# OPUS 2 INTERNATIONAL 

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

Day 20

June 14, 2019

Opus 2 International - Official Court Reporters

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A. Yes.
A. Page 41?
A. Yes.
A. Yes.

Friday, 14 June 2019

## DR ROBERT PEEL WORDEN (continued)

Cross-examination by MR GREEN (continued)
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Just before we start, in relation to timings, have you discussed when you are going to stop so Mr de Garr Robinson can --
MR GREEN: My Lord, what I have said to my learned friend is I will do pro rata exactly what I gave my learned friend, so stop by 4 o'clock, being 10 minutes per day.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I've indicated that that may not be enough time, and my learned friend has very kindly said he will try and cut it back as much as he

MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right, that's excellent.
And then just a reference point, this is just for the two of you to look at lunchtime, not now. On Day 18 at page 98 in one of the answers about ground rules, the transcript says May 2015. I'm not sure that date can be right, 2015.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: No, it doesn't sound right.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: So if you just check it. It might have been corrected in the finalised version.
MR GREEN: I understand it is 2018 but we will check.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: So just check it , that's all .

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[^0]that we see on page 41, which are paragraphs 154 and 155, those two paragraphs are directly referring to what you have described as "the Dalmellington incident ". \{D3/6/41\}
A. Yes.
Q. And you would fairly accept that the phrase "the

Dalmellington incident" suggests one event?
A. Well, one event, but I think there is a type of event that it refers to.
Q. Let's have a look, if we may.

Paragraphs 154 and 155, just to map out how this section works, are actually talking about Dalmellington itself .
A. The actual Dalmellington, yes.
Q. Yes, the actual Dalmellington. Then at 156 you move from the specific reaction to that to the more general position that you infer about Post Office and Fujitsu --
A. Yes, I mean -- sorry, in a sense a KEL implies a general position in some way.
Q. I understand. But you are moving certainly at the highest level from the specific to a more general exposition of your views in the light of this because we see at 156 you say:
"Even so, Post Office and Fujitsu were concerned that Horizon should not induce the user to make such an

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error, even in rare circumstances."
A. Yes.
Q. Then you say at 157 :
"To make this point more clearly: in my opinion, for many KELs ..."

So that is not limited to Dalmellington at all?
A. No, that's a rather general statement.
Q. So it is a general statement:
" ... it would have been obvious to Fujitsu that any error in branch accounts would have been corrected in due course, by the normal processes ..."

You see?
A. Yes.
Q. And the general statements continue into 158 over the page on \{D3/6/42\}.
A. I think that is right. Can I read it?
Q. But you do then pick up Dalmellington at the bottom of 158 again.
A. "Dalmellington was such a case."
Q. Exactly. So you return from the general to the specific at the bottom of 158 , and you bring us back to Mr Godeseth's second witness statement at paragraphs 55 onwards --
A. Yes.
Q. -- referring to Dalmellington, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. If we can just bring up Mr Godeseth's second witness statement at 55 onwards. We are going to find that, if we may at $\{\mathrm{E} 2 / 7 / 14\}$.
A. So the paragraph I quote is which?
Q. You say Mr Godeseth, his second witness statement at paragraphs 55 onwards, in his Dalmellington section.
A. His Dalmellington section, yes.
Q. Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And we can see at $\{\mathrm{E} 2 / 7 / 14\}$, his Dalmellington section begins on page 14 of his witness statement at paragraph 55
A. Yes.
Q. Which is the one you have referenced.
A. Yes.
Q. And if we go over the page, please \{E2/7/15\}, we see on page 15 the reference in paragraph 61 to "total 112 instances"?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes? And we also have Fujitsu 's analysis --
A. Yes.
Q. -- expressly exhibited there.
A. Yes.
Q. So in your second report you are expressly referring to
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the passage that you didn't refer to previously?
A. Well, I'm referring to that one, yes.
Q. Let's go back to your report, if we may. \{D3/6/42\}
A. Yes.
Q. We have established that at the bottom of 158 you come
back to Dalmellington and refer to that bit of
Mr Godeseth's statement. Then you say there at paragraph 159:
"Further, but weaker, support from this view ..."
This is your theory?
A. Yes.
Q. But you refer specifically to a note by Anne Chambers?
A. Yes.
Q. And you only recite there -- well, you recite there what she says?
A. Yes.
Q. And refer to the fact that she had looked for other affected branches?
A. Yes.
Q. And you say:
"She said: 'I can only check back two months; I've found 4 other instances ... and all but the last removed the discrepancy by completing a rem out for the excess, which corrected the system cash holding.'"
A. Yes.
Q. And then you would accept, I think, that notwithstanding having gone to -- made express reference to that PEAK in which four other instances are mentioned, at no point between there and 163 do you mention the fact that 118 branches were affected -- sorry, 88 branches were affected by 112 events?
A. Between which paragraphs?
Q. The ones we are on, $159 / 160$, all the way down to 163 .
A. Let me just check:
"... 'we are going to have to find ... and correct their accounts '."

Yes. Okay, yes.
Q. Now, there are two possible explanations for you not making reference to the fact that in this case the bug concerned affected 88 branches rather than 1 or 4 or 5 . There are two possible explanations for not mentioning the 112 instances or the 88 branches. One is that you didn't know, and the other is that you did know and you chose not to mention it. Which of those two is the explanation?
A. That is a good question. I think I knew, but my prevailing view is that remming errors are detected very directly by an imbalance between a rem in and a rem out and that therefore remming TCs do not involve a large element of human judgment as to whose fault it was that

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$$

did this, or whether it was the bank etc. So remming TCs in my opinion are rather fast and direct things and I was not concerned -- for instance, by the time we have the 118 it was many years and I don't know exactly -for instance, I cannot recall the exact timing between Anne Chambers PEAK and the whole sequence of several years, but my understanding is that over the whole sequence of several years these rems, these TCs consequent on remming errors, were made rather rapidly. And that is my whole background understanding of Dalmellington and other incidents.

