the Penny Black example on Tuesday, didn't we?
A. We did indeed, we went into that.
Q. And someone I think tweeting about the case suggested a different example which was very similar?
A. I haven't read the tweets, I'm afraid.
Q. Let me suggest it to you and see if you accept this one: based on lottery winners, a very small chance of winning the lottery, you walk into a room and everyone in the room says to you, "Oh yes, I won the lottery", "I won the lottery ", "I won the lottery", and that seems very unlikely, doesn't it, until you see the sign on the door that says "Lottery Winners' Reception".
A. In the Penny Black example and in the example that you have just given me we are going into the issue of supplemental information and how that alters your conclusions based on a base model. We are also going into complicated statistical issues about selected populations. We are going towards advanced statistics .
Q. That's what you are an expert in.
A. I was very careful in my reports not to use advanced statistics . I was trying to keep it at undergraduate level, if you like. So I'm quite happy to answer questions about advanced statistics but in doing so I shall be very careful and I need to know the question very clearly.
Q. I'm going to put a point to you that I'd be happy to put to my 13-year-old daughter, which is that when you look at a statistical sample the first thing you should do is look at the nature of the sample and how they were selected?
A. Yes.
Q. And that is what the Penny Black and lottery examples are about, isn't it?
A. Well, the Penny Black example led to a conclusion which in my cross-examination I queried on one ground, and the one ground was that it seemed to me that to follow your argument I would have to base my analysis on the assumption that the claimants were right, and that seemed to me strange and not a thing I could do as an expert. But since then I have thought more about it and there's another much stronger reason for not taking that example, and the point you were putting to me was that the claimants were a self selected population and you need to deal with them differently, and that is an advanced statistical point. But why it is not relevant to my analysis is that the claimants are a self-selected sample and they selected themselves long after they suffered their shortfalls.

So the point you are putting to me effectively is these people selected themselves and that somehow caused

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Horizon several years previously to rain bugs on them.
And so the causation is completely the wrong way round between Horizon affecting the claimants and the claimants self-selecting. It doesn't make sense.
Q. But, Dr Worden, I'm going to put to you that that is a comical explanation.
A. It is not comical at all. It is commonsense that causation can't go backwards in time.
Q. No one is suggesting that causation goes backwards in time.
A. Well, I think that's the suggestion that was explicit in your Penny Black --
Q. I will clarify it to you. The Post Office's case is that large numbers of subpostmasters are perfectly happy with the Horizon system and do not feel they have suffered from unjustified shortfalls.
A. Yes.
Q. But others do feel they have.
A. Yes.
Q. How many of the former group do you think you would expect to join a group action complaining about something they haven't suffered?
A. I don't know the answer to that question but I would not expect many.
Q. No. Zero or close to zero?

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A. Yes.
Q. If you were aggrieved because you believed that you had
in fact suffered in that way and you were afforded the
opportunity of redress, do you think the fact that you
believe you have suffered in that way is a material
factor in your decision whether to join the group action
or not?
A. It is a material factor, and it is not a material factor in whether Horizon during your tenure caused bugs to you.
Q. But Dr Worden, just because you join doesn't mean that we go back to the future with the professor in the DeLorean and Horizon causes problems in the past?
A. Exactly. That is precisely what I'm saying.
Q. But you do recognise, don't you, that you accepted that identifying how a sample has been selected is important. Take it in stages. You accepted that?
A. I accepted that and --
Q. And the importance of the sample in this case is you are capturing what Post Office themselves call a small minority of people who, whether they are right or wrong, are all people who feel strongly enough to join the group action that they have suffered these shortfalls?
A. Yes. They have self-selected.
Q. Yes. So there is a factor which applies to them which
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does not apply to people, the vast majority --
A. But that factor did not apply when they were suffering from shortfalls .
Q. You genuinely can't see, are you saying, the relevance of the sample you're dealing with --
A. I'm saying the causation is back to front, and causation is what's at issue here.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. I'm going to bring this sequence of cross-examination to an end, Mr Green.
I think it has probably gone on long enough.
MR GREEN: I understand. My Lord, may I just put what techniques the expert said he had in fact applied in that?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR GREEN: Can we look please to \{Day18/10:6\}. You were asked about having your CV and you have given evidence in software development methods and advanced statistical techniques. You said yes.

You were then asked at line 13 :
"Question: The phrase 'advanced statistical techniques' reflects the application of the expertise that you have just been talking about?
"Answer: 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."
A. Yes.
Q. Do you now say that you have not applied advanced statistical techniques in the approach in your reports?
A. What I say is I was encouraged and I took the advice that the techniques I have applied in my reports are elementary statistical techniques.
Q. Who encouraged you to do that?
A. The Post Office lawyers were telling me to keep it simple, basically, and I was encouraged -- and I felt my duty was to provide explanations to the court which the court could readily understand, so I did not want to go into advanced statistics for that purpose.
Q. A final question on this, Dr Worden, and then we will move on. Did you come up with the idea of an even distribution across all claimants or did somebody else?
A. I did.
Q. Can we move forward, please, to Issue 4, for which we will go back to $\{\mathrm{C} 1 / 1 / 1\}$, please.

You can see Issue 4:
"Controls and measures for preventing/fixing bugs and developing the system."
A. Mm .
Q. That's the general heading, and then the specific question at question (4) is:

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"To what extent has there been potential for errors in data recorded within Horizon to arise in (a) data entry, (b) transfer or (c) processing of data in Horizon?"

I want to ask you about (a), data entry first, please. Data entry clearly includes the potential for mis-keying, doesn't it?
A. It does.
Q. And at $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 63\}$ you say there -- you refer to -- at paragraph 222, under the heading at 6.1.1 "Detection of User Errors" or DUE, you say:
"In the design of the Horizon counter user interface, there are large numbers of measures to prevent user errors."
A. Yes.
Q. "Many of these measures have by now become common practice in the design of user interfaces - such as the use of menus and buttons, rather than free text input ..."
A. I was there referring to a common practice rather than specifically Horizon, I guess. Horizon has plenty of buttons, not so many menus.
Q. So having a screen with a first class stamp button on it is one of the factors that you think is helpful?
A. For instance, yes.
Q. As an example.
A. Yes.
Q. And you haven't actually had any regard to the specific layout of the individual screens, have you?
A. I haven't tried to redesign screens myself or to consider how they might have been better. I think that is a very dangerous exercise for an IT engineer to do actually.
Q. Because it is not your field of expertise?
A. Well, I have run a field of -- a team of user interface experts and we did user interface design for things like air traffic control, and the one thing that I learnt is the designer's prejudices about what is a good user interface or not are not to be trusted, and one thing you have to do is user trials to find out what works.
Q. Yes. And that is a very important part of having a robust system?
A. Yes, user interfaces should be tried out and evaluated.
Q. Yes. And if you get it wrong that increases the potential for mis-key errors, doesn't it?
A. It would do, yes.
Q. At paragraph 224 \{D3/1/64\}, you say:
"The Claimants have drawn attention to the user error of 'mis-keying', to the question of how well Horizon prevented mis-keying, and whether Horizon might

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have prevented it more effectively."
Yes? And at paragraph 226 you refer to the
Mis-Keyed Project Feasibility Study, 2012?
A. Right.
Q. Which you deal with in appendix C 1 .
A. Yes. I haven't read that lately, I'm sorry.
Q. If we look at $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 2 / 40\}$ and we look at paragraph 131, there you say:
"The Post Office internal feasibility study makes it clear that Post Office were concerned at the costs incurred as a result of mis-keying."

Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. You say:
"However, the background section of the report makes it clear that the costs of concern were Post Office 's central costs, and were not costs or discrepancies in accounts in the branches."
A. Yes.
Q. Did you actually read that document or did someone else write that for you?
A. I read it and wrote it.
Q. So you read that. You read the document, the background document, and you wrote this that we just --
A. Yes. My strong impression from the background document,
reading the whole of it, was that the emphasis was central costs in Post Office.
Q. And you feel you read that document with the same care that you read other documents you read in the case?
A. I think so, yes. I mean --
Q. Let's look at it $\{F / 932 / 1\}$. Let's look at the front of it first. "Mis-Keyed Project Feasibility Study", this is the one.
A. Okay.
Q. And we will find the background section to which you referred on page $4\{\mathrm{~F} / 932 / 4\}$. Let's look at the first paragraph of the background section to which you have in fact expressly referred. It says:
"As part of the P\&BA centre of excellence drive, one of the areas of concern is the number of instances of mis-keyed transactions that occur and much to the detriment of P\&BA. A mis-keyed transaction occurs when an incorrect value is input by the counter clerk, which causes a poor customer experience."

## Then this:

"The mistake can have a significant impact on the branch and resource is required in $\mathrm{P} B B A$ to manage the client and address the error. A very large value mis-keyed transaction will put the viability of a branch in doubt."
A. Mm .
Q. Why did you not mention that impact in your summary of the background?
A. The last sentence I agree I did not -- it didn't register with me, but it seemed to me that poor customer experience and impact on the branch, and it seemed to me that basically mis-keying can lead to errors and it leads to costs having to correct those errors, and certainly large impacts in my opinion are very likely to be corrected.
Q. Taking your evidence on its face first, the passage that you have referred to absolutely does identify that costs and discrepancies in branch accounts were of concern.
A. It says "impact" on the branch. And it does -- I agree with you the last sentence does say that it has impact on the branch, but the general tenor of the document seems to me that it is saying, look, this stuff occurs, we can correct it, but it is costing us money to correct it --
Q. Are you being scrupulously fair in your answers, Dr Worden, on that point?
A. I agree with you that that last sentence of that paragraph I had not paid attention to in my summary.
Q. I'm going to suggest to you that that is not a scrupulously fair answer. Do you agree?

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A. I think I have answered your question fairly .
Q. Is it scrupulously fair?
A. Scrupulously fair? I'm trying to be as fair as I can, certainly .
Q. Are you? Can I suggest you might wish to try harder when we look back at what it actually says in the first paragraph.
Come four lines down. If you look -- if you come four lines down, about two inches in from the left -hand side margin:
"The mistake can have a significant impact on the branch."
A. Sorry, where are we?
Q. Four lines down.
A. "... impact on the branch ..."
Yes, that --
Q. No, no. Do you see?
A. Yes, I have got that sentence.
Q. You have got the sentence that says:
"The mistake can have a significant impact on the branch ..."
A. Yes.
Q. And you were trying to limit your agreement in answer to my questions only to the last sentence which says:
"A very large value mis-keyed transactions ..."
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A. Yes, but that sentence which you quoted to me goes on to say:
"... resource is required in P\&BA to manage the client and address the error."

So the impact on the branch in that sentence is not assumed to be but is implied to be a temporary impact because it gets corrected.
Q. It does not say correct the error necessarily, does it?
A. "Address the error", I mean obviously addressing is trying to correct.
Q. The other point you have not mentioned in this document is recommendations on the document weren't in fact acted on, were they?
A. I didn't follow through, no.
Q. Did you know that Post Office had not acted on the recommendations in this document when you wrote your reports, either of them?
A. I cannot recollect exactly what I knew or did not know, but I have not paid attention to whether the Post Office actually acted on the recommendations because, as I say, user interface issues are very complicated and I hesitate to be an armchair critic, if you like, of somebody's user interface design and what steps they took to improve it. That is a complicated issue when you look at -- say somebody said "We can improve the
design. What do we do about it? Let's run some trials ". And what's the virtue of changing the design versus the virtue of keeping it stable? For all those postmasters who are using it perfectly correctly, you want to keep user interface stable over the years. So there are those trade-offs, all of which I haven't looked at.
Q. Last question. Despite having done a lot of work on user interfaces, you didn't actually try to analyse how user friendly or prone to mis-keying the interfaces were, did you?
A. I felt it was a difficult thing to do precisely for the reason I have said --
Q. Yes or no?
A. No, I did not.

MR GREEN: Thank you very much.

> Is that a convenient moment, my Lord?

MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think it is. This doesn't affect you, Dr Worden. But if you want to go back to that spreadsheet, I suggest one of your colleagues or you maybe -- I would say based on my experience of the bigger documents when I access them from my desk, five minutes is probably ...

Thank you, 2 o'clock.
(1.00 pm)

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(The short adjournment)
( 2.00 pm )
MR GREEN: Dr Worden, at 2 minutes past 1 today we received a big spreadsheet about ARQ requests in 2013. Is the number of ARQ requests something that you know much about?
A. No.
Q. Okay, I will leave that.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Did that come with a covering letter , by any chance?
MR GREEN: I think there may be one, my Lord.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. Let's move on.
MR GREEN: I'm most grateful.
Picking up where we left off before lunch. Can I ask you please to look at $\{\mathrm{F} / 1848.8 / 1\}$.
A. This is the big spreadsheet, is it?
Q. Yes, it is the big spreadsheet. This seems relatively old in the sense it was disclosed on 31st May of this year, but it is a draft input and information -- it is "Draft Input \& Information Provided to Support the Post Office Internal Process" -- sorry, this is the wrong one. Sorry. Can we get 1848.8.1, please? We will come back to the table in a minute. We are after \{F/1848.8.1/1\}, please.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Are you looking at the common screen?

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MR GREEN: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Is that not what you were expecting?
MR GREEN: No. My Lord, it is a normal document.
    {F/1848.8.1/1}. That's very kind, thank you.
        Now, you see this is a -- this document is headed
    "Draft Input & Information Provided to Support
    Post Office Internal Process".
A. Yes.
Q. Now, this is a document relating to an incident on
    4th March 2019.
A. Right.
Q. So it is a recent matter in that sense.
A. Yes.
Q. And if we look at page {F/1848.8.1/2} and we look at the
    box that says "What's the issue ?", do you see that?
A. Right, okay.
Q. Just pause. Have you seen this document before or not?
A. I think there is something familiar about it actually.
    I remember being puzzled about the phrase
    pre-announcement interface and I'm still puzzled about
    it.
Q. Okay. Let's just see what we can understand about it:
        On 4th March an incident was raised that there were
        failures in the pre-announcement interface to Horizon.
        "The result of this was that branches had to
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        manually key the value of pouches received into Horizon
        on receipt, rather than scanning a barcode for automatic
        population of data including the value."
    A. Yes.
Q. "This led to some manual keying errors where the wrong
value was keyed into Horizon."
A. Yes. So pre-announcements are something to do with
remming cash.
Q. Let's not focus too much on pre-announcement, let's look
at what the problem is, if we may?
A. Sure.
Q. Let's take that bit in stages. The advantage of having
a scanner and a barcode is that if the system is working
correctly it will correctly rem in that patch?
A. Yes.
Q. So in a sense, that is a desirable aspect of a system in
general?
A. Yes.
Q. And that wasn't working, we can see?
A. As a result of the pre-announcement failure, yes.
That's interesting.
Q. So the branches had to manually key the value of the
pouches received into Horizon on receipt?
A. Yes. So they had to count the cash, it feels like --
Q. No, they had to key in the value.
A. So there is a label which says --
Q. Yes. Okay? This led to some manual keying errors where the wrong value was keyed into Horizon.

Then if you look in the "Impact", it says:
"Branch: some manual keying errors resulting in overstated sterling or foreign currency positions."

Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. You see there is no number of branches identified there, next to that?
A. That is right, yes.
Q. And under "Impact" you see in brackets:
"Include number of branches impacted and the detail of the impact."
A. Yes.
Q. And the financial accounting impact is:
"Holdings at branches needed to be corrected."
A. Yes.
Q. So at this stage what is showing on the face of the Horizon system is wrong as a result of what has happened?
A. Yes.
Q. And it says:
"Some manual keying errors ..."
Yes?

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A. Yes.
Q. Resulted -- as a result the wrong value was keyed in, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. Just pausing there. Would you regard that happening as a problem with the system or would that be the subpostmaster to blame? From your perspective as an expert looking at the reliability of the system?
A. Well, obviously failures in pre-announcement is some sort of failure in the system which causes a higher propensity to keying errors.
Q. Yes. And it looks from that at least that the keying errors might be those of the SPMs?
A. Yes, it sounds like it.
Q. If we look at page $\{F / 1848.8 .1 / 3\}$ and we go down to the entry on 8th February:
"This communication to all branches had already been sent based on a previous incident, reminding them not to enter decimal places and to take extra care when entering remittances manually."
A. Yes.
Q. What they say there is :
"When entering a sterling (notes/coin) or foreign currency Remittance manually onto Horizon NEVER enter the value by including a decimal point followed by two

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zeros."
A. Yes.
Q. That's quite a common way of putting numbers into systems, isn't it?
A. I must admit it looks strange to me, because I think somewhere else in this document you get quite a big error if you put the decimal points in.
Q. Let's look at that. You are obviously familiar with the document?
A. I have seen the document before, yes.
Q. So taking it in stages, if we may. From a design perspective if you want to avoid errors of this type, that set up is not really as you would have designed it Dr Worden yourself, is it?
A. As I say, I'm very afraid of taking a user interface decision myself, but it does seem strange to me, yes.
Q. It is bizarre, isn't it, actually?
A. I don't know. There must have been some reason for not entering decimal points. I don't know what the reason might be.
Q. Let's have a look. What he says is :
"Doing so will result in incorrect totals being entered ..."
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Where are you?
MR GREEN: This is at the bottom of that box, do you see?
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On page 3.
A. Which box?

MR JUSTICE FRASER: 8th February 2019.
A. Ah yes, sorry.
Q. Sorry, it's slightly --
A. "Doing so will result in incorrect totals being entered
... extra care ..."
Yes.
Q. Do you see:
"Doing so will result in incorrect totals being
entered. Please take extra care when entering
remittances in manually."
Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. If we go over the page, please $\{F / 1848.8 .1 / 4\}$, you can see the 5 March. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. "This communication to all branches was sent following the new pre-announcement interface issue:
"We have seen a higher than normal number of incidents where Foreign Currency remittances did not auto populate which required branches to manually key the amount into Horizon. As a consequence of this we have become aware of some branches mis-keying either the wrong currencies and/or amounts into Horizon which will
result in a mis-balance in branch at declaration stage. This will also mean that your automated currency replenishments will be affected."

And so forth.
At the bottom it says:
"A general remainder for all branches to take extra care if they are required to manually enter remittance values into Horizon."

Do you see that?
A. Sorry, I'm just reading the bullets in between.
Q. Please do.
A. Right, okay.
Q. Now there's no hint there that the problem is about the missing decimal point, is there, on the 5th?
A. This announcement to the branches doesn't seem to mention the decimal point issue explicitly, I agree with that.
Q. If we look, please, over the page $\{F / 1848.8 .1 / 5\}$, we have got on -- sorry, can we just go back.
\{F/1848.8.1/4\}
When it printed out, my Lord, ours looks different. Just give me one second.

If you look on 4th March at the bottom of that page, do you see:
"Formal incident ... raised during back office
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transformation early life support and issued to
Fujitsu."
Yes?
"Status Update"?
A. Yes.
Q. Then if we go forward, please, a page $\{F / 1848.8 .1 / 5\}$, you will see there that there is -- if we look at 6th March 2019, if you look down you will see -- they are not in order, but there is a second 6th March 2019 saying:
"Report showing list of failed pre-announcements requested --"
A. Oh, yes. It messes the order around.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Sorry, where are you reading?
A. After the 7th it goes back to the 6th again.

MR GREEN: Yes. Do you see that?
A. "... list of failed pre-announcements requested, to be cross checked against branch rem-ins."
Q. Yes. If we go over the page $\{F / 1848.8 .1 / 6\}$, we can see what the errors actually look at -- look like from branches that have reported a keying error?
A. Yes. And the interesting thing here is some of them are a factor of 100 and some of them are a factor of 10 , I think.
Q. Which one is a factor of 10 ?
A. 3,500 booked as 35,000 .
Q. So there appears to be one that looks as though it might
be a factor of 10 , but all the others are a factor of
100 --
A. -- I haven't checked it out but there's both there, yes.
Q. So it looks like, for the most part, entering in
$10,000.00$ euros gives you a mis-keying error by entering
instead 1,000,000 euros?
A. You usually get a factor of 100 .
MR JUSTICE FRASER: There are at least two that are a factor
of 10 , I think. Meliden Road and New Quay.
Q. But for the most part it looks like they are mostly
multiplied by 100 ?
A. Yes. And I suppose the factor 10 could be where they
have entered one decimal point.
Q. It might be. That is not an ideal design, is it?
A. It doesn't seem good to me. The only remark I would
make is this was something that was not part of the
mainstream design. The mainstream design was do the
barcode.
Q. Understood. But the barcode failed, and as a result the
system was designed in such a way that if people entered
in what's a perfectly reasonable approach to entering in
a number, they risked a multiplication of the sum by 10
or 100.

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A. I agree, this feels strange to me. But I hesitate to do armchair design of user interfaces .
Q. But I'm not talking about armchair design of user interface, I'm saying if their report of how the system reacts is right, that is going to enter into the system an incorrect figure --
A. Yes, yes.
Q. -- and the figure on the system will be wrong?
A. Yes.
Q. And it will then have to be corrected by a transaction correction?
A. Well, there's two safety nets here. There's TCs, if it is discovered centrally, and there's also the daily cash count which would also pick it up.
Q. I'm not talking about discovery, I'm saying it has to be corrected by a TC. That's what they say in --
A. Not necessarily -- oh, yes, I think if you are doing a cash count and you see a discrepancy, you don't -- do you correct it at the time? I'm not sure. But the postmaster would see a discrepancy in his daily cash count.
Q. If you can't reverse a rem in and there is an error, if you take it from me, on the premise that you can't reverse a rem in, if that is right --
A. Well, on Dalmellington they did reverse rems.
Q. Let's take it in stages. If you can't reverse a rem in --
A. If you can't.
Q. -- it has to be corrected by a transaction correction?
A. And you may well ask for one, you say.
Q. If you can, there is an opportunity if you spot it potentially for the subpostmaster to do it?
A. Yes.
Q. What we know here is that the subpostmaster reported a keying error, and we can see in this document that, if we look back at page $\{F / 1848.8 .1 / 2\}$, in
"Financial/Accounting Impact":
"... needed to be corrected."
Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And if we go forward one page to 27 February, \{F/1848.8.1/3\}.
A. I have the 28th.
Q. There we are. Do you see on 27 February:
"Branches who called the to report the issue were advised to declare the correct cash on hand at branch. Branches who have made keying errors will receive transaction corrections processed by the FSC."
A. Yes.
Q. So it is right, isn't it, Dr Worden, that first of all

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what we have there is a defect in the system in that the scanner remming in didn't work?
A. The announcements somehow caused that, yes.
Q. But we had a defect, yes?
A. It does seem to be.
Q. And that caused subpostmasters to have to manually enter in the figures?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you accept that having that decimal point problem is also a defect in the system?
A. As I say, it seems a strange user interface to me.
Q. Yes. But come on, it is a defect?
A. It is not good.
Q. It is a defect?
A. I hesitate to say it is wrong. It probably is wrong.
Q. Thank you.

If we can finally look at what I have got as page \{F/1848.8.1/5\}, it is 7 March 2019. Let's go back to that, please.

We looked at this. If you look at the bottom populated row, 7/3/19.
A. Yes.
Q. "Issue discussed at BOT Steerco. Action logged to follow up with Fujitsu requested to confirm process and controls in place to ensure that this is proactively
managed in the future ."
That doesn't suggest necessarily a fix, does it?
A. I would have to read the whole thing. And I agree that if the coder -- supposing there was some error in code, supposing pre-announcement failure was an error in code somewhere, which I don't know, and supposing that had been fixed, then this last comment is -- I would have to take time to try and understand what that meant.
Q. In your experience of systems of this sort, when we looked at the communication to the branches, which didn't actually spell out the decimal point problem immediately afterwards, is that how you have seen people generally communicate with their users in the past?
A. Well, I think earlier in here we saw some say -- some statement that says you must advise the branches not to do the decimal point. Then we saw another announcement which didn't refer to the decimal point. And again I would like to untangle what those two mean together.
Q. Dr Worden, the short point is this: the earlier one referred to in the 8th February 2019 specifically says:
"... NEVER enter the value by including a decimal point followed by two zeros."
A. Can we go back to that and see what the status of that sentence is?
Q. By all means. It is on page $\{F / 1848.8 .1 / 3\}$, I hope. Do 113
you see the guidance to the word "never" in capitals?
A. So some communication to branches had been sent on a previous incident, and that's what's said about the decimal point, but on this one they didn't for some reason.
Q. Yes. So we can see what was said on the previous incident, highlighting the problem and telling people to avoid a decimal point, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. After the problem actually causing some quite big discrepancies, the communication that they actually send out on 5 March, on the next page --
A. Sorry, can we go back. I was just reading that page.
Q. I think we have done 8th February.
A. I'm reading the 18 th now.

Yes. Okay, thank you.
Q. $\{F / 1848.8 .1 / 4\}$. So the 18 th February one doesn't say anything about the decimal point?
A. No, but I think what we seem to have is the 8th February says don't do this, and the 18th February says if you have done this and there is a problem, do this.
Q. Well, what it doesn't say is that the problem is actually -- I mean, if you look at the way it is phrased in the second line, it says:
"As a consequence of this we have become aware of
some branches mis-keying ..."
A. I'm on the wrong page.
Q. Sorry, go up, please. \{F/1848.8.1/3\}

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Are we looking at the 5th March entry?
MR GREEN: We are trying to look at the top of the 18th
February, my Lord.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: We need to go back to page 3, please.
A. Right.

MR GREEN: So let's look at the second line there. Well, let's read the whole thing:
"We have seen a higher than normal number of incidents where Foreign Currency remittances did not auto populate which required branches to manually key the amount into Horizon. As a consequence of this we have become aware of some branches mis-keying either the wrong currencies and/or amounts into Horizon ..."
A. Yes.
Q. They don't say that's because of a failure with the system itself --
A. Sorry, they then say or they don't say?
Q. It does say it didn't auto-populate?
A. Yes.
Q. Then it says:
"As a consequence of this we have become aware of some branches mis-keying either the wrong currencies

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and/or amounts into Horizon which will result in a misbalance in branch at declaration stage."
A. So this announcement is covering two cases, an error in the number and an error in the currency.
Q. Well, the announcement is referring to two cases which we don't seem to see any examples of in the list?
A. We don't in the ...? Sorry, I missed that.
Q. We didn't see any examples of that in the list at the back here?
A. No, we didn't. We saw amounts only in the list .
Q. And it doesn't refer to the problem with the decimal point, does it?
A. This one doesn't. As I say, the 8th February says --
Q. Take it in stages. We know the 8th does. This one doesn't. There has just been an incident. What is happening is if you put in a decimal point and two zeros on Horizon in a way that you have accepted is wrong, it adds the two zeros or the one zero to the number, and it doesn't say that?
A. This announcement doesn't say that. This announcement says when this damage has been done here's what you do.
Q. And if you want users to be able to diagnose what is going wrong, you need to tell them what the problems with the system are candidly, don't you?
A. I demur from that. Telling users about problems in the
system is -- can be too much information. Telling users what to do is what I think is most useful.
Q. So were they right or wrong to mention the decimal point the first time?
A. They were right.
Q. Were they were right or wrong to not mention it the second time?
A. I don't know.
Q. Dr Worden, when there's just been a flash of people getting $£ 900,000$ discrepancies, things like that, if you are being candid you say: this is due to a fault, or whatever you want to call it, in the system by which the decimal point is ignored?
A. You might say that --
Q. If you were being candid you would --
A. If we return to the point that the first announcement was don't do this, and the second announcement was if you have got problems from either amounts or the right currency here's how to fix them, here's how to sort it.