Now, if I fail to mention Dalmellington and other incidents on this case, perhaps I should have done, but I think it is clear from my reports that all remming errors I believe get corrected by TCs --
Q. Pausing there, Dr Worden. It would have been helpful to the court in identifying the errors which had a potential to have an impact on branch accounts.
A. In my mind they didn't have the potential -- didn't have -- had a small potential of having a lasting effect on branch accounts. Certainly they had a transient effect, there is no question of that.
Q. In terms of simply identifying whether they had the potential to have an effect without your gloss of lasting on it, it would be important, wouldn't it, for
the court to have an understanding of how many branches -- what's the magnitude, order of magnitude of the number of branches affected by that bug?
A. Yes, indeed, I could have for instance mentioned that 112 branches were affected by this bug versus 20,000 branches a year which are affected by manual remming errors, but my opinion is that they are all corrected quite rapidly. I'm sorry if I did not mention it there, but the prevailing background of my opinion on the remming issues is that there are large numbers of remming errors during the year and they get corrected by a TC which does not involve a huge element of human judgment to see a discrepancy between two figures and say this has to be corrected.
Q. But it is a striking figure, 88 branches, isn't it?
A. Well, compared with 20,000 it is not.
Q. And you are prepared to mention anything but you are not prepared to mention that?
A. No, I'm saying if I failed to mention it here it is an oversight and I apologise to the court.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: When you just said not compared to 20,000 , where do you get your 20,000 ?
A. I get the figure of 20,000 from the table of TCs which says -- quoted in my first report, which says there are 100,000 per year approximately and, of those,

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approximately 20,000 are remming errors.
MR GREEN: Now, Dr Worden, can we now do an exercise of going through the bugs table in joint 2 ?
A. Yes.
Q. And that begins at --
A. Shall I get joint 2 up?
Q. -- $\{\mathrm{D} 1 / 2 / 3\}$.
A. I have got joint 2. Okay.
Q. And if we look at -- if we go forward, please, we have on page -- there are the first two, receipts and payments and Callendar Square?
A. Yes.
Q. Then we go over the page to the suspense account bug.
A. Yes.
Q. Now, you accept that that's one of your branches that
had the potential to have a lasting impact?
A. Yes.
Q. We dealt with Dalmellington just now, that's number 4.
A. Yes.
Q. If we go to number 5, please $\{\mathrm{D} 1 / 2 / 5\}$. That is remming in?
A. Yes.
Q. And your view in the "Worden Opinion" column is:
"As for the Dalmellington bug, above - PO had a robust process for detecting and correcting remming
errors, whatever their origin.
"So, there were no lasting effects on branch accounts."
A. Yes, we have just been over that.
Q. And that is the reason for not including them in lasting errors --
A. Yes, that's why they are not in my 12, if you like.
Q. Now, I'm going to have to take all these not at a huge level of detail, as you will understand.
A. Yes, sure.
Q. But can I ask you this question: there was a KEL in relation to this bug, wasn't there? Can you remember?
A. Well, we have got acha4221Q, yes.
Q. Yes. Did you look at the PEAK that was mentioned in that KEL?
A. I cannot recollect, honestly. I probably did because when a KEL -- I mean, when I look at KELs, if it seems to me that the KEL is clear as to what happened, the KEL is a kind of distillation whereas the PEAK is a long-running diary, if you like. So if the KEL is clear I don't go on to the PEAK, but if the KEL leaves me some room for doubt then I will go on and look at the PEAK.
Q. Could we look at this on your own response at
\{D3/2/170\}, please, in your expert's report?
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A. D3. That is a supplemental report, is it?
Q. This is actually in the appendix to your first report.
A. Right, okay.
Q. It is at $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 2 / 170\}$.
A. Both my reports are D3. Sorry. Anyway, let's go to it. Yes.
Q. So we can see your view in relation to this KEL?
A. And this is part of the table where I analyse the 62 KELs that Mr Coyne had cited, is that right?
Q. Yes, there are two tables, aren't there? There is what you call the pound table --
A. Yes.
Q. -- and the Coyne table?
A. That is right.
Q. Yes? And we are here looking at -- the bottom box is acha4221Q.
A. That is the one.
Q. Which is the KEL at $\{\mathrm{F} / 794 / 1\}$. And you have referred to it there, you have summarised your view of it --
A. Yes --
Q. "The clerk went into --"
A. Can I just clarify, I believe the next to left -hand column is kind of quotations out of the KEL and the PEAK, or a PEAK, and the right-hand column is my analysis.
Q. I'm grateful. So you quoted from the KEL. We can actually see that made good, just to be fair to you, Dr Worden, at page $\{D 3 / 2 / 164\}$ if you want briefly to -so if we go up to page 164.
A. Go to my first report at 164 ? Or in the appendix or ...
Q. No, page 164 of this $\{D 3 / 2 / 164\}$.
A. Sorry. D3/2 ... get used to this convention.
Q. This is in the same table, Dr Worden.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Why are we going to 164 ?
MR GREEN: Just in fairness to Dr Worden, to remind him of the --
A. Page number again, sorry?
Q. Let's stay on this page. Dr Worden, your heading for that middle column, the large column, is "Quotes from KEL and PEAKs"?
A. Yes.
Q. So what you have done is selected what you regarded as relevant quotes from the KELs and PEAKs to include there?
A. That is right.
Q. And we see what you have included. You say:
"The clerk went into the Delivery menu and scanned two pouches (one of currency and one of coins )."
A. Sorry, are we back on the --
Q. Yes, we are back here on this page, which is $\{D 3 / 2 / 170\}$.

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A. On screen I don't have it .

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Okay, I'm just going to intervene to try and streamline this. We should have 170 on the common screen now.
A. 170. We do, yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: And you are being asked about the quotation in the main substantive column.
A. Okay.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: The heading to that column being "Quotes from PEAKs and KELs".
A. Yes. So we saw the heading and now we are looking at the ...
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes, Mr Green.
MR GREEN: I'm most grateful. On the left -hand side we see acha 4221 Q in the second lower box.
A. Yes.
Q. And in the main substantive column there is your quote from the KELs and PEAKs.
A. Yes.
Q. It says:
"The clerk went into the Delivery menu and scanned two pouches (one of currency and one of coins). The second pouch was recorded twice on the system, resulting in a loss of $£ 80$."
A. Yes.
Q. Did you look at the PEAK that was referred to in that KEL?
A. I'm not sure if I did but I would suspect I didn't, because my views on remming in and remming out errors have been clear for some time and therefore I would have probably found what I wanted in the KEL.
Q. I understand. Let's look, if we may, at that PEAK which is $\{\mathrm{F} / 588 / 1\}$. A hard copy will be handed up by Ms Donnelly.
A. Thank you.
Q. The PEAK number is PC0195380.
A. Can I just start at the top:
"Rem in transaction appears twice right."
Yes, right.
Q. Can you turn to page $\{\mathrm{F} / 588 / 2\}$, please.
A. Yes.
Q. And you have got the reference to the loss of $£ 80$ in the penultimate box at the bottom.
A. The Anne Chambers grey box?
Q. Yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: 2nd March 2010 at 51.21.
A. Got that.

MR GREEN: Exactly, 15.21.46. Second paragraph:
"This has caused them a loss of $£ 80$. They cannot reverse this transaction."

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you know why they couldn't reverse the transaction?
A. I don't know the detail of that, but ...
Q. I understand.
A. Obviously this is one of two ways it can be corrected, by reversal or a TC.
Q. Let's go over the page, if we may, to $\{F / 588 / 3\}$. When we look there you can see halfway down the page at 3 March 2010, 10.56.59, Anne Chambers.
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see halfway across the first line:
"This problem can cause losses which are hard for the branch to identify, so it does need to be fixed."

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And you hadn't seen this text because you don't think you looked at the PEAK, that is right?
A. I do not think this text yet would change my opinion.
Q. But on my question --
A. In other words, I saw enough from the KEL, and this PEAK has not yet changed my --
Q. I think the court has got your answer on the reason. But it's factually correct, you hadn't seen this text?
A. I don't recall these words.
Q. Look at the box almost at the bottom, 3 March 2010, 18.15.47, Anne Chambers.
A. Sorry, 3 March 18.15. Yes:
"Just seen another example ..."
Q. "... of this in live ... this time they scanned the bar codes, then pressed Previous instead of Enter after the last barcode, and then went forward again. They now have a loss of $£ 25,000$."
A. Yes.
Q. You would accept that that reference to $£ 25,000$ conveys a very different order of magnitude of the potential loss here, doesn't it?
A. I would. Obviously a remming error can be remming an error. If you double up a rem then you double up the amount of cash and that can be big or small depending on lots of factors.
Q. And as you didn't look at this I'm not going to take you to further parts of that.

Can we move forward now, please, to the other PEAK referenced in the same KEL.
A. Yes.
Q. It is $\{\mathrm{F} / 695.1 / 1\}$. Did you look at this PEAK?
A. I don't think I did because, as I say, I feel

I understand remming TCs and I feel I understand -generally the KELs give me--

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Q. You can just say "for the same reason" each time. You don't need to do it each time.
A. Yes, "for the same reason" is fine. Yes. I do not think I have looked at the PEAK but --
Q. $\{F / 695.1 / 3\}$, if we go there.
A. Page 3. Yes.
Q. If you look --
A. Sorry, could I just check the header of this PEAK and get the problem statement. So it is remmed into counters again. Okay. PM scanned it.

Right, thank you. Sorry.
Q. If you look, you see there is a large box in the bottom half of the page --
A. Yes.
Q. -- which is 17 th August 2010 at 15.48.59.
A. Yes.
Q. If you go halfway down that box --
A. This explains why rem reverse -- you can't reverse the transaction. It says "rem reversal isn't allowed".
Q. Indeed. But look immediately under that.
A. "This is NOT another example ..."
Q. "This is NOT another example of the duplicate rem problem that we have seen in the past, where use of the Prev key accepted the same pouch twice. In this case the pouch was processed on both counters ..."

## Do you see that?

A. Yes. So one case was twice on one counter and the other case was -- sorry, is that right?
Q. Yes.
A. The other case was two counters. Yes.
Q. If we go over the page $\{F / 695.1 / 4\}$.
A. Yes.
Q. And we look at 18 th August 2010, two-thirds of the way down the page, 18.35.20, Anne Chambers.
A. Sorry, 18.35 and ...
Q. 20 seconds. It is a yellow box for you. Do you see that?
A. This is about the BAL OSR logs?
Q. Yes. Immediately under that you will see the sentence that says:
"Gareth Jenkins thinks that it should not be possible to complete the rem in on both counters. Please investigate."
A. Yes.
Q. Now, if he was right that it shouldn't be possible to complete a rem in for the same pouch on two different counters -- because they have unique barcode IDs, don't they?
A. Yes.
Q. If he was right that it shouldn't be possible to do

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that, that aspect was a bug in the system, wasn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. And if he was wrong in his understanding, it was
a defect in the system in allowing it to do it?
A. I see. Something shouldn't have happened.
Q. Yes.
A. Absolutely.
Q. But my question is a fair one, isn't it?
A. It is a fair one, yes --
Q. Even if you wouldn't say it in the same words.
A. Yes.
Q. And the consequence of that is that you get an error in branch accounts as we have seen?
A. You get a transient error.
Q. Let's move on to the next one in the table which is 6.1.
A. Sorry, I have too much paper here.
Q. I will trace it through for you, Dr Worden, in the same way as I did for number 5.
A. This is remming out, yes?
Q. We are going to go to $\{\mathrm{D} 1 / 2 / 5\}$.
A. Right. Can we just get it on the screen?
Q. Yes. This is just where it is in the --
A. Right, okay, I'm there --
Q. -- in the table of bugs. So we have done 5?
A. Yes, and we're doing 6(i) --
Q. We have done the first four above, and we have done 5, now we are moving on to 6(i) which is at the bottom of the page.

Your answer on 6(i) is:
"As for the Dalmellington bug, above - PO had a robust process for detecting and correcting remming errors, whatever their origin."
A. Yes.
Q. That is a direct paste from above, isn't it? It is the same reasoning as number 5 ?
A. I don't -- I probably typed those words again, but ...
Q. Okay. But it is the same words and the same reason?
A. Very similar words because a very similar case, really .
Q. The words are identical . Anyway, it doesn't really matter, they are the same.
A. No.
Q. And then underneath:
"So, there were no lasting affects on branch accounts."

If we go over the page $\{D 1 / 2 / 6\}$, that bit is not there for that but we can see it pops back in on 6(ii) underneath?
A. Oh yes, I missed that out on 6(i).
Q. That's just a mistake on 6(i)?
A. I think so, yes.

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Q. You would have meant presumably to include the same --
A. I think I would, yes.
Q. -- test for all three. That's why I was asking you about the pasting.
A. It wasn't -- yes, I do not think I kind of do that, really .
Q. When we look at 6(i), did you look at the KEL for this one, which is acha508S?
A. I believe I did, yes.
Q. Do you remember?
A. I believe I did. I would have done.
Q. Do you remember that it suggested that calls about inconsistencies in stock rem outs should be redirected to NBSC?
A. I don't recall that at this moment, no, but again I do start with a strong prior expectation that remming errors get fixed.
Q. I understand. And that's the basis on which you approached your report?
A. That is right.
Q. And we all understand that.