So the purpose of the two announcements are rather different and I don't know enough background to say that the decimal point point should have been repeated.
Q. Let's go to the table, the Excel spreadsheet, which I think very kindly we have very got prepared to come up, which is what we were going to look at before. This is

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the one that you had a bit of a poke around in?
A. Yes.
Q. To get the table that you have referred to, and we will have a look at it in a minute, at table 9.3 in your report?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Can you just remind me of the trial bundle reference of this.
MR GREEN: Certainly, I was just about to read it out \{D3/1/208\}.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: No, the one on the common screen.
MR GREEN: I apologise, my Lord. It is $\{\mathrm{F} / 987 / 1\}$.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Okay.
MR GREEN: You went down to look for the relevant table to use and had a look around.
A. Yes, but obviously the most relevant table was the one that appeared in my report.
Q. I understand. That was the one you felt was most relevant?
A. Yes.
Q. And if we go down to row 46, please?
A. That's a header.
Q. Yes.
A. "Volume net value."
Q. That is the table you reproduced?
A. That's it, okay. The numbers look familiar.
Q. Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. That's the one you reproduced, and it is to do with branch errors, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. You did not reproduce the table immediately below it which is for other errors, did you?
A. That's true, yes.
Q. Why not?
A. Well, why would I have wanted to? (Pause)

For completeness it would have been useful but I felt -- as far as the distribution of TCs and the distribution of erroneous TCs, but I agree I could well have quoted that last table and it would have been useful to do so --
Q. I'm going to ask you to give his Lordship a candid answer: was that a mistake or was it deliberate?
A. It certainly wasn't deliberate. It wasn't, if you like, an oversight or a wrong editorial decision, if you like. But the question I'm asking myself is how that adds to the information?
Q. Isn't it obvious, Dr Worden? TCs that do not arise from what even Post Office regards as branch errors might be highly relevant to any analysis that you might wish to conduct?

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A. Well, my intent in looking at this top table was to get an idea of the proportions. Now, if we find that the proportions in the bottom table radically alter the overall proportions, then that is a problem. But I was looking at the proportion -- what I was looking at was how big is this, how big is that, and so on. And indeed I overlooked some issues in my first report. I didn't spot the fact that Santander online banking, while small in volume was huge in value, and that's an important point in my second report.

So I was looking for overall proportions to say what are the important things here.
Q. If we just look, the bottom table is the table that even in Post Office's mind relates to TCs which were not branch errors?
A. Yes, absolutely.
Q. It is rather what this litigation is concerned with, isn't it?
A. No, I do not think so. That is not -- TCs arising from other areas is TCs arising from something not in the branch, but that TC is probably correct and therefore not imputed on the branch.
Q. So cash rems to branches, 2011/12 out-turn. The fact that there are 4,093 TCs, which even in Post Office's mind are not the result of a branch error, is not
relevant to your analysis of how the system works?
A. Well, 4,000 as opposed to 21,000 in the table above. It is an interesting figure, that, and I hadn't really drawn my attention to it at the time of my first report, I agree.
Q. We know that. That is the premise of my question. When you answered my earlier question you said it was either an oversight or an editorial decision.
A. I was not very conscious of that second table. In other words, I said what's the table to put in as the summary of the proportions, and I chose that table.
Q. The word "chose" suggests it was a conscious choice between the two. It wasn't. You just found one and popped that in --
A. I found one which I thought was indicative of the proportions and I used that one, yes.
Q. Let's move on.

Now, you gave evidence earlier I think, and I think this is common ground, that you and Mr Coyne adopted slightly different approaches. You adopted more of a top down --
A. The whole thing, to the whole --
Q. Yes. And started the architecture and looked into the KELs, and Mr Coyne was looking through the KELs and PEAKs and so forth trying to identify --

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A. Well, I should say I started the architecture, looked at the processes and looked at the KELs, yes.
Q. I think you started with the 75 documents Mr Jenkins gave you?
A. That is right, there was an early tranche --
Q. Was he able to describe those documents and what to look at when you spoke to him?
A. No, it wasn't Mr Jenkins who gave me those 75. I had this early tranche of documents which was mainly high level architecture stuff.
Q. Do you know who those were provided by?
A. Just lawyers said "Look at these", you know, it was really early months.
Q. I see. And in the second --
A. I mean they said "More's coming but here's something to go on".
Q. I understand. In the second joint statement I think you and Mr Coyne, if we look at $\{\mathrm{D} 1 / 2 / 28\}$, that's the second joint statement. If we look on page 28 at item 1.8 .
A. "Extent".
Q. You make the point at 1.8 with regard to extent, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. You say:
"In order to address Horizon issue 1, it is necessary to define measures of the extent of bugs with
possible impact on branch accounts."
A. Yes.
Q. So you appreciated that was necessary for the purpose of Horizon Issue 1?
A. That's my view, yes.
Q. And having some sort of idea for the order of magnitude of something is obviously quite a good starting point, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. Is it 1 or 10 or $\ldots$
A. Also, I mean not only the question is it 1 or 10 , but what's the scope with which -- in other words, if I'm asking a question about likely, what is the scope of likely that is interesting?
Q. We will come to that. But if you look at a particular bug and you are just looking to try and identify the data, it is helpful to know whether it affects one branch alone or perhaps 10 or 20?
A. Absolutely, yes.
Q. Because that is a significant difference for the purposes of what you might infer from it. And we agreed on Tuesday that if it has actually impacted a branch and the branch accounts, it obviously had the potential to do so. Yes?
A. I agree with that, yes.

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Q. But in order to have the potential to do so it is not necessary to find that it actually did in a particular case?
A. I think potential is wider than actual, yes.
Q. Exactly. I want in a moment to take you to some of the bugs specifically and go through them, but can I just clarify one point first in relation to paragraph 650 in your first expert report at $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 153\}$.
A. 650, I will just get that. Yes, "Receipts/Payments Mismatch". Okay, that is the beginning of the analysis of the receipts/payments mismatch, yes.
Q. If we look at page $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 153\}$, you will see there that in paragraph 650 you are referring to the receipts and payments mismatch issue, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. You refer to where it is in Mr Coyne's report, you say:
"It involved a bug in Horizon which was triggered by a rare circumstance (which one would not expect to be exercised in testing) and which had an effect on branch accounts."

Then you say:
"If Mr Godeseth's evidence about this bug is not accepted, I shall revise my opinions accordingly. They are based on written evidence - particularly on a written analysis by Gareth Jenkins ..."

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        Yes?
    A. Yes.
    Q. "... as well as the second witness statement of
        Mr Godeseth."
            Pausing there. Were they not also based on the
        conversation you had specifically had with Mr Jenkins
        about the receipts and payments mismatch bug?
    A. That helped to clarify my understanding of the
        documents. I could read the documents I think with
        a little more confidence once Mr Jenkins had explained
        some things. I was particularly interested in double
        entry accounting and how that applied and the
        conversation with Mr Jenkins did clarify that.
    Q. What was Mr Jenkins able to add that we don't find in
        the documents, if anything?
    A. It was not so much that he added anything, it was that
        I had -- not in the documents -- I had started from my
        own experience and my own thoughts about system design
        and I had thought double entry accounting might be
        applied in a certain way. And it appeared, it emerged,
        as Mr Jenkins' document made clear, and he I think
        reinforced to me, that double entry accounting is not
        applied to the roll over in quite the way I had
        understood.
    Q. And what was the difference between what you had
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        understood and what he told you?
    A. That certain operations in the roll over were not double
entry.
Q. And which were those?
A. It was to do with calculating a final month figure from
an initial month figure and adding all the transactions,
as I recall. I realised, reading Mr Jenkins' document
again in the light of that conversation, that double
entry accounting was applied in Horizon in more
complicated ways than I had understood.
Q. Did you set that out -- set out that more nuanced
understanding in your report somewhere?
A. I believe I did. If we look at DEA in this section
I believe we will find the reference to the fact that
DEA -- here we are. 654.2 is pretty much it
Q. That's what came from Mr Jenkins, did it?
A. That's what came from my final understanding of the
documents, having had a few words from Mr Jenkins which
made it clearer to me and made me think about how double
entry accounting might be applied in such a system and
the fact that, for accumulation exercises like that, it
may well be sensible not to apply double entry
accounting in the kind of direct way which I had first
thought was appropriate. So this was a matter of my
experience versus the documents, if you like.
Q. So you were expecting double entry accounting to apply across the board and you discovered --
A. I was expecting it to be more comprehensive and more immediate. Obviously at the end it applies because it goes to POLSAP, and POLSAP does (inaudible) accounting, but I was expecting it to be rather more immediate.
Q. Within Horizon you were expecting?
A. Yes.
Q. And what other operations were apparently not double entry operations? Can you remember?
A. I can't think of any off the top of my head but my feeling is that customer transactions are double entry.
Q. You can't remember others that aren't?
A. I can't remember offhand.
Q. That's a fair answer. Sorry, that is a matter for his Lordship.

So can we look now please at Callendar Square -just before we move off receipts and payments mismatch, Mr Jenkins didn't give you any details on the phone of how and exactly when and indeed whether every single person in the receipts and payments mismatch bug had actually been compensated, did he?
A. No, we didn't talk about that aspect.
Q. So you have no more information about that than we have in the documents?

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A. No.
Q. If you can move to Callendar Square, please. Can I understand, when you wrote your first report you had obviously had to look into some of these bugs?
A. Yes.
Q. And you had been told about how many by Post Office in your instructions?
A. Well, I had been told about the three. I was looking for more. But the three were the three obviously that were a focus of those --
Q. And they were the three acknowledged bugs that Post Office had acknowledged in its letter of response?
A. Yes.
Q. So the suspense account bug?
A. Yes.
Q. Callendar Square?
A. Yes.
Q. And the receipts and payments mismatch?
A. That is right.
Q. No one at Post Office had told you about any other bugs?
A. I wasn't relying on Post Office to tell me about bugs or Fujitsu. I mean I was relying on me digging around.
Q. So you were left to see if there were any more than those three and dig around?
A. That was the exercise I understood I was doing, yes.

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Q. I understand. If we look please at {D3/1/156} in your first report, and if we look at -- just to give you context to see where you are, do you want to go back to the previous page, very kindly, just to show Dr Worden. \{D3/3/155\}
Dr Worden, you can see this is under your heading 8.6.2, "The Callendar Square ..."
A. Can I just remind myself.
Okay, yes.
Q. Okay? Over the page at 663 \{D3/3/156\}, after describing how stock would disappear from the sending stock unit and not appear in the receiving stock unit, which is 662:
"... a failure of double entry accounting which was not evident to the subpostmaster at the time."
You go on to deal with this.
So this is another aspect, isn't it, in which on this occasion there was a failure of double entry accounting rather than an absence of double entry accounting, is that fair to distinguish between the two?
A. I'm not quite sure. I mean, a failure rather than an absence ...
Q. Well, what I'm really asking you is in relation to your conversation with Mr Jenkins you told the court that you identified an issue there where the operation concerned
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was not governed by double entry accounting?
A. Yes.
Q. And here, on the face of it, it looks as if this did not -- you can see, if you look at 663 you see:
"In my opinion, under the later Horizon Online software this failure of DEA might have been immediately manifest as a failure to send a zero-sum basket to the BRDB. But in old Horizon, apparently it was not immediately detected, so in this respect Old Horizon was possibly less robust than Horizon Online."
A. Yes.
Q. That follows from 662 where you have identified that the result of the problem, which was a time out or locking problem somewhere inside the Riposte product, was that the stock would disappear from the sending stock unit and not re-appear in the receiving stock unit?
A. Or there might be a double -- I think it might have come in twice on some occasions as well.
Q. Just focus on this point that you are dealing with at 662 first, if we may. You say at 662 :
"... a failure of double entry accounting which was not evident to the subpostmaster at the time."
A. That is right, yes.
Q. Just pausing there. What actually is happening is that what Horizon is showing on the system is wrong?
A. Showing to whom? You mean storing in its database?
Q. Yes. What Horizon is recording is wrong?
A. Yes, I think so. I mean I think Callendar Square typically was, you would transfer out of a stock unit once and because of these Riposte problems you might transfer in twice.
Q. Okay. Let's look. You see at 662 , the sentence I'm asking you about is on the second line, after the dash:
"... a failure of double entry accounting ..."
Yes?
A. Yes. I mean double entry accounting is something goes out of one stock unit into another and they must exactly balance, so if they go in twice, as appears to happen at Callendar Square, that is a failure of double entry accounting, yes.
Q. Yes. Because the initial failure was not evidence to the subpostmaster, you say that at 662 ?
A. Yes. He didn't see it immediately and it wasn't brought to his attention straightaway.
Q. Exactly.

So let's look at 664 and you say:
"While the failure was not immediately visible to the Subpostmaster at the time of the stock transfer, it would always be visible later when balancing stock units."

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A. Yes.
Q. You see that?
A. Yes.
Q. You say, referring to Mr Godeseth:
"" It was also, as Mr Godeseth says at paragraph 13.7 of his Second Witness Statement, soon visible to Fujitsu in two different ways (a flag from overnight processing, and a system event)."

Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And you identify that as potentially one of your robustness measures?
A. Yes.
Q. You then say:
"So in the normal course of events, the Subpostmaster would see a discrepancy of some large and easily identifiable sum (because stock unit transfers generally involve larger sums than customer transactions) and would know, since he had not made any mistake to call the help desk. This was countermeasure MID."
A. Manual inspection by the postmaster of his stock, yes.
Q. Yes. So the point you are making there is that what you have described at 665 is the countermeasure of manual inspection of data?

| A. That's a part of it. It can be manual inspection by | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| lots of different people. | 2 |
| Q. Yes. | 3 |
| A. It can be back office or it can be the postmaster or -- | 4 |
| Q. And you say: | 5 |
| "As is shown by the PEAKs, the presence of the | 6 |
| Riposte error was easily identifiable from system logs | 7 |
| so the help desk would know it was not a user error and | 8 |
| Post Office could correct any discrepancy if it arose in | 9 |
| the branch accounts." | 10 |
| A. Yes. | 11 |
| Q. It actually doesn't sound that bad? | 12 |
| A. Well, we always have this issue of if there is | 13 |
| a discrepancy, how obvious is it and therefore how much | 14 |
| can one infer about whether it is likely to have been | 15 |
| corrected or not? And receipts/payment mismatch, which | 16 |
| I think this eventually led to, is a pretty prominent | 17 |
| red flag to Fujitsu . And so a lot of receipts/payment | 18 |
| mismatches I would expect -- you see them in PEAKs when | 19 |
| they occur and you see the amount involved, so I would | 20 |
| expect on a high proportion of cases generally | 21 |
| R/P mismatches would be sorted out. | 22 |
| Q. On 662 you fairly observed it wouldn't be evident to the | 23 |
| subpostmaster at the time, that's when it happens, yes? | 24 |
| A. That is right. | 25 |

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Q. If we go over the page to 667 \{D3/1/157\}, you say there:
"At paragraph 15 of Mr Godeseth's Second Witness Statement, he says that this bug had impact on branch accounts in 20 [branches]."

Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. You then go on to reason as follows:
"For the receipts / payments mismatch bug, there is evidence that affected branches were compensated."
A. Yes.
Q. We will come back to that.
"Because of this evidence, and because Fujitsu could always spot any occurrence of the bug in event logs, and because neither Post Office or Subpostmaster wanted Subpostmasters to suffer shortfalls from bugs in Horizon, I would expect the Subpostmaster to be left with a shortfall (i.e. not compensated) in only a small minority of cases, if any cases."
A. Yes.
Q. Now, pausing there, have you actually seen any evidence of any actual repayments to the subpostmasters and subpostmistresses who suffered in the receipts and payments mismatch bug?
A. No, I've seen that there was careful tabulation of the discrepancies, that's all I've seen. The actual

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compensation process is outside the PEAKs and so on, so --
Q. Let's have a quick look while we're on the point and then we can take a break, if we may, when I finish this point, my Lord.
$\{F / 1001 / 1\}$. You have seen this document?
A. When it comes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Is it $1001 / 1$ we are going to?
MR GREEN: It is, my Lord.
A. This one, yes. Fine.
Q. "Receipts/Payments Mismatch issue notes". Attendees are from service delivery, security, network, IT, POL finance and Fujitsu:
"Discrepancies showing at the Horizon counter disappear when the branch follows certain process steps, but will still show within the back end branch account. This is currently impacting circa 40 Branches since migration onto Horizon Online, with an overall cash value of circa £20k loss."
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. If we go over the page $\{\mathrm{F} / 1001 / 2\}$, we see halfway down:
"Note the Branch will not get a prompt from the system to say there is Receipts and Payment mismatch,

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therefore the branch will believe they have balanced correctly ."

## Do you see that?

A. Yes.
Q. This is just a subpoint in relation to receipts and payments mismatch. That is not the system alerting the subpostmaster or subpostmistress to what's going on, is it?
A. I agree that is different from other cases where I think receipts and payments mismatch shows in a trial balance or something that the postmaster sees.
Q. Honestly, Dr Worden, does that bit take you by surprise?
A. It does a bit actually.
Q. I'm grateful.

My Lord, is that a convenient moment to pause?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes. Come back in at 3 o'clock.
( 2.52 pm )
(A short break)
( 3.00 pm )
MR GREEN: So Dr Worden, just picking up where we were before the break, this was in the context of your inference for the purposes of Callendar Square that given the experience in the payments mismatch case, you had confidence broadly in the matter being corrected.
A. I would say when an R/P mismatch is evident, in my view
there is a high probability that it will be sorted out, the effects will be sorted out.
Q. I understand. Just to clarify the position, if we look at this document that we are looking at now $\{F / 1001 / 3\}$, if we go back up one page, please $\{\mathrm{F} / 1001 / 2\}$, just under "Impact" it says --
A. Sorry, can I -- sorry to do this, but can I go back. \{F/1001/3\}

The statement that surprised me said the branch will not get a prompt from the system.
Q. Yes, that's just above.
A. So he has to look at two numbers to see there is a mismatch rather than it being hidden from him. Sorry about that. Let's get on, sorry.
Q. Isn't the true position on receipts and payments mismatch that it will appear to balance when it hasn't? Isn't that the real problem? Not that he has to look to find out, it is not just the absence of a prompt.
A. I do not think that's it. I think there is -- he gets a report and it has receipts on it and payments on it and the two figures are not the same.
Q. Well, this receipts and payments mismatch issue is not that, Dr Worden. Look at the very page we are looking at now. \{F/1001/2\}
A. Yes.

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Q. The sentence I was about to take you to, under "Impact":
"The branch has appeared to have balanced ..."
A. Okay, yes. Sorry about that.
Q. "... whereas in fact --"
A. "Appeared to have balanced" seems to be that it appears to balance, yes.
Q. Pausing there. It wouldn't be apparent to the branch, would it?
A. It sounds like it, yes.
Q. And that's a fundamental point about this bug?
A. It doesn't appear to the branch.
Q. Yes.
A. Yes.
Q. If we look what they say underneath, they say:
"Our accounting systems will be out of out of sync with what is recorded at the branch."
A. Yes, so --
Q. That's obvious?
A. RDS will pick it up.
Q. And it says:
" If widely known could cause a loss of confidence in
the Horizon System by branches."
A. Yes.
Q. "Potential impact upon ongoing legal cases where branches are disputing the integrity of Horizon data."
A. Yes.
Q. "It could provide branches ammunition to blame Horizon for future discrepancies."
A. Yes, okay.
Q. You see those?
A. Those last three points are kind of ramifications on --
Q. Now, if you are going to rely on your users to help you monitor what's going on with the system, is being candid with them about a clear problem to be expected for that countermeasure to work properly?
A. Yes, but I think for a problem one has to decide in terms of communication with users how many are affected and how many are likely to be affected and whether therefore you are going to confuse the great majority of users by telling them about some problem that occurs to a tiny minority. So there are trade-offs there about how you communicate with users.
Q. And in terms of the inferences you might draw in your professional opinion about the effectiveness of the approach we see on this page?
A. Yes. So the approach is?
Q. Post Office's approach to this on this page appears to be regarding at least as material or influential factors worries about loss of confidence in the Horizon system if it gets out that this has happened, ongoing legal

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cases, and branches getting ammunition to blame Horizon for future discrepancies.
A. Yes.
Q. Would you normally expect those factors to feature in your idea of the UEC countermeasure of how it should work ideally?
A. Those three bullet points are kind of psychological points about how it would influence mindsets and they don't seem to me to have a very direct bearing on UEC. Could you spell it out?
Q. Dr Worden, I probably didn't ask the question well enough.

If Post Office is being held back from telling people about established bugs in the system on that basis --
A. I see.
Q. -- they are not making the best use of UEC, are they?
A. I see. So you are saying that these psychological PR implications in their mind may influence their decision whether to talk candidly with users.
Q. That appears to be the case. It is what they are saying.
A. Well, they are saying here are some impacts. They are not saying these impacts affect our decision. They are pointing out that here is a possible impact.
I'm not being ingenious, really.
Q. You might have given the game away there.
Dr Worden, the reason they are listing those impacts
is because they are the impacts they had in mind in
weighing up what to do, because you can see the next
heading is "Identifying the issue and forward resolution ".
They are factors to which they are giving more or less weight but they are factors?
A. They are factors that they are pointing out in this summary of the whole impact of the incident. I'm not clear whether they are saying these factors affect our decision how to communicate with postmasters, I can't draw that inference --
Q. Okay. Let's go over the page to $\{\mathrm{F} / 1001 / 3\}$. Top line:
"The Receipts and Payment mismatch will result in an error code being generated which will allow Fujitsu to isolate branches affected this by this problem, although this is not seen by the branches."
A. Yes. This is the 902 s and 903 s I think referred to.
Q. And the "not seen by the branches" appears to confirm what we have seen on the page above?
A. Yes.
Q. They say:
"We have asked Fujitsu why it has taken so long to

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$$

react to and escalate an issue which began in May."
A. Yes. So this is about September, isn't it?
Q. September/October time.
A. Right.
Q. And they are going to provide feedback.
If we just go down, the next paragraph begins
"Fujitsu ", the one after that says:
"The code fix will on stop the issue occurring in the future, but it will not fix any current mismatch at branch."
A. Yes, I think it is obvious that you can't go backwards. That fix is a code fix for future, yes.
Q. So the state of play as at the date of this document, before they have decided what to do with affected branches, is that the Horizon system is recording the wrong figures. There is a difference between the figures that the Horizon system is recording and the ones at POLSAP which it should be recording?
A. There are discrepancies, yes.
Q. And the Horizon system has the wrong figures on them?
A. There are lots of figures around the place. Some of them are wrong, yes.
Q. Look at "Proposal for Affected Branches", if you would:
"There are three potential solutions to apply to the impacted branches, the groups recommendation is that
solution two should be progressed."
So that is just the recommendation at this stage.
"Solution one - alter the Horizon branch figure at the counter to show the discrepancy."

So that would be, it looks like, dialling into the counter and altering the figure that would show on the counter?
A. "... alter the ... branch figure at the counter to show ..."

It is not clear to me which branches that applies to at any given moment.
Q. They are talking about impacted branches as we can see, because the heading says "Proposal for Affected
Branches", and the line underneath says:
"There are three potential solutions to apply to the impacted branches."

So we know they are talking about the branches that have been affected by this bug, don't we?
A. Yes.
Q. Then they say:
""Solution one - alter the Horizon branch figure at the counter to show the discrepancy. Fujitsu would have to manually write an entry value to the local branch account."
A. Yes, that looks like, as you say, remotely going into

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the branch.
Q. Okay, so that is something they were able to do and were considering doing?
A. That was a possibility yes.
Q. "Solution two - P\&BA will journal values from the discrepancy account into the Customer Account and recover/refund via normal processes. This will need to be supported by an approved POL communication. Unlike the branch 'POLSAP' remains in balance albeit with an account (discrepancies) that should be cleared."

## Yes?

A. Yes.
Q. "Impact - Post Office will be required to explain the reason for debt recovery/refund even though there is no discrepancy at the branch.
"Risk - could potentially highlight to branches that Horizon can lose data."
A. Yes.
Q. So we can see that that is the adverse factor militating against solution two?
A. Yes.
Q. Notwithstanding at this stage there were recommending solution two, yes?
A. Yes, and they're saying solution two has this drawback in that it draws attention.
Q. Yes. And then:
"Solution three - It is decided not to correct the data in the branches (ie Post Office would prefer to write off the 'lost '
"Impact - Post office must absorb circa £20K loss.
"Risk - Huge moral implications to the integrity of the business, as there are agents that were potentially due a cash gain on their system."
So the point is although Post Office can decide what it wants to do as one corporate body, there are lots of different post offices and sub-post offices involved. Some will have losses, some will have gains?
A. Yes, I can't fully interpret solution three.
Q. Okay. The short point we get from this document, Dr Worden, is that the correction of what had gone wrong was not automatic exactly, was it? It was discretionary as to how they did it and whether they do it?
A. Yes, but this does refer to "recover/refund via normal processes", as though there were processes to do it.
Q. It is not that there weren't processes. The question, which I think you fairly accepted, was it was discretionary rather than automatic?
A. Well, they were choosing how to sort it out. They had three ways --
Q. And that was a discretionary choice that they had?

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A. They had a choice of three ways to sort it out, yes.
Q. Now if we look at the joint statement for a moment $\{\mathrm{D} 1 / 4 / 5\}$ at 3.22 .
A. Yes:
"... the same effects as a user error ..."
Yes.
Q. What you and Mr Coyne agreed is:
"Many software bugs can have the same effects as a user error (as illustrated, for instance, by the Dalmellington bug, which produced a remming error)."
A. Yes.
Q. And a remming error might look like a user error?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And that's why you refer to that?
A. Yes.
Q. Pausing there. I think you were here for Angela Van Den Bogard's evidence, can you remember?
A. I do not think I was, actually. Sorry about this. But I certainly read the transcripts.
Q. Did you see a reference to UEB in her cross-examination?
A. No, you would have to take me to it .
Q. User error --
A. Oh, UEB. It is a strange acronym.
Q. Yes, user error bias. It was put to her whether she accepted that Post Office suffered from UEB or user
error bias from time to time in relation to --
A. I have never seen that acronym myself.
Q. I understand. But for the moment if it is right that Post Office suffers from user error bias in its dealings with subpostmasters, it is quite important, isn't it, in the context of what you and Mr Coyne have agreed at 3.22, because you have agreed that many software bugs have the same effects as user error. So they look similar, and then the subpostmaster is faced with dealing with an organisation that has a bias in favour of assuming it's user error when they look the same?
A. If a software bug looks like a user error, the resilient processes will compensate regardless of which one it is.
Q. Let's have a look and consider this in a little bit more detail. If we go please to $\{H / 6 / 3\}$, turning to Callendar Square now. This is a letter of 11 January 2017.
A. Yes.
Q. If we look at page 3 of this letter, do you see 7.8.1 at the top of the page?
A. Yes.
Q. This is Post Office's solicitors, Wombles, writing to the claimants' solicitors in January 2017.
A. Yes.
Q. And there they say:
"The Falkirk/Callendar Square issue was only known to have affected that one branch."
A. Yes.
Q. And you have identified that it affected 20 branches in your report, that is correct?
A. Yes.
Q. If we look at how the Callendar Square story develops.