Paragraph 96 -- sorry, there is a PEAK referred to in that KEL, yes? Did you look at the PEAK, can you remember --
A. No, I wouldn't have. I suspect not.
Q. Let's have a quick look at it, if we may. It is at $\{F / 384 / 1\}$. You have got a hard copy of that.
A. Right.
Q. Just in the interests of time, Dr Worden, let me take you to page $\{\mathrm{F} / 384 / 3\}$ of that, if I may?
A. Can I just read -- get the problem statement.
(Reads to self)
So I don't see -- cash problem reversing, sorry,
yes, let's get to that.
Q. If I can take you to page 3.
A. Yes.
Q. And we come down, it will be the third yellow box for you.
A. Right.
Q. It is 15 February 2007 at 14.04 .08 .
A. Yes.
Q. It says there:
"Have talked to PM about the problem and consequences, which she understands. POL will be informed of the transaction correction required to remove the excess cash in pouches (along with the 50 or so similar branches)."

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And you hadn't read this, you think?

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A. No. But, again, it doesn't -- reading it now doesn't change my opinion.
Q. Your opinion we find in relation to that one is in the table at $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 2 / 165\}$.
A. Can we go there?
Q. It is the top box which is referring to acha508S.
A. Yes.
Q. The PEAK is referred to there, the PEAK we have just seen at $\{F / 384 / 1\}$.
A. Yes.
Q. And the quotes you have chosen to take from the KELs and PEAKs doesn't give any hint that there were 50 other affected branches, does it?
A. That is correct.
Q. Let's move on now, if we may, to the next one in the bugs table in the joint report, which is 6(ii ), which is going back to $\{\mathrm{D} 1 / 2 / 6\}$.

Dr Worden, I'm only going to do the first ten because time won't allow me to do 27 of these.
A. Right, okay.
Q. So we are looking at 6(ii ).
A. Yes. So again my standard wording comes in.
Q. That's it. You will see there:
"' Remming out' (ii) Bug (not acknowledged)."
This isn't one that you had in either of your tables
in your appendix originally .
A. No.
Q. Did you have a look at the KEL in that case?
A. I believe I did, yes.
Q. Can we look at it now, please. This is at $\{F / 276 / 1\}$.
A. Rem out ... Yes.
Q. This is the GMaxwell3853P KEL. If we look at the bottom where it says "Solution - Atos".
A. Bug in the code, yes, right.
Q. "Development have identified a possible bug in the counter code. However, due to the frequency of the problem \& the risks involved in making the necessary changes it has been decided that a code change will not be made."
A. Yes.
Q. You hadn't noticed that, had you?
A. I believe I had, but again the point about permanent effects, lasting effects, on branch accounts is not altered by that.
Q. And the point about this is there was a lasting bug?
A. There may have been a lasting bug, but they took a decision based on its frequency and the difficulty of making the change, perhaps the risk of making the change, that it was not worth addressing. That actually the remming process would pick it up and its

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frequency -- they took a decision, I don't know what the details were of their trade off. They took a decision that fixing the code was not worthwhile.
Q. I'm just asking you: it is a lasting bug?
A. It is a lasting bug, yes.
Q. Let's go to number 7 now, if we may, please.
A. Sorry, it might have been fixed in the next release, for instance, one doesn't have the history, but there we go.
Q. That is speculation in favour of the Post Office.
A. Absolutely. I'm sorry, I shouldn't have done that.

MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I just wonder whether there is a potential confusion in the question my learned friend has asked. It may be my confusion.

Where my learned friend said "lasting bug", bearing in mind the emphasis I placed during my submissions and indeed in cross-examination on bugs with lasting effect, it might be helpful if my learned friend could distinguish between a bug that lasts and a bug which has lasting effect. I believe he is putting the first point, not the second.
MR GREEN: I think you knew what I meant, Dr Worden, didn't you?
A. I did. And I' ll clarify what I mean: it's a bug that was not fixed, we cannot see was fixed, but it was a bug without lasting effects in my opinion.
Q. For all the reasons we have heard?
A. Yes.
Q. Let's go to number 7. I'm grateful to my learned friend. $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 2 / 173\}$ is your ...
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Number 7, "Local Suspense Issues".
Q. Local suspense issues, which are not the same as the local suspense bug. This was a bug that occurred in April 2010.
A. Mm .
Q. And if we look at the joint table for a moment at \{D1/2/6\}, and we look under your opinion, it says:
"The KEL ... implies that PO and Fujitsu were able to identify all occurrences of the problem, without being notified by any Subpostmaster I would therefore expect them to have corrected any impact on branch accounts as part of normal error correction processes."
A. Yes.
Q. Then you say:
"I would not expect evidence of all corrections to accounts to have survived to the present day. Peaks and KELs are not used to record corrections of financial impact."
A. Yes.
Q. Fujitsu, in fairness, analysed the KEL, you say here, and said:

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"... 'Temporary financial impact which would have been cancelled out in the following period by a corresponding discrepancy."'

Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, did you look at the KEL?
A. Well, I infer from that Fujitsu did it, but I had done it previously.
Q. Let's go, please, to $\{\mathrm{F} / 637 / 1\}$ which is the KEL acha5259Q.
A. Right. Sorry, can I remind myself of the ...
"... local suspense cleared ... balance report ... cash ..."
Q. Do you see if we look at the problem --
A. Yes.
Q. -- the summary was that the PM was forced to clear local suspense several times resulting in the cash figure on the balance report changing and possibly a discrepancy in the new trading period.
A. Yes.
Q. So that certainly had the potential to cause an impact on branch accounts at the time, subject to later correction?
A. Yes.
Q. And probably did, yes?

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A. I think it did, yes.
Q. If we look at the problem, please, at the bottom of the page?
A. Counter logs.
Q. "Looking at the counter logs, after they pressed the Stock Balancing/Report button the first time, there was a ClassCastException ..."
A. Yes. I could explain, that is a Java thing that
shouldn't happen.
Q. So a Java error that shouldn't happen.
"... system error 0437 (trying to process a corrupt ReportingService response), forcing them to start again.
"The reason for this exception is understood ..."
And it refers to --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: You have gone over to the next page.
MR GREEN: Sorry, I do apologise, yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: You don't have to apologise, we just have to turn the page so we can see what you are reading. \(\{\mathrm{F} / 637 / 2\}\)
"The reason for the exception is understood ..."
And there is a reference to a PEAK and a KEL.
"This problem particularly affected branches in the first 2-3 weeks of April, and could start occurring again."
Did you notice that?
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A. I believe I did, and obviously that doesn't state the number of branches affected.
Q. Do you remember whether there was an indication of the number of branches?
A. No, I have no idea of the number of branches.
Q. Okay.
A. But --
Q. Let's look just below that, under "Solution - Atos", second paragraph under that heading --
A. Oh, it says lower that 33 branches had this problem.
Q. Yes.
A. So I probably was aware of that at the time.
Q. Yes:
"33 branches which had this problem between 7th and 15th April have been identified ."
A. Yes.
Q. So pausing there. We know that the problem particularly affected branches in the first two to three weeks of April --
A. And --
Q. -- not exclusively?
A. Yes.
Q. And could start occurring again, and for an eight day period which they tested for, they had actually already identified 33 branches?
A. Yes, so we are looking at a number bigger than that, basically.
Q. We are. But you had not spotted that magnitude of branches --
A. Well, my analysis was not about the number of branches affected, it was about the lasting effect. I mean --
Q. And --
A. -- I think -- sorry, to state the obvious, there are bugs in Horizon that have no affect on branch accounts and they are very wide in scope.
Q. I think we have got your answer on the corrections so let's just focus, if we may, just on this.
A. Sorry.
Q. Can you remember if you looked at the PEAK that's referred to for that?
A. I doubt I would have again because ...
Q. So on the first page of that KEL you will see PEAK PC0198077, do you see that?
A. Coming back again?
Q. Go back a page very kindly $\{F / 637 / 1\}$. That's it . You can see the PEAK --
A. Yes, there we go.
Q. -- 0198077. If we look at that PEAK, please, it is at \{F/630/1\}. Ms Donnelly will give you a copy.
A. Thank you.

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Q. Now, once you have got your eye in on page 1 ...
A. (Reads to self)

Yes. Just to say, "discrepancy" is not highly specific. Carry on.
Q. Will you forgive me, Dr Worden, if we just try and focus, because I'm quite tight on time to get through so many --
A. I'm sorry, I just like to get the problem statement.
Q. And I want to be fair to you to do that.

On $\{F / 630 / 2\}$, which is the second page of this PEAK, there is a large box --
A. Right.
Q. -- occupying most of the top half of the page. If you come just short of halfway down that, you can see -maybe a third of the way down, do you see 2010-04-15 at 14.11 .53 , do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Martin White. It says:
"LOG: On logging on 15/04/2010 ..."
Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. "... produced a balance snapshot that showed nil discrepancy and again the inflated cash figure."

## Yes?

A. Yes.
Q. Now, it then says:
"The spmr had logged a couple of incidents with NBSC, and was referred to the HSD ..."
With a reference number.
A. Yes.
Q. "The spmr was bounced back to NBSC as a balancing error rather than a system problem."
A. Yes.
Q. So we know this was in fact a bug, and what happened when this SPM was put through to the Horizon support desk is they were bounced back and it was suggested that it was a balancing error, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And you would accept that from what we now know, that judgment was incorrect?
A. It appears to be the case, certainly .
Q. And that shows us, doesn't it, at least the -- that's at least consistent, in your meaning of the word consistent, with Angela Van Den Bogard accepting that there was sometimes user error bias, at least on Post Office's behalf?
A. It is not to my mind a question of bias. What this tells me is that HSD on this occasion made a mistake.
Q. And they made a mistake against the subpostmaster?
A. Yes, absolutely.
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Q. And on your definition of consistent, that is consistent with UEB?
A. Sorry, that is right.
Q. Now, if we go down to the bottom of this PEAK, this page of the PEAK, it is 21 April 2010 at 10.18.57.
A. Yes.
Q. Bottom box, it is a yellow one on the page:
"NBSC has just advised that another office had a similar problem, although the discrepancy has now been sorted out. Details of the site and problem are below for information."
A. Yes.
Q. So that is an example of your idea of the
countermeasures working effectively --
A. Well --
Q. -- on the face of it?
A. -- if they say it was sorted out --
Q. Exactly.
A. -- it looks as if it was sorted out.
Q. That is consistent with your view that there are lots of occasions when it is sorted out?
A. Yes.
Q. Let's read on:
"Office: Hucclecote ..."
And look at the bottom paragraph:
"Office was dealing with the discrepancy in the office following the TP rollover, and selected settle centrally. The office reports that nothing happened and they ended up doing this a further 2 times before they could proceed. This has resulted in the office settling the loss centrally 3 times. This showed as such as the total on the final balance. The Trading Statement and suspense account seemed to be correct though. On Monday 19th April the office reported they showed a cash gain of double the original loss and after further investigation a suspense account was produced that showed 2 clear loss from local suspense entries."
\{F/630/3\}:
"We have cleared this by clearing gain from logical suspense, which should clear the gain in the office ."
A. Yes.
Q. So that is the resolution?
A. That appears to be, and it is a bit complicated, isn't it?
Q. But at least it appears to be the resolution?
A. Yes.
Q. Let's look at the immediate entry below that on page 3 .
A. "... solution we thought ... not resolved the problem ..."
So they thought they had fixed it, they hadn't.

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Q. Let's take it in stages. Top of page 3, first new box on page 3. 22 April 2010, 11.26.12.
A. Yes.
Q. "The solution we thought we had for Hucclecote SPSO, FAD 186523, has not resolved the problem, but has actually doubled the discrepancy."
A. Yes. So it appears they again made a mistake, and this perhaps illustrates that PEAKs are this kind of train of investigation and there are false starts, whereas the KEL usually distills what comes out of the end of it.
Q. You didn't find a reference to the fix going wrong and doubling the SPM's discrepancy in the KEL, did you?
A. No, but frequently these things happen in PEAKs. They do (inaudible) investigations, it is a false -- it's a -- the trail leads nowhere, they start somewhere else and so on. You have to read through the whole PEAK to get the whole picture, whereas a KEL distills out what was learnt eventually. And so that is why I have -when the KEL tells me what happened, I generally don't pick the way through all the PEAKs.
Q. Let's look at page $\{F / 630 / 8\}$, if we may. Just two last references on this PEAK and then we will move on to the next bug. We come down to the second yellow box which is 16 th June 2010 at 9.37 .08 .
A. Sorry, I haven't fixed the time. Could you repeat it?