If we look at $\{F / 297 / 1\}$, please. You are just going to be given a hard copy of this, Dr Worden. This is
PC0126042. If we just go down to -- do you see
$15 / 09 / 50,10.28$, just after halfway down?
A. "Unable to find relevant KEL."

That one?
Q. Yes. And underneath "Unable to find relevant KEL" is:
"Information: Faye at nbsc states that she went through 2 hours of checks."
A. Yes.
Q. If we go down to "Recommend", which is about seven lines down from the bottom?
A. Yes:
"Please investigate ..."
Q. "... as to why the stock unit aa on node 3 and node 4 are showing varied amounts on counter daily reports."

If we go over the page very kindly $\{F / 297 / 2\}$, we have got at the top "Stock units vary on counters."

Sorry, it is not stock units, "SU cash amounts vary on counters".
A. Yes.
Q. And we come down to the fifth box, "Cheryl Card", underlined.
A. Yes.
Q. 15 September 2005 at 16.12.27:
"Due to the Riposte errors on 14/09/05 from 15:30 onwards (see call E-0509140700), messages were not replicated on counter 3. As a result, 3 transfers in to stock unit AA were done twice, initially on other
counters then again on counter 3 . The transfers in were for:
"3000.00 (cash)
"400.00 (cash)
" 89.69 (cheques)
"This has resulted in a loss of 3489.69 in CAP 25 to the outlet, which POL may need to correct via an error notice."
A. Yes.
Q. "Phoned the PM to explain what the problem was. He is concerned about other transactions which he has input twice (3 Giro deposits and another cheque) because of the replication problem. Have advised him to contact the NBSC as this is a business issue."

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Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. We know eventually that it was actually a bug?
A. Yes.
Q. But what he is being told here is at least for part of this to contact the NBSC because it is a business issue?
A. Yes. I mean what seems to have happened here is that
because he had this stock problem which was caused by
a bug the postmaster started thinking I need to re-enter these transactions, which was not to do with the bug. He thought I have to re-enter these transactions. So it is a little confused to me.
Q. The approach you have taken in your report is that Post Office would -- you say:
"Neither Post Office or subpostmaster wanted subpostmaster to suffer shortfalls from bugs in Horizon."
A. Yes.
Q. Because that was in paragraph 667 which I took you to.
A. 667.
Q. It is on page 157. If we go back to that for a second.
A. Yes.
Q. You say there:
"Neither Post Office or subpostmaster wanted subpostmaster to suffer shortfalls from bugs in

## Horizon."

Yes? And it is obviously right that subpostmasters didn't want to suffer shortfalls, did they?
A. That is right.
Q. But if Post Office was gaining money at the expense of subpostmasters --
A. Yes.
Q. -- that in itself would not be an incentive to try and give the money back, would it?
A. Well, I was asked to consider Post Office 's motivations, and in that context I think that one of Post Office's motivations is to keep down the administrative problems of things recurring and not being sorted, and if you don't sort the discrepancy and the postmaster keeps coming back and so on, your admin costs will soon rise. So it is a complicated -- there is a lot of motivations at play there.
Q. There are a lot of motivations at play. If subpostmasters are, let's say hypothetically, pressured to pay regardless of who is at fault and they just pay up because of the way they are asked, hypothetically, that reduces your admin costs a lot, and if they have suffered a loss you don't have to give the money back, so that meets two objectives?
A. That is part of the trade off. There will be the ones,

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as you say, that just knuckle under and take it, and the ones that keep banging the table will cost you a lot of money.
Q. Just on that point, were you aware of any general Post Office suspense accounts in --
A. Central suspense accounts?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes, there are I believe, and they may be to do with all the dealings with some client.
Q. Okay. Well, what about -- because elsewhere in your report, I don't want to stray too much at the moment, but you also mention micro bugs, small bugs, being unlikely because you would expect to see large sums of money somewhere --
A. Money that disappears somewhere has to pop up --
Q. It's got to come back somewhere else, it's got to pop up somewhere else.

Have a look at $\{F / 333.1 / 1\}$, please. Dr Worden, I'm asking you just to look at this to see whether you were aware that an issue had been raised about it, not evidence of it itself, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. This is the Second Sight report which you must have seen?
A. The part two report I have seen, yes.

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Q. You have. Let's look at page {F/1333.1/46}, please, and if we look at 22.11.
A. Yes. (Reading to self)
Q. It says:
"We note that Post Office's control and reconciliation procedures rely on correct information being supplied by third party clients. It follows that, if incorrect information is provided by any client company, this can give rise to a loss being charged to a branch. We also note that, for most of the past five years, substantial credits have been made to Post 'Offices Profit and Loss account as a result of unreconciled balances held by Post Office in its Suspense Account."
Now I'm not asking you about that as evidence of itself, I'm just asking were you aware that that was a concern that Second Sight had raised about substantial credits being made to Post Office's profit and loss account as a result of unreconciled balances held by Post Office in its suspense accounts?
A. I read the Second Sight reports and the Post Office 's reply.
Q. But did you spot that?
A. I didn't spot that, no.
Q. Just whilst we are on that, if you will forgive me,
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going to the micro bugs point very briefly. If we look at $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 2 / 211\}$.
A. Yes.
Q. This is appendix F 2, your appendix F 2, and we are going to look at paragraph 460 in relation to micro bugs.
A. Yes.
Q. You say:
"" Because POLSAP uses double entry accounting, in my opinion any effect of micro-bugs on branch accounts must also show, aggregated over all branches, in some Post Office central account. If that effect were significant, then in my opinion it would inevitably have been noticed by some Post Office manager or external auditor."
A. Yes.
Q. But you weren't aware of what I have just shown you when you wrote that?
A. No, no.
Q. And having seen that now, that would be at the very lowest a line of enquiry that you would wish to follow up before continuing to hold the opinion you have expressed there?
A. I would like to kind of reconcile those two paragraphs and work out how much I knew about Post Office central accounts and that is limited.
Q. It would make a bit of a difference how substantial the sums were as well, wouldn't it?
A. It would. I mean substantial -- one would like to know what are the sums that Second Sight were referring to versus what are the sums that micro bugs might add up to. One might want to make that comparison in order to drill further into that issue.
Q. Dr Worden, can I bring you back now to Callendar Square because we are really looking at Callendar Square and how it starts in the context of what you said you would expect to happen.

Now, I have shown you what happened on receipts and payments mismatch --
A. Any receipts and payments?
Q. No, the particular --
A. The particular one, right.
Q. And it was discretionary how they would approach it.

I have shown you the existence of the suspense accounts.
A. Yes.
Q. Does either of those alter your expectation of how efficiently and helpfully the Callendar Square bug would have been dealt with?
A. Sorry, which two points alter my expectation?
Q. The fact that there is a suspense account into which unresolved unreconciled credits go and are ultimately

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credited three years later to Post Office's accounts, and the fact that it wasn't absolutely automatic that a transaction correction would be issued, as we have seen from receipts and payments mismatches. Do either of those alter your expectations about how elegantly the problem that Mr Alan Brown suffered at Callendar Square would be sorted out one way or the other?
A. I think my opinion is if there is a receipts/payment mismatch it gets noticed in several ways and my opinion is there is a high probability that therefore it will be sorted out.
Q. So it doesn't change your view?
A. I do not think that view has changed, no.
Q. I wanted to ask you that because it seems to bear on the introduction of your analysis of Callendar Square.

Let's see what actually happens at Callendar Square. We have looked at the PEAK at $\{\mathrm{F} / 297 / 1\}$, if we go there you will see it. That was the one where he was concerned about other transactions, if you look on page 2, do you remember? It is in the fifth box down. \{F/297/2\}
A. Yes, the postmaster had done some other transactions.
Q. Which is input twice, three Giro deposits and other cheques because of the replication problem, do you see that?

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A. Yes.
Q. That's what he is concerned about. Were you here,
    I think you said you were here when Mr Godeseth gave his evidence?
A. Yes.
Q. You heard I think me take him through the history of Callendar Square?
A. Yes.
Q. And if we look at \{Day8/58:1\}.
A. Page 58, yes.
Q. This was in the context -- do you remember that the suspense account team were not prepared to authorise the entry of part of the discrepancy into his suspense account, do you remember that?
A. I don't recall that detail.
Q. I can show you. But let's just, for the moment, look at his answer. I say:
"Question: So it was not easy for the subpostmaster, was it?"
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Before you do that, you really need to start at the bottom of page 57, I think.
MR GREEN: My Lord, I'm happy to do that. Can we go up a tiny bit. \{Day8/57:10\}.
A. Right, "the suspense account" probably means the suspense account for that branch?
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Q. Yes, it does. If I can help you with it possibly. Page 57 , line 10 :
"' This office had severe problems balancing on [week] 25, resulting in a shortage of $£ 6,414.46$. After checking various reports I am satisfied that the error is made up of ...'
"And they are then broken down carefully there and you can see that the SPMR is saying there is a Horizon software problem and so forth, giving the history ..."
A. Can I ask what that quote is quoting from?
Q. From the document we are just looking at. I can take you to the document, I'm just at the moment asking you whether you recall that this was the sort of problem that the Callendar Square subpostmaster, Mr Alan Brown, was faced with, or can you not really remember?
A. Well, obviously he was faced with a shortfall, that's what I remember. Details of suspense accounts and so on are not so prominent in my mind.
Q. Have a look at what -- the problem is if you look at line 18.
A. Yes.
Q. It says:
"Question: Then speaking to the Horizon support centre at the bottom of the page. If we go over the page, please:
"' They told the SPMR that they would report to NBSC that they had identified and rectified the problem and that the amount could be held in the suspense account. However, as part of the shortage relates to transfers and no error notice will be issued, then the suspense Account Team are not prepared to authorise the entry.'

So it wasn't easy for the subpostmaster, was it, you can see here?"

And Mr Godeseth says:
"Answer: No, indeed, a horrible position to be in."
A. Yes.
Q. So the picture that emerges from the documents in the case of Mr Alan Brown is not a rosy one, is that fair to accept?
A. I believe so. I don't know what the suspense account team were talking about, why they were not prepared to do it and whether they thought some other mechanism was right.
Q. Let's have a look at $\{F / 300.1 / 1\}$. This is the area manager intervention log, you can there it is
"19 September 2005 Horizon Problems".
If we could go over the page, please $\{F / 300.1 / 2\}$. You can see the amounts there broken down, $£ 3,489.69$ transfers, £2,870 Giro deposits, and £54,52 unidentified?

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A. Yes. Do we understand these are stock transfers that went in twice to some stock?
Q. Exactly. You see there it says:
"The Spmr claims that there was a Horizon software problem on 14.09.05 from 15.30 onwards. This was picked up when a member of staff noticed that a transaction, which had been taken by another member of staff, had not been entered onto the system, so therefore she put the transaction through. She checked at the time with her colleague who said that she thought she had put it through already however she accepted that she could have made a mistake."

Pausing there. What's actually happening here is the fact that Horizon is not correctly displaying what's happened is misleading the staff in the sub-post office to make a mistake.
A. What's happening is it is not replicating properly.
Q. Yes. So just to be clear, the Horizon system is not showing correctly what has happened?
A. Absolutely, because Riposte is not replicating when it is supposed to.
Q. And we saw they had quite a lot of Riposte problems?
A. A lot of Riposte problems?
Q. -- chuck it over the fence to Escher?
A. I mean there are a number of PEAKs and KELs and so on
where Fujitsu say this is a Riposte problem, we need Escher to fix it. Callendar Square is not the only one.
Q. If you look at the bottom of that paragraph, it says:
"Following on from that, it was picked up that other giro business deposits that had been entered had not come up on the system, so they were re-keyed." Yes?
A. Where is that below?
Q. It is just at the end of that paragraph that we were looking at, the big paragraph. Three lines up from the bottom. "Following on from that", in the middle.
A. "... it was picked up that other giro business deposits that had been entered had not come up on the system, so they were re-keyed."

Yes.
Q. So they were re-keyed as well?
A. Yes.
Q. So that is how we got the two lots, the two numbers we have seen.
"There was also a problem with transfers from one stock to another, in that they had doubled up."
A. Yes.
Q. "The Spmr made several telephone calls to the NBSC, telling them about his problems and he was advised to carry on with balancing and produce his Cash Account."

## Yes?

A. Yes.
Q. Is that what, in your expectation of how this process should work, is that what you would expect to happen?
A. Well I don't know the detail, but in many cases NBSC say don't try balancing, in some cases they do, and I don't know the exact rationale for one or the other.
Q. He is told to produce this cash account.
"Whilst doing this a warning came up, however the NBSC told the staff to continue to roll over. The result was that the office balanced $£ 6,414.46$ short."

Do you see that?
A. That is the sum, is it?
Q. Yes:
"The Spmr spoke to the Horizon Support Centre (ref E0509150123) who investigated and agreed that there had been a navigation problem that had now been rectified."
A. Yes, not quite clear what that means.
Q. Then:
"They told the Spmr that they would report to NBSC that they had identified and rectified the problem and that the amount could be held in the suspense account."
A. Can we go back, who are "they" now?
Q. The Horizon support centre.
A. Okay. Sorry.
Q. Which is now run by Atos.
A. Yes.
Q. So: "However, as part of the shortage relates to
transfers, and no error notice will be issued, then the
Suspense Account team are not prepared to authorise the
entry."
A. Yes.
Q. "I telephoned the suspense account team (Ann Wilde) ..."
$\quad$ This is an SPM being assisted here by someone at
Post Office. ... who told me that checks could be made with
Girobank after next Wednesday, and if that shows that
duplications have been made, then they will authorise
the amount to be moved to the suspense account, until
the office receives an error notice. However, Ann stands
by what she said about the transfer problems, and that
they would not move this amount to The Suspense

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A. That's what Ann is quoting.
Q. But was it your understanding when you were looking -did you even know that had happened at Callendar Square?
A. Well, it seems to me that what's happening here is --
Q. Can we just pause. Did you know about that?
A. I was not aware of this detail, no.
Q. In fact we see this in a number of the bugs, that you are not aware of a huge amount of the detail, is that fair?
A. The procedural side of how someone was compensated for a bug and how this team pushed numbers around and so on, that procedural side is outside the PEAKs and generally not something I'm -- you know, how the suspense account team worked, what their policy was, what you could do, and so on, that sort of stuff I don't know.
Q. But your expectation that it won't amount to a lasting discrepancy --
A. Yes, is that this procedure will somehow work out and these teams will decide eventually: you do it, we do it, we have got to do it.
Q. So you formed a view about how seamlessly or otherwise this would work and on the basis of that view reached your opinion about whether there would be lasting discrepancies or not?
A. My view is that regardless of procedural issues like
this, in the majority of cases if there is an R/P mismatch it will be sorted eventually.
Q. You formed that view without knowing how the actual individual person at the Callendar Square branch after whom the bug is named was dealt with?
A. I didn't know the details of this process.
Q. So the answer is yes?
A. I formed that view not knowing the details of this process.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Now Mr Green went through this in some detail with Mr Godeseth. Can you just remind me, were you reading the transcript for Mr Godeseth or were you here?
A. I was here.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: You were here?
A. Yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Okay, Mr Green.
MR GREEN: I will take it reasonably swiftly, if I may, given that you have not looked at it in this detail.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I do not think you need to put everything to this witness that you put to Mr Godeseth. MR GREEN: I'm certainly not going to do that, my Lord.

Can I identify, please, that at $\{\mathrm{F} / 312.1 / 1\}$, just to take a couple of aspects of what happened. If we look at page 2 of that log -- sorry, page 1, I do

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apologise -- do you see at the top.
A. (Reads to self)

I see that's ... yes.
Is AIO area intervention -- oh, A/O? What are they?
MR GREEN: "Area intervention officer knows about it."
A. All right, as opposed to manager --
Q. If we go over the page, please $\{F / 312.1 / 2\}$ and look at "Expand on any letter requested/clarify any point",

Do you see the second line:
"Spmr concerned that he has now made a fraudulent entry in that he has rolled over to the next trading period and put the loss into local suspense he has then gone on to state that the cash has been made good, which it 'hasnt. This was done on the advice of the Helpdesk."
A. Yes.
Q. Now, that's because he is being forced to make good part of the cash that can't go into the suspense account. Did you know any of this?
A. It seems to be so, yes.
Q. Did you know any of it? Or should I take your answer before, that you didn't really know this detail?
A. I haven't gone into this detail.
Q. I understand.

If we go quickly to a couple of other points and then I will move on $\{F / 324.1 / 1\}$. This is a telephone
contact, a response by SPM:
"Telephoned the office and Allan said that he was having problems again with transfers. He has contacted the Horizon helpdesk who have subsequently come back to him to say that there is no system problem and that he should contact NBSC."

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. If we look quickly at $\{F / 332.1 / 1\}$, "Response by SPM":
"Alan will continue to log a call each time he has a problem. I told him that this would help to build a case for having the alleged faulty kit exchanged."
A. Yes.
Q. Then just taking it forward before I ask you a compendious question about these, $\{\mathrm{F} / 333.1 / 1\}$. Now, this is an email chain. And can I ask you to look please at page 11, which is where it begins $\{F / 333.1 / 11\}$, and that is the end of an email from Sandra MacKay as you can see.

If we to the next page quickly, you will see this is 11 January 2006. If we go back to the email below, and you see at the top:
"You may recall that in September the above office had major problems with their Horizon system relating to transfers between stock units the Spmr has reported that

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he is again experiencing problems with transfers, (05.01.06) which resulted in a loss of around $£ 43 \mathrm{k}$ which has subsequently rectified itself ."

On your understanding of the Horizon system, is that something that should or should not happen if it is working correctly?
A. I think it should not really.
Q. No. If we go forward, please, to page $\{\mathrm{F} / 333.1 / 9\}$, if you look at the bottom of that do you see:
"Since then it appears to have happened again, although Fujitsu are saying no issue could be detected. I am concerned that there is a fundamental flaw with the branches configuration ..."

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. So I mean I'm not going to take you through the whole thing, Dr Worden, but if we -- you would accept, wouldn't you, that the premise of everything being corrected is dependent on all these processes working properly and satisfactorily . That's uncontroversial?
A. I do not think it is quite uncontroversial because in the process of trying to correct something, there will be false steps, and I think you have shown me evidence there have been false steps.

In spite of that I would expect people to persist,
as they you see them persisting here, until things are sorted out. So false steps on the way, yes, they do happen, but I would expect when there are false steps on the way people will persevere until they have got to the bottom of it.
Q. There are about 30 branches identified in the document we have for Callendar Square.
A. Yes.
Q. And it suggests that probably 10 of them didn't have shortfalls?
A. Mm .
Q. So that is how you have derived your figure of 20 branches?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you get a feel in your reading into this problem of how long this problem had been around for and how many branches it was actually affecting?
A. Well, there is a real problem about the definition of what "this problem" is because there is the Riposte bug and then there's certain event storms which causes problems in replication, which may be short-term problems for a few minutes, and then there are event storms which make them long-term problems, and then there's what happens in event storms and in particular the double transfer in. So the whole of

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Callendar Square is those things all happening together, whereas I think some of the 20 PEAKs or 30 PEAKs, whatever, are different from that, different combinations.
Q. Let's just go forward one last message in this line of emails, this is from Anne Chambers at $\{\mathrm{F} / 333.1 / 3\}$.
I assume you didn't look at this before you did your report or before today?
A. Sorry, which one? It has not come up yet.
Q. Anne Chambers, halfway down. From Anne Chambers to Mike Stewart, 23rd February 2006?
A. This is Anne Chambers, right, okay. I have not seen this email, no.
Q. You have not seen it?
A. No.
Q. Because it might be quite helpful in getting a feeling for the scale of what was actually going on. It says in the second paragraph:
"Haven't looked at the recent evidence, but I know in the past this site had hit this Riposte lock problem 2 or 3 times within a few weeks. This problem has been around for years and affects a number of sites most weeks, and finally Escher say they have done something about it. I am interested in whether they really have fixed it which it why I left the call open - to remind
me to check over the whole estate once S90 is live call me cynical but I do not just accept a 3rd party's word that they have fixed something!"

Did you have even any conception that this was an issue which was affecting a number of sites most weeks for years when you formed the views you did about the significance of this problem?
A. Well, this is exactly the point. The Riposte lock problem leads to different things, and the Riposte lock problem leading through to that double transfer in thing is not the same as the Riposte lock problem.
Q. Okay. But just re-putting the question, if I may.
A. Yes.
Q. In forming the views that you did in your reports you were unaware of this email?
A. It looks a bit familiar actually .
Q. You said --
A. As I said, my view has always been that there is a chain of events and the Riposte lock problem, which is at the source of the chain, happens much more frequently than the whole chain.
Q. You were not aware of the scale of that problem as reported there when you wrote your reports, were you?
A. I expected the scale of the source, the Riposte lock problem, would be more extensive than the consequence

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which required the event storm and required the double transfer in and so on and so forth, and that must be more rare than the original Riposte lock problem.
Q. Dr Worden, one last attempt. You were not aware of this evidence about the scale of the Riposte lock problem itself when you wrote your report?
A. I was aware of some investigations by Anne Chambers and the fact that she was looking at this broader scope of Riposte lock problem, I was aware of that, and I was aware -- it was my opinion, it still is my opinion, that the origin of the chain, the Riposte lock problem, is more frequent, probably much more frequent than the whole chain occurring.
Q. The KEL that was raised in 2002 and updated in 2010 is at $\{\mathrm{F} / 565 / 1\}$. You did actually look at KELs, didn't you?
A. Not in this format actually .
Q. Can you remember if you looked at this KEL in any format?
A. I believe I did, yes.
Q. If we look at page $\{\mathrm{F} / 565 / 2\}$, please. February 2003, about three-quarters of the way down?
A. Yes.
Q. "We are seeing a few of these each week, on Wednesdays during balancing. This can lead to problems if the PM is

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balancing on the counter generating the events, as it may not have a full view of transactions done on other counters."
A. Yes, I mean this illustrates that the cause, the Riposte problem, has different consequences. For instance, it stopped transfers for instance in balancing. And what one expects, depending on the duration of the problem, obviously an event storm that leads to Riposte failing to replicate for a long period on some terminal is different from the lighter cases where Riposte fails to replicate for some short period, and maybe in balancing you miss some transactions done in on a terminal in a that short period. So there are all sorts of scales of possibility there.
Q. Yes, and it varies?
A. It varies, yes.
Q. In June 2004 we see:
"This event can also give rise to transfer problems."

## Yes?

A. Yes. This is the double stock thing.
Q. If we go over the page $\{F / 565 / 3\}$, at the top:
"This problem is still occurring every week ..." September 2005.
"... in one case at the same site on 2 consecutive 173
weeks."
A. Yes, and that might be just a subpostmaster noticing he has a problem and saying -- ringing up.
Q. If we look halfway down or just before, do you see the words "reboot" in capitals halfway down that large paragraph?
A. Yes.
Q. And then you see:
"If they are in the process of balancing, it is strongly advised that they reboot before continuing with balancing as they are at risk of producing an incorrect balance. Warn the PM that if transactions appear to be missing, they should not be re-entered - they will become visible after the counter has been rebooted."
A. Yes.
Q. Then it says:

If a reboot/Cleardesk does not resolve this problem, send the call over for further investigation - SSC can rebuild the messagestore on the affected counter."
A. Yes.
Q. So that ties in with what we have seen about the way messagestore was rebuilt by SSC, yes? It is an example --
A. Yes, it is an example of rebuilding a messagestore. That sounds like the sort of full replication job.
Q. Now, at Mr Godeseth's second -- just before we move,
they are, at the bottom of that page, still giving
advice on this in 2010, aren't they?
A. Yes.
Q. This was going on for quite a long time?
A. This is on the message correspondence server and it is
a different thing from failure to replicate in the
branch.
Q. Yes, it is another problem but in the same line --
A. It may be the same, it may be different. I'm not quite
sure.
Q. Mr Godeseth at paragraph 15 of his witness statement, do
you remember, he relies on the list from Mr Lenton. We
see that at \{F/322.1/1\}. Do you remember that list?
A. I'm not there yet. (Pause)
This is the thing Anne Chambers put together,
I think.
Q. Yes. It turns out from the properties we can see it was
Anne Chambers in 2015 ?
A. Yes.
Q. And what's said there is:
preventing replication, but these are the majority of
those which came to PEAK, having either reported
a problem or it caused a reconciliation report entry."

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## Do you see that?

A. Yes.
Q. So this is a list of the majority retrospectively compiled by Anne Chambers in 2015?
A. Yes.
Q. So it does not suggest, does it, nor I think does Post Office or Fujitsu claim, that there was a systematic problem management system in place to collate everything into one place and produce this sort of data automatically?
A. What do you mean by a systematic problem management process?
Q. Well, we have seen reference to a problem management system that was considered to be brought in, and Post Office has given evidence that they didn't bring it in, that would have produced information of this sort automatically and collated it?
A. Well, no, that's a rather different document in my opinion. The problem management document is a high level strategic generic document about all sorts of problems whereas this is a specific type of problem.
Q. So she is having to go back in 2015 to try and identify the majority of branches affected?
A. Yes. Obviously I'm not quite sure of what her search criteria were to pick these things up.

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payments mismatch, it would have been picked up in any event by a batch process that is run every night which picked up the mismatch ..."
A. Yes.
Q. But as we have seen, this is not something that's going to be corrected overnight, is it?
A. I do not think so, no.
Q. You would agree that it arose, from what you have seen, in or about 2000?
A. Yes, the first occurrence of the Riposte problem I think was around there.
Q. And it certainly persisted until 2006?
A. I think so. It seems it wasn't finally fixed by Escher in all that time.
Q. And it looks as if there may have been the same or a related problem in 2010 but we don't know exactly?
A. We don't know.
Q. Do you regard this as a significant failing in the system?
A. It is obviously significant but what one means by that word ... It has been significant in this case, obviously, and in my investigations.
Q. Riposte was part of the Horizon system, wasn't it?
A. It was, absolutely.
Q. Central to it and fundamental?
A. It was part of the supporting software. It was like a database layer actually at the time.
Q. But it was very important?
A. It was very important. Replication was absolutely key to how it did it --
Q. Now we discussed the difference, identifying the difference between a bug that has affected one branch and one that has affected ten?
A. Yes.
Q. And the Dalmellington bug affected 112 -- had 112 occurrences over 88 branches?
A. Yes.
Q. That is pretty significant as a bug?
A. It is significant in terms of the lasting effect is not significant.
Q. We have your point on transaction corrections. We are trying to focus on the system first.
A. It was a bug and it affected 112 branches, we can agree that.
Q. Let's leave aside, if we may, your point on transaction corrections one day correcting something?
A. Well, transaction corrections or reversals by the postmaster in this case.
Q. Let's focus on whether the Horizon system itself goes wrong, and taking a view about that, at the beginning of

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the Callendar Square questions I asked you: it is important, isn't it, to get a feel for whether something has affected one branch or perhaps ten?
A. Yes.
Q. And you accepted that is a significant difference?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And it would be equally important to work out whether it has affected ten or 88 ?
A. Yes.
Q. And this bug did in fact cause errors in branch accounts that were then required to be corrected?
A. Yes.
Q. And so what Horizon was showing before it was corrected was wrong?
A. Error correction was needed, yes.
Q. What Horizon was showing before it was corrected was wrong?
A. Yes.
Q. Why did you not mention the number of occurrences and the number of branches in either of your reports? Is there a reason for that?
A. Yes, there is a reason, and the reason is because the Dalmellington error was -- looked like a user error and was corrected in the normal event of things, it did not lead to Fujitsu investigations and PEAKs, and therefore
the normal mechanisms for detection -- therefore my views about how many branches are affected and how Fujitsu can detect the number of branches affected are not affected by that, because Fujitsu were not called up about Dalmellington for good reason, because it looked like a user error of which there were 20,000 a year which got corrected.
Q. Let's take it in stages. In trying to assess whether there was in fact a bug in Horizon which had the potential to affect a number of branches it is important to look at Dalmellington, isn't it?
A. It is a useful example to look at, yes.
Q. In your appendix at $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 2 / 118\}$, appendix D3 to your first expert report, you are dealing with 62 KELs referred to by Mr Coyne, aren't you?
A. Yes.
Q. And at 5.23 is the Dalmellington KEL?
A. Which I didn't recognise as Dalmellington at the time.
Q. You didn't recognise it and you hadn't been told that there had been a Dalmellington bug by anyone?
A. Well, I had read Mr Coyne's report which had three different references to Dalmellington but they weren't actually connected, and the reference to this KEL didn't say -- it was one of the three references that didn't say it is Dalmellington, so that's why I didn't

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recognise it as Dalmellington.
Q. But you didn't recognise this was the Dalmellington KEL either, did you?
A. No, I didn't obviously. It's not there. I recognised it was a remming KEL and so that was the basis of my opinion.
Q. Now, you explain why you didn't recognise it in your second witness statement at page $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 6 / 43\}$ at paragraph 163.