Q. It is the second yellow box
A. Yes:
general issue ... error handling ...
ond part of that box:
error handling that is still not addressed, hence which
can and will still cause roll-over and subsequent
discrepancies."
A. Yes.
Q. You didn't see this either because you didn't look at
the PEAK?
A. No, I didn't look at the PEAK.
Q. Yes, still on the same PEAK.
A. -- where the KEL said it was a Java exception?
Q. Yes.
"The wider issue is addressed by the fix for this

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That is in June.
A. Yes.
A. Row 8.
Q. It is row 8. The recovery issues are identified there.
A. Mm .
Q. Mr Coyne has made references to the text in certain PEAKs.
A. Yes.
Q. And you have given your opinion there, you say they are not indicative of errors in Horizon, they provide guidance on how to correct discrepancies caused by human errors or other errors.
A. Yes.
Q. You say:
"Because there were many such errors, there were many calls to the help desk and many PEAKs and KELs."

Then it is basically your same theory, that:
Normally, correction of errors involved back office reconciliation and issuing TCs."

And that's accurate.
A. It is a different theory really. Recoverable transactions are a big subject and they are complicated because the point at which a recoverable transaction can go wrong is very variable through the sequence, and therefore the number of recovery actions, the type of recovery actions is complicated. Horizon was designed so that with the assistance of the postmaster most of

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these could be recovered, but there are things called failed recoveries, which again were part of the design of Horizon, and those were the failed recoveries but particularly the ones where Fujitsu had to get involved. But failed recoveries means the recovery process had failed, that's the way Horizon was designed because these things are so complicated you can't handle them all automatically. So it is a big subject but there is plenty of useful evidence about it.
Q. You say in your table at \{D3/2/124\}.
A. This is the 959 T KEL, is it?
Q. Yes. You say:
"This is another complex KEL with strong overlap with previous KEL."
A. Yes. This KEL is cited in a large number of PEAKs.
Q. And in fact when we go back to the table at $\{D 1 / 2 / 7\}$, Mr Coyne has actually quoted from one of the PEAKs we see there, the first one he quotes from. Do you see "PC0198352"?
A. Yes.
Q. And he has quoted:
"This problem caused a loss at the branch for which they should not be liable."

Pausing there. This did have the potential to cause the type of discrepancy which you have given evidence
about being later corrected, didn't it?
A. The word "problem" doesn't imply a bug in Horizon.
Q. You didn't read these PEAKs yourself, did you?
A. I have read a fair sample of recovery PEAKs. Maybe not these ones, but I have read a fair sample.
Q. If we go over the page $\{D 1 / 2 / 8\}$, do you see Mr Coyne points out there that this KEL is referred to by 2,473 PEAKs --
A. Yes, that's --
Q. -- from 2010 to 2018.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Where are we looking?
MR GREEN: At the top of that page under the "Coyne Opinion as to branch account impact", my Lord.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
A. That is correct.
Q. Just pausing there, Dr Worden. If something is handled by NBSC and corrected straightaway, it doesn't make it necessarily up the line to SSC, does it?
A. No. I mean there are various levels of recoverable transactions. There is a recoverable transaction that the subpostmaster can follow the instructions and can fix it himself, there is the ones where he needs help from NBSC, there's ones where he needs help from further down, and there are failed recoveries where PEAKs are involved. All of those things happen.

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Q. In the case of a failed recovery, it can be sorted by NBSC in some way or by a transaction correction without referring to SSC?
A. That's a good question. I think the failed recovery port usually involves not just NBSC, it involves MSU, and there is quite a complicated process of guiding the transaction through various states until it gets to the F99 state.
Q. Can I just invite you to look at what Mr Coyne said --
A. Yes.
Q. -- having actually tried to identify through the available disclosure how many PEAKs were referenced and set them out. He says it is referred to by 2,473 other PEAKs from over that range:
" ... each of these may (but may not) indicate a similar issue with the horizon recovery process and potentially creating a discrepancy within branch accounts."

If we accept his definition of discrepancy and not yours, yes?
A. This is all about temporary discrepancies in branch accounts.
Q. Park the temporary discrepancy point about which we have heard a lot.
A. Yes.
Q. What he has said there is correct in the number of PEAKs as far as you know?
A. It is correct, yes.
Q. And it is scrupulously fair in how he has described it?
A. Well, "issue with the Horizon recovery process",

I believe these issues are how Horizon was designed.
Q. But what he's said there, he has carefully put "issue", leaving open the availability of an argument between experts about what the nature of the issue is, but what he has scrupulously done there is perfectly fair, isn't it?
A. I think so. I mean the difference between the experts is that, to summarise something Mr Coyne said in his oral evidence, he believes that these recovery processes can be automatic. Now, I don't believe that. I believe recovery of recoverable transactions is very complicated and needs human intervention and things like failed recoveries are inevitable.
Q. We can come back to that.

Can we look at now over the page -- I apologise, stay on page 8 , if we may.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Are we going on to number 9 ?
MR GREEN: We are going on to number 9 at \{D1/2/8\}.
A. Reversals.
Q. Now, the description Mr Coyne gives is fair one, isn't

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## it, where he says:

"In April 2003 due to a failure in regression testing, Horizon version S30 was released by Fujitsu and this introduced a bug where the value of transactions reversed by subpostmasters was shown twice in the amount of the reversal in branch accounts."

That's a fair summary?
A. I think that's correct, yes.
Q. And --
A. Sorry, can I --
Q. You have said, beside it:
"Transaction reversals are a complex area which, like recoverable transactions are less familiar to subpostmasters and are more prone to human error."
A. Yes.
Q. "They lead to many calls to the helpline and to many KELs and PEAKs - not necessarily related to any fault in Horizon."
A. Yes.
Q. Now, you then refer to Mr Coyne's supplemental report at 3.99 to 3.101 . He refers there to cash remming reversal issue, and you say:
"Whether or not this was caused by a fault in Horizon, all remming errors are detected by Horizon and corrected by TCs ... therefore ... no lasting effect on

[^1]"This is further evidence of the failed recovery report doing its job."
A. Yes.
Q. Mr Parker has the word "and", you have a dash. And then:
"... alerting Fujitsu to failed recoveries to enable them to investigate them and make any necessary corrections ..."
A. Yes.
Q. And then a couple of lines down, you see:
"The incident was caused by a complex 'grey' communications failure ..."