You say:
"The reason I did not recognise that KEL acha621p related to Dalmellington was that I was responding to Mr Coyne's reference to the KEL - and in the two paragraphs in which he referenced the KEL (paras 5.23 and 5.130 of his report) he did not relate either of the paragraphs to Dalmellington (addressed at his paras 5.16-5.19), or to each other. It was not evident from Mr Coyne's report that these three separate extracts all referred to the same incident."
Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And so what we see in your table is you say that:
"Any error will be corrected so there is no permanent effect on branch accounts."

If we go back to $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 2 / 118\}$.
A. Let me just read that. (Pause)

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Do you want on the common screen
\{D3/2/118\}, Mr Green, is that right?
MR GREEN: My Lord, yes, please.
And you are looking at 5.23.
A. Yes.
Q. And third paragraph you say:
"As above, when physical cash is counted and monthly balancing is done, any error will be corrected."

As a result of that reasoning you conclude:
"So there is no permanent effect on branch accounts."
A. In this case there are several safety nets. There is the postmaster who recognises that he has done a double rem in and he reverses one rem. That's one safety net. Then there is the postmaster who does a cash count and recognises his cash is wrong and does some reversal. And finally there is a TC. So there are three safety nets there.
Q. It is common ground that there were transaction corrections for the Dalmellington branches or at least most of them?
A. I can't remember the exact numbers.
Q. We will come to that.
A. The report says they were fixed by either reversal or

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TC.
Q. We will come to that.

You say on your table just below there:
"The Peak implies that the problem may have been around for some time. Some Subpostmasters spotted it and reversed the error immediately those who did not spot it would see the discrepancy later, when they counted cash, and have to correct it in their monthly balancing."

You obviously had to look at the PEAK to form that view, didn't you?
A. Well, I had a fairly general view that this is how cash transfers and remming work.
Q. Pause there, Dr Worden. You say "The PEAK implies", so you must have read the PEAK?
A. I did read the PEAK, yes.
Q. It is not referenced in your table which PEAK it is, but you do reference other PEAKs. Is that just an oversight?
A. Just an oversight.
Q. Let's look at the KEL at $\{F / 1426 / 1\}$ please. You see the problem described there?
A. Cash remmed in; recorded; yes.
Q. "... received at an outreach branch and scanned into Horizon. The manual process was followed and 2 Delivery Receipts printed."
Yes?
A. Yes.Q. In the middle:"They were then able to press Enter again andanother Rem In slip was printed -- And the same amountof cash was recorded a second time."
A. Yes.
Q. "They may have repeated several times before using
Cancel to escape, resulting in much more cash being
recorded on the system than they actually have."
A. Yes.
Q. You see at the bottom:
"Known problem should now be fixed so any further
occurrences need to be investigated - send call to
Peak."
A. Yes.
Q. "Outreach branches can avoid the problem by making sure
that they do not press Enter again after they have
printed both Delivery Receipts and the Rem In slip - if
they find the Rem In screen is still displayed, they
should press Cancel to get out of it, ignoring the
mental that not everything has been printed."
Pausing there. The system is telling them that
nothing everything has been printed which is why they
are progressing rather than --
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A. The system is misleading them.
Q. Correct. And it says:
"However they are unlikely to notice immediately
that they are on the wrong screen, and will probably.
Have duplicated the Rem In before realising
something is wrong."
A. Yes.
Q. It says:
"We have seen some outreach branches apparently
resolve the problem by remming out the excess amount but
NBSC should advise on this. The cause of the problem is
being investigated but it will not retrospectively
correct the accounts at affected branches."
A. Yes. I think that is the usual statement that, fixing
the code, we will do it in future but not for the ones
that have already suffered from it.
Q. At this stage you had seen the KEL. This doesn't
actually say that transaction corrections will be
issued, does it?
A. KEL doesn't say that. No.
Q. No. So on what basis when you were looking and writing
your report did you know that these had all been
addressed by transaction corrections?
A. Well, at some stage I read the document which says here
are 112 and so many had been fixed and so on and that
was explicit, but before that my expectation was that this is how remming happens. There are 20,000 remming TCs per annum, therefore, my expectation is that that would have happened.
Q. So you inferred from a KEL that didn't say it that transaction corrections would be issued?
A. I mean very often one has to infer from KELs things that are not said. They are written by people who know things that we don't know and they are not sort of written for us.
Q. You have spread that across other KELs which don't mention transaction corrections and reached the same inference, haven't you?
A. I have made that same inference in several cases, yes.
Q. And Mr Coyne found this bug by chance, didn't he?
A. I can't remember.
Q. Let's look at $\{\mathrm{D} 2 / 1 / 58\}$, paragraphs 5.16 to 5.19 on page 58. Here you can see there the Dalmellington bug at the foot of the page?
A. Yes.
Q. $£ 24,000$ discrepancy. Over the page $\{D 2 / 1 / 59\}$ we can see at 5.19 he concludes that:
"The fact that Atos made a change to the Horizon system to prevent re-occurrence is therefore consistent with this being a software bug."

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A. Atos made a change to the Horizon system is a bit peculiar, but it is consistent with the fact that there was a bug(?).
Q. So what Mr Coyne was doing was trying to identify whether there had in fact been a bug or defect in the Horizon system that had the potential to impact branch accounts here, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And he seemed to think that that was relevant and he was right about that for that question?
A. Well, I was looking for bugs which had a lasting effect on branch accounts and therefore we had different criteria.
Q. If we look at $\{F / 1394 / 3\}$. You can see there that it says:
"Please can you help. A very strange case." October 2015. You can see it says there:
"... the remittance team in Chesterfield are aware of this fault and can issue a transaction correction for the 'extra' remittances ... They can see that the one barcode accepted the $£ 8000$ remittance four times (even though there was one item). They are unable to issue a transaction correction to her Outreach as it doesn't have a unique number. My understanding is that they have told her if she rems out to her core branch the
non-existent $£ 24,000$ loss this error has created, they will correct/remove it from her suspense account."

So they are well aware of this in 2015 and if we look please --
A. This is the Chesterfield team.
Q. Yes. If we look please at $\{F / 1425.1 / 1\}$. I'm not going to take you through this Dr Worden, but had you looked at this email before you wrote your report?
A. It doesn't look familiar to me I must admit.
Q. Let's go forward to $\{\mathrm{F} / 1495.2 / 1\}$ please. This is an email looking into effectively the Dalmellington error which you see halfway down:
"Subject: The Dalmellington Error in Horizon."
A. Yes.
Q. It says:
"Dalmellington error in Horizon [then a vertical slash mark, then all one word] "problemswithpol". It is referring to a blog by Tim McCormack campaigning against PO and Horizon.
A. Yes.
Q. It says the blog is independent from Sparrow but clearly related and so forth --
A. Sorry where are we?
Q. Bottom paragraph --
A. Sorry, I haven't got that blog independent paragraph.

## Where are we?

Q. It is the bottom of the page.
A. Right. "Independent of Sparrow" whatever Sparrow is.
Q. It says:
"I'm most concerned that we/our suppliers appear to
be very lax at handling $£ 24 \mathrm{k}$. And want to know we’ve
rectified all the issues raised, if they happened as Tim explains."
A. Yes.
Q. Then --
A. That's chief exec.
Q. Yes and then what's happening there is, second from the top, an urgent review and then at the very top:
"Can you stand down on this please?"
A. So Sharon Gilkes says "Can you stand down?"
Q. Yes.
A. I don't know who -- sorry, the top email, who is it from?
Q. It is from a chap called Rob --
A. That's Rob Houghton, right. Both of them from him. Yes.
Q. So it is clear that at least through 2015 and 2016 there was a considerable amount of investigation into this?
A. Yes.
Q. Were any of the documents about the investigation into

Dalmellington drawn to your attention in your instructions?
A. No.
Q. Was Mr Coyne's first report the first time when you learnt of the Dalmellington bug?
A. I think it must have been. Obviously I had seen the KEL and I had formed the opinion it wasn't a lasting bug, when I equated the two then --
Q. Your first report was 7th December 2018?
A. Yes.
Q. The second witness statement of Mr Godeseth and the first witness statement of Mr Parker were 6th November 2018 and you had had sight of those before you wrote your first report?
A. Yes.
Q. 16th November 2018 was their witness statement?
A. Yes, that is right. It was quite close to the wire in terms of getting a report together.
Q. When you get things close to the wire it can cause difficulties , can't it?
A. Yes.
Q. You get hundreds of thousands of KELs or PEAKs or that sort of thing?
A. Well, those witness statements were quite close to --
Q. I see. Do you remember whether you considered them

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before you did your first report?
A. I did consider them, yes, I'm saying it was --
Q. You specifically relied on them in relation to various issues, didn't you?
A. I think I did.
Q. Mr Godeseth gave in his second witness statement evidence on four bugs, Callender Square, receipts and payments mismatch, local suspense accounts and Dalmellington, didn't he?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr Godeseth's second statement at $\{\mathrm{E} 2 / 7 / 9\}$, paragraph 34 , he says:
"Bugs:
"In addition to the Callendar Square issue I have been asked by Post Office to explain how the following three bugs came to light and were resolved."
A. Yes.
Q. "The receipts and payments mismatch in September 2010.
"The local suspense account issue in 2011;
"and an issue which occurred at the Dalmellington branch in October 2015."
A. Yes.
Q. So he had been asked by Post Office to explain that in addition to Callendar Square. There had been three bugs one of which was Dalmellington?
A. Yes.
Q. And you expressly relied on Mr Godeseth's evidence in relation to those three bugs, didn't you?
A. Mr Godeseth's evidence on Dalmellington really didn't add much to my previous view that it was a remming problem, these would get corrected by TCs and that's -remming problems in my mind don't generally lead to lasting effects on branch accounts.
Q. Will you accept from me, Dr Worden, that you expressly relied on Mr Godeseth at paragraph 649 of your witness statement?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Expert report.
MR GREEN: I'm so sorry.
A. Can we go to 649 and see what it is?
Q. Certainly. \{D3/1/153\}. 649.
A. "... and reaches conclusions similar to my previous conclusions."
Yes.
Q. Yes and you then refer again to him in relation to receipts and payments mismatch?
A. Yes.
Q. Paragraph 650.
A. Yes.
Q. And then in relation to Callendar Square we saw you have done the same thing at paragraph 667, which I do not

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think we need to go to.
A. Yes.
Q. And suspense account bug paragraph 681 \{D3/1/160\}

MR JUSTICE FRASER: You are going quite quickly.
MR GREEN: Sorry, my Lord.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Just out of fairness to the witness.
MR GREEN: The short point, Dr Worden, is you go through every bug in Mr Godeseth's witness statement apart from the Dalmellington bug which affects 88 branches, despite relying on his witness statement expressly for the other three, why is that?
A. Because my opinion has been since long before that that this was not a bug with a lasting effect on branch accounts and therefore, in terms of the scope of my investigation, was not an important bug because it doesn't leave a subpostmaster with a lasting shortfall.
Q. But it was an important bug because of the scale of the branches it affected which then required corrections?
A. Well it affected this 100 and so branches that is correct.
Q. And that was an important number to have a feel for to look at the scale of branch impacts that are possible from bugs in Horizon?
A. No, it is not because I'm looking at the scale of impact from bugs that don't look like something that's normally
corrected. If something is normally corrected then the investigation of it will not lead to the same result as something -- you see what I mean? Something that's -the other three, there's real discrepancy and had to be investigated. The Dalmellington one never came to Fujitsu for a good reason.
Q. Let's have a look. \{F/1415/1\} we have just got time to look at this. This is the Fujitsu presentation and did you see that presentation?
A. I have seen that one, yes.
Q. On the first page it is for "PO's internal purposes only", confidential.

On the second page $\{F / 1415 / 2\}$ two potentially separate issues at play, the combination of which may lead to the scenario above. Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. On the third page $\{F / 1415 / 3\}$ clear findings about 112 occurrences?
A. Yes.
Q. And detail there. Do you see at the bottom:
"4 items still to be confirmed."
A. Yes.
Q. Then on page $\{F / 1415 / 7\}$ we see "Detailed Preliminary Findings"?
A. Yes, this is the by year findings.