You took that from Mr Parker's appendix, did you?
A. No, I wrote my bit before that.
Q. So he may have taken it from you, we don't know?
A. He may have taken it. He definitely would know if they took it from me.
Q. I see. But you are not sure where you got it from, "grey"?
A. I think I must have got it from a KEL or PEAK somewhere.
Q. You are pretty sure that Mr Parker got it from you rather than --
A. Absolutely, because I know the chronology. I only saw the witness statement when it was issued, I had written my report, and it is obvious from the terminology that

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they use that they sometimes picked up my wording.
Q. I understand.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: And "grey" means intermittent?
A. To me, yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: And is that correctly -- or does that match your understanding of what the words in brackets of Mr Parker mean, where he I think describes grey?
A. "... network kept switching between good and bad; not solid good or solid bad ..."

So that is very much the sense, yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: That's the same as your intermittent?
A. Yes, intermittent, yes.

MR GREEN: Can we look at a discrete issue in relation to Drop \& Go, if we may, for a moment, please, and look please at $\{\mathrm{F} / 1848.8 .2 / 1\}$. This is one of the more recent PEAKs disclosed, this was disclosed on 30 May 2019. We are going to provide you with a copy. I think we may have a copy of that.
A. Drop \& Go I think is a business parcel service where you can somehow jump the queue if you have got a card.
(Handed) Thank you.
Q. If we get that up on the common screen.

Sorry, do you want a tab, Dr Worden?
A. All right, thank you.
Q. To be fair to you, Dr Worden, this was only disclosed on

30 May. Do you know if you have had a chance to look at this?
A. I do not think I have seen this PEAK. I have gone and looked at what Drop $\mathcal{G}$ Go is, but not this PEAK.
Q. I understand. We can see it is created on 21st August 2018. You see it is opened just under the "Progress Narrative", the start of the main box, date 21st August 2018, 15.43.56.
A. Yes, it is "Failed Drop \& Go \& Go Top Up". I understand that is you have a card for Drop \& Go and you top it up, and some process decrements it when you send parcels and it enables you to do them quickly.
Q. Now could we go over the page, please, to \{F/1848.8.2/2\}, and you will see there:
"The mystery is how a top up of $£ 30$ came to be in the Horizon basket without having been credited to any Drop \& Go account."
A. Yes.
Q. "We have heard anecdotals of other such occasions, but never with adequate information to be able to investigate."
A. Yes.
Q. You are aware, aren't you, I think, one of the closure codes for SSC was that they didn't have adequate information to investigate?

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A. Yes, and that was a kind of a black mark for the low level support, I think.
Q. If we go over the page to $\{F / 1848.8 .2 / 3\}$, please, this is an instance of KEL cardc235Q. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Then it says:
"As stated in the KEL 'This may be an issue with script ADCScript-CDBalanceTopUp or a user error ...""
A. Yes. So they don't know if it is reference data error or user error.
Q. They don't know whether it is a problem with the script or a user error.
A. That is right, yes.
Q. And then immediately under that, Dr Worden, do you see it says:
"Here are the keystrokes and messages from the counter ..."
A. Yes.
Q. "... which might help Atos."
A. Yes.
Q. And we can actually see individual keystrokes being entered?
A. Yes.
Q. And set out there?
A. Yes.
Q. And whatever we might have made of those lines of text
before, we can see they are actually described as
"keystrokes and messages from the counter"?
A. Yes.
Q. So:
"Button: WS-F-Home ..."
Etc. Do you see:
"Button: enter ..."
A. Yes.
Q. "Button: 0/OK to continue."
A. Yes.
Q. So, if you had understood from Post Office's evidence at
some point that keystrokes would have been available to
Post Office, this is the sort of thing that that would
look like, isn't it?
A. Yes, it is . But I do not think that is what it is .
Q. What do you think this is?
A. I think in frontline support Fujitsu had an operation
called TED, which I can't remember what the initials

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Q. Pretty sure, thank you.
A. Yes.
Q. Now, what we see in relation to this, if I can refocus your attention on the script that was identified in the KEL.
A. Yes, the ADC script.
Q. Yes, it is the ADC script. It is the CD balance top up script, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. If we go please to the fix, we find that at $\{F / 1787.1 / 1\}$
A. Sorry, are we -- have we got there?
Q. That will come up in a minute. It is a document on \{F/1787.1/1\}.
A. Right, okay.
Q. You will see here "Drop \& Go Top Up Live Issue Fix".
A. Yes, that seems to be the same thing ... date and ... yes.
Q. If we go over the page, please, you will see there is a contents page?
A. So this is --
Q. Okay?
A. -- an Atos ...
Q. Then we go over the page to page $\{F / 1787.1 / 3\}$. And this was also disclosed on 30 May, so you may not have seen this before?

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A. No, I haven't seen this before. It is interesting.
Q. But if we look at page {F/1787.1/3}.
A. We're on page 3, yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Can you just tell me the date of this
    document?
MR GREEN: This document, my Lord, is dated 6th April }2018
    If we look under the table "Branch: Hasland":
    "The Balance & Top Up APADC script ..."
    And then in brackets we can see a number, and then:
        "... CDBalanceTopUp ..."
        So it is the same script, isn't it?
A. Yes. It is interesting that the fix report is concerned
        with the specific branch where the problem came up.
        There we are.
Q. Let's just take it in stages, if we may. It says that
    the script had a bug in it --
A. Yes.
Q. -- and that it incorrectly allowed the transaction to
progress after an unrecoverable time out had been
    identified?
A. Yes.
Q. This is resolved in version 6.12.
A. Yes.
Q. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
5 3
Q. They had also noticed a problem, immediately under that, issue 2 , that the same logic had been used for another transaction, the open account transaction?
A. Right. I don't know what the open account transaction is .
Q. Let's leave that on one side for a moment.
What we notice about this, Dr Worden, is that this document, with quite a detailed explanation of having identified the bug in the fix, is dated 6th April 2018, isn't it?
A. I believe so.
Q. Then if we go back to \(\{\mathrm{F} / 1848.8 .2\}\), which is the PEAK that we were looking at.
A. It is later, yes.
Q. It is later.
A. Yes.
Q. It is 21st August 2018.
A. Yes.
Q. And at that point we can see, if we go back to page 1 of the PEAK, very kindly, we can see that Henk Bakker at the Post Office, this is all a mystery to him \{F/1848.8.2/1\}.
Because if we go over the page --
A. "... Accenture's finding ..."
Yes, right.
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Q. No, we looked at the name of the script in both cases.
A. The name is the same, is it?
Q. Yes, "APADC script CDBalanceTopUp script".
A. Yes. So a fix was made to the script which did not fix that -- some problem subsequently emerged.
Q. Dr Worden, can I suggest to you it is not wildly reassuring, is it?
A. Fixes sometimes go wrong, there is no question, especially with reference data, which is not a Fujitsu thing, it is Atos/Post Office. Fixes do go wrong sometimes.
MR GREEN: I'm most grateful. Would that be a convenient moment, my Lord?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: We will have a 10-minute break. If we come back just a couple of minutes before 12 o'clock, please.
(11.48 am)
(A short break)
(11.59 am)