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Q. By year. 65 incidents in 2010 to 2011. On page \{F/1415/8\} we can see 0 calls raised with Fujitsu .
A. Yes.
Q. 0 calls raised with Fujitsu, 2012. 2013, 0 calls raised with Fujitsu and that's where we pause and see two unknown outcomes: value $£ 25,000$ and $£ 2,500$. Did you notice that when you were doing your report, Dr Worden?
A. When I was doing my report it seemed to me that the main point was that 108 out of 112 were corrected as part of the normal process. I was therefore not so concerned about the two which there has been a lot of subsequent discussion about and I believe has now turned out to be a different effect.
Q. Well, can you just answer the question just quickly. When you were doing your report, did you notice that there were two unknown outcomes, one of $£ 25,000$ and one of $£ 2,500$ ?
A. Well, I read this document and I must have noticed it but, as I say, my feeling of the importance of it in the context of the overall analysis of remming bugs was not important because things at the edge of a sample -- a sample of 108, four things at the edge, it is difficult to know what the detail to those four cases are, so I was concerned with the majority.
Q. Dr Worden, if you had seen and noticed those figures,
you should have included this bug in your report for two reasons: (1) the large number of branches affected (2) the size of the two unknown outcomes, do you accept that?
A. No. The large number of branches affected is similar to the large number of branches affected by manual remming errors, much larger number. So I don't have to -- no, the fact that some software errors look like human errors and those human errors are corrected, very much alters the significance of different errors, and I was concerned with the overall significance of Dalmellington and my opinion was and remains that remming errors get corrected.
MR GREEN: My Lord, is that a convenient moment?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think it is . Thank you very much Dr Worden.

I did give Mr de Garr Robinson this opportunity on his last day, do you want to start at 10.15 am tomorrow or do you think 10.30 is adequate?
MR GREEN: I think 10.30 should be adequate.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Dr Worden, we are going to start again at 10.30 tomorrow. I'm now going to listen to -- who knows it might be a couple of minutes, it might be slightly longer about disclosure. There's no need for you to wait because quite frankly I don't know how long 197

I would be asking you to stay, so why don't you just --
A. I shall slack off.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: I would not put it quite like that. By all means you can go and we are going to revert to the point that Mr Green started trying to make this morning. Right.

## Discussion

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Right, Mr Green.
MR GREEN: My Lord, there has been an additional thread added as you may have appreciated during the course of today, which is that at 1.02 pm we got the ARQ figures. The only missing year -- we were told up to 2014, they run back to 2004. We discovered that there was a missing year.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: What year was that?
MR GREEN: Up to 2013.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Is that what you were given today?
MR GREEN: That's what we have got. Sorry, the year is 2013 to 2014 is what I meant to say, I may have said the wrong thing. It turns out that -- we have had to press for that. It turns out there were more than the allowance of 720 ARQs in that year.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Used?
MR GREEN: Used. More than that number requested. But as Dr Worden doesn't know about that I didn't put those
figures to him. Then, the matter which I raised this morning is the letter, which I understand I think may have been sent to the court as well.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I will tell you what I saw about that. I saw an email from you which was pursuant to a request I had just made about some references and then I read the letter which came in as a result of your email and that's about I think the extraction of data into a more usable form which went in the WBD document and that is MSC data which was disclosed anyway, is that right?
MR GREEN: My Lord that's absolutely correct. It was disclosed in separate spreadsheets and then as I hope I correctly and accurately explained to the court it was then disclosed to us in a new and different form.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I understand.
MR GREEN: Putting content from different documents into one document and I cross-examined on the difference between the two.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I understand. That's what you wanted to mention this morning?
MR GREEN: I wanted to make sure there was no
misunderstanding. From our perspective that is under CPR 31.9, those are new documents in the same way that the copy with the manuscript edition that someone wants to rely on is a new document because they have come from

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three different disclosed documents and they have been put together and the way in which they have been put together differs and we rely on the difference.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. But if and insofar as that is a point, that's a point for submission, argument and for me, it doesn't affect the cross-examination.
MR GREEN: It was just to explain why --
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It doesn't, my Lord, but I would welcome the opportunity to explain. My learned friend during the course of his cross-examination has on a number of occasions said that documents have been put in the trial bundles.

My Lord your Lordship will appreciate that's been happening more or less on a continuous basis by both sides throughout the entirety of this case.

Those MSCs, they were inserted as a result of my request.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Which I understand from the letter to put it in a usable form, is that right?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Exactly. My Lord what happened was in Mr Coyne's second report, I think, you will forgive me if I can't remember particular paragraphs, but paragraphs 3.315 and 5.242 spring to mind, it might be 5.424.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: You are just showing off.

MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It is a memory test. MR JUSTICE FRASER: But at two places in the report? MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Mr Coyne referred to MSCs that were of interest to him or to PEAKs that were of interest to him that related to MSCs.

My Lord, I asked for the data relating to those MSCs to be extracted from the spreadsheets because I'm not very good with spreadsheets, frankly. I find the smallness of the text very difficult . My instructing solicitors therefore downloaded that data which everybody already had onto clean documents so that they could be easier to deploy. I rather optimistically thought I would have the opportunity and time to cross-examine Mr Coyne about the MSCs and the issues that he was discussing and so I asked for those documents, which as I say just clarified data that had already been disclosed, and indeed was already in the trial bundles. I asked for those to be put into the trial bundle.

As it turns out my optimism proved unfounded, I ran out of time, so I didn't have the opportunity to cross-examine him on his report.

So my Lord to the extent that there are any dark intimations being conjured up by this process, I'm fully responsible and I was trying to be helpful and I believe

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had I had an opportunity to cross-examine Mr Coyne, it would have been helpful.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: So the short points are: the data in those MSC documents was already available in disclosed documents but in spreadsheet form; they were put together in a more usable form for cross-examination purposes; and there are no dark intimations.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Indeed.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I have that. Thank you very much. That was included, effectively, in the letter but of course it is very helpful to have it explained.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: There are conspiracy theories often suggested and I was quite concerned to scotch that particular one.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: That's entirely understood. Thank you very much.

Mr Green, anything more to say about that?
MR GREEN: My Lord you will appreciate from the cross-examination our concern was there was a key document which missed out the bad bits and they are put together in different ways.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: No, I understand. There is a point I'm going to raise with both of you about disclosure but it is not this point, but so far as the cross-examination of this witness is concerned, the exchanges this week
have taken us where they have taken us and it is irrelevant -- I beg your pardon -- it is not going to affect what happens tomorrow, let's put it that way?
MR GREEN: Exactly.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Because the timetable of this trial has already been affected by one or two other matters and that's my main concern.

My second concern -- I shouldn't say concern but given the point has been raised I'm going to address it now rather than tomorrow. In Mr Coyne's cross-examination he was asked about OCPs and OCRs and in re-examination it was said, I think, that there were two and a half thousand that were very recently disclosed and -- I have got the note somewhere -- that was also one of those eventful days in late May, is that correct?
MR GREEN: No. That was 18th April, my Lord. So mid-flow.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Right. Now did that come with a covering letter?
MR GREEN: I think it may have done. My Lord would you like us to send you the reference?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: No, what I would like to do is just explore now, firstly with Mr de Garr Robinson, a quantity of documents of that number coming at that stage in this trial requires an explanation.

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MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes. Perhaps I can give it now? MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well, you can but by all means don't feel obliged because I' $m$ going to ask for a witness statement, but by all means tell me the explanation.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, the position is this: the OCPs and OCRs are maintained on the Fujitsu system and they were disclosed when they were disclosed back in January. My Lord, so far as Post Office were concerned that was that. Then much later Fujitsu discovered an old database that had been copied more than ten years previously on a system somewhere and told Post Office that they had found this collection of documents.

Post Office, within a matter of days, realising they were disclosable, I'm not sure there was any order for disclosure but realising it was appropriate for those documents to be disclosed voluntarily in the way that the previous OCPs and OCRs had been disclosed, Post Office immediately wrote to Freeths in order to explain that they had learned from Fujitsu that this unexpected cache of OCRs -- it should be remembered we are talking about OCRs not OCPs, these aren't document relating to changes which might have been made directly to branch accounts -- but that information was provided as quickly as could be done and, my Lord, as I say, the rest is history.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Right. And that's what led to the documents being provided on the 18th April?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Let me put myself neutrally, it does not necessarily surprise me that they have come from Fujitsu rather than documents that the Post Office already had, but it seems to me a witness statement of explanation is required for my purposes. I have looked in the H bundle and I have not found a letter which explains that situation to me the way you have explained it .
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: There is correspondence about this.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I have seen quite a bit of
correspondence about it but I rather ran out of steam when I had looked at about 10 or 20 letters .
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: That is entirely forgivable if I may say so.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I'm not going to impose a draconian deadline on you and it is not going to affect tomorrow at all, but I would like please a witness statement of explanation about that tranche of disclosure.
The MSC cross-examination creation document scenario
doesn't bother me in the least. I used to do the same myself and sometimes data that's already in documents is more usefully packaged in different forms. I don't intend to say anything more about that. Mr Green can 205
explore that if and when he wants, when he makes his closing submissions if he feels he needs or wants to.
But the disclosure of those documents, albeit coming from Fujitsu, I would like a witness statement to explain that.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, that will be done. Can I say two things. Ms Keating has very helpfully drawn my attention to two H documents which may be helpful for your Lordship's purposes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: $\{\mathrm{H} / 263 / 1\}$ and $\{\mathrm{H} / 273 / 1\}$. And my Lord
deadline for the witness statement?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: It is not going to be before noon next
Wednesday. But what I would like it -- I'm not going to dictate all the information that needs to be included -but I would like to know the dates when the
Post Office's solicitors or the Post Office was told and ..... 17
in accordance with the rules of the CPR, if the ..... 18
information is coming from Mr X or Ms X at Fujitsu, it ..... 19
should say "I was contacted by MrXor Ms X". It should ..... 20 not say --
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Sources of information.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well in modern witness statements now often one just finds "I understood from company X" and that's not good enough. 12 o'clock next Wednesday is 21 22
fine. We will put that in its own separate box for the moment.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Thank you.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: There is one other point since we are
having a sort of general round up and this isn't for tomorrow and it is probably not even for the closings, save the end of day 2 of the closings. There are two case management conferences in the court diary for this case going forward still from the timetable as it was set down before March. I will just remind you what they are. One is 23 rd July and one is 18 th September.

They were directed as part of what was the intended 2019 progress of this action which has obviously not unfolded exactly as one would have expected and at the end of day 2 of the closings I think we are just going to have to have a brief stock-take about the shape of the remainder of this calendar year, and I was going to mention again that tomorrow but on the basis we are dealing with other matters, I thought I would mention it to you now. Neither of you need to say anything about it, but it is just something we have to think about.

So 10.30 am tomorrow. Thank you very much.
( 4.41 pm )
(The court adjourned until 10.30 am on Friday,
14th June 2019)
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[^0]:    "So the cost we have assumed now to be in the region of £450 ..."

    And then:
    " ... although Sue has stated 'there is provision in the contract to increase the maximum number of queries and if we do so the charge would be $£ 207$ per query.'"

    So if they were to change the contract they would be able to get additional ARQs much more cheaply?
    A. Yes, this is sort of buy more get a discount.
    Q. So would you accept, first of all, that this appears to be the position that they were working on?
    A. Yes. I mean this is a snapshot of what they thought at a certain time.
    Q. Right. Let's go, please, if we may, now to $\{F / 728 / 1\}$. This begins at the back of this change. This relates to --
    A. This is 2010. What was the last one?
    Q. 2012?
    A. So this is a bit earlier .
    Q. This is a bit earlier. This begins at the back of the chain. I will take you, if I may, to the last actual text which is on page $\{\mathrm{F} / 728 / 12\}$, other than Michele Graves' name and contact details .
    A. So this is at the bottom. It starts with the first or the last in the chain, sorry?

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    Q. Now, do you see the second paragraph of the "Hi Lin" email?
    A. Sorry, could I ask, this is an email chain where the first email is at the bottom?
    Q. Yes, it is.
    A. Right, okay.
    Q. The second paragraph under "Hi Lin" at the bottom:
    "Moving forward, can you confirm what your next steps are re the points she has raised. I know you are waiting for the audit trail of the transaction events. Re the comment about the two auditor visits monitoring her work and apparently also having a problem with the figures, are you obtaining a report from the auditor? If this escalates we will need to answer the apparent discrepancies in the figures on his laptop $\mathcal{\&}$ horizon."
    A. Yes.
    Q. Pausing there, that's a reference to the fact that the auditor had figures on his laptop that he had worked out that were different from the ones on Horizon?
    A. Yes, and presumably he had done this by making a visit .
    Q. Yes.
    A. Right. Okay.
    Q. So there is a discrepancy between the figures the auditor thinks Horizon should show and what's on Horizon.

[^1]:    Q. But fingers crossed?
    A. I don't know about fingers crossed at all, she was a pretty competent woman in my opinion so she would not wing it.
    Q. So she says the competent woman is trying to find -- she thinks she has got the majority of them?
    A. I think she would do the best that can be done and she has obviously picked up the receipts and payments PEAKs that have a connection with this kind of Riposte problem.
    Q. Look at the blue box at 26:
    "This set reported problems but probably didn't have losses as a consequence."
    A. Yes.
    Q. And because she says they "probably didn't have losses ", that's why you have limited your number to 20 , is that right?
    A. Yes.

    You see lots of consequences here like frozen slow counter and so on which PMs might report.
    Q. Yes. Let's have a look at Mr Godeseth's second report at paragraph 16, it is $\{E 2 / 7 / 6\}$. At paragraph 16 on page 6 you will see there that Mr Godeseth says:
    "While the issue at Callendar Square was reported by the Subpostmaster after he spotted a receipts and