MR GREEN: Dr Worden, we have now looked at ten example KELs and in your first report --
A. Sorry, do you mean example ...
Q. Ten example bugs, we have just been through the first ten, and we have seen your approach. On the basis of the approach you have taken overall you derived some
figures for the maximum possible number of bugs
corrected for KEL sampling, creation and retention?
A. I do yes.
Q. And that was on the basis obviously of your approach?
A. Yes, my limited sample that I was able to take in my first report and in my second report.
Q. Understood. If we look at $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 1 / 173\}$.
A. Right.
Q. There is a table there. At the bottom we see in row E2 you have given a label, the bottom row:
"Maximum possible number of bugs, corrected for KEL sampling, creation, and retention."
A. I think actually there may be a typo in the formula.

The calculation is actually done right, but I think if you look at the formulae it is not quite ...
Q. There is no R , it is obviously referring to L .
A. L, that's right. You have identified it precisely.
Q. While we are on errors in the table, did you notice at all that the figure at the top row is wrong?
A. Top row?
Q. The mean number of branches in PO.
A. Shall we correct that?
Q. Well, did you notice it was wrong?
A. I think that was an average I did based on some kind of trend from -- because there were a lot at one stage and

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it came down.
Q. It is not a huge deal, Dr Worden, but would you accept from me that to get the number you derived you actually have to add in the figures for 1999 in the source data by accident and average over 20 years? That's the only way we were able to derive the same figure you derived.
A. Okay, fine.
Q. It is correctly done on the approach you have stated you are doing. It is 13,317 , so not a huge difference.
A. Okay.
Q. I only mention it because you mentioned, where is R? So it is the other minor--
MR JUSTICE FRASER: So am I right, bottom right-hand corner should be E2 = L/X?
A. Yes, I think that's right.

MR GREEN: And if we focus on the figures you have come up with, you say your conservative estimate is 672 bugs.
A. Yes -- no, my conservative one, yes, correct.
Q. Is 672. And what you call your central estimate is 145 ?
A. Yes, right.
Q. Now if we turn there, please, to the way you have derived those two.
A. Yes.
Q. The formula you have got is $\mathrm{E} 2=\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{X}$ ?
A. And it should be L/X.
Q. It should be L/X, we know that. No problem there.
A. Yes.
Q. You say the probability that a KEL is created and not archived given that a bug occurs, and you have got two different probabilities of that happening, 0.69 and 0.30 ?
A. Yes.
Q. And just translating that into real life, the conservative one would be more likely to be right if there was a greater headwind or inefficiency in the creation of KELs?
A. That is right. The conservative one says this process is really pretty inefficient.
Q. Yes. And because you don't know about the facts of all that, you have given two examples?
A. Yes. And indeed the whole table, if you like, is my assumptions, which are only assumptions of fact, and if the court finds different on any entry of the table it is designed so that the court can put its own finding in and recompute.
Q. But even on your approach, which fed into the figures, yes, we have got 672 bugs conservative estimate and central estimate of 145 ?
A. Yes. And the key thing that drives that is the size of the sample of KELs I was able to sample.

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Q. Dr Worden, we understand that it is a prisoner to your approach but I'm just clarifying .
A. Yes.
Q. And in terms of number of affected branches by particular bugs, could we look at \{D1/2/3\}, please. Let's just have a glance at the numbers in the first few fields there to get our eye in.

Receipts and payments mismatch affected about 60, possibly 62 branches?
A. Yes.
Q. Callendar Square, 30.
A. Yes.
Q. Local suspense, 14 .
A. Yes.
Q. And Dalmellington, 88. So that gives us a feel for the --
A. Well, Dalmellington 88 I would put on a separate category because, as I say, Dalmellington was not something that came to Fujitsu's attention and so it went on for a long time.
Q. Okay.

Bug 6(i) on page 5, 57 branches?
A. Well, that's not a bug as far as I see.
Q. Okay. \{D1/2/5\}

If we take an average of the first four bugs, which

I appreciate you disagree with Dalmellington, but the average of that is 48 affected branches per bug of the first four bugs?
A. Yes. I mean I should just say briefly it is not the approach I took.
Q. I understand. I'm just following through the maths, that's all, on an assumption.
A. Yes.
Q. And if we were to take that approach, 144 bugs affecting 48 branches each.
A. This is the central estimate?
Q. Yes, if we look at your central assumption of 145 bugs affecting 48 branches per bug.
A. Yes.
Q. On average.
A. Yes.
Q. If that were a reasonable average, that would result in 6,960 incidents?
A. Yes.
Q. And if we looked at 672 , which is what you describe as your conservative estimate.
A. Yes.
Q. And we multiply that by 48 , that would be 32,256 --
A. I agree with those figures .

MR JUSTICE FRASER: You are going really quite quickly.
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MR GREEN: I'm so sorry, my Lord. The first one was 148 -MR JUSTICE FRASER: So you multiply that by the 48 and you get to the 6,960 . And then your second one was taking the 672 , multiplying it by 48 , and getting to 32,000 .
MR GREEN: 256.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
A. This is not a calculation I have made, of course.

MR GREEN: I understand, Dr Worden.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: That's rather why I'm trying to get
Mr Green to go a bit more slowly.
MR GREEN: I'm grateful, my Lord.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Right.
MR GREEN: And if we used an average more favourable to the Post Office of 40 , we would get a figure of 5,800 for the 145 and we'd get a figure of 26,880 incidents for the conservative estimate of 672 .
A. Yes.
Q. There are only 550 claimants and even with few multiple branches and a few people having been affected by more than one instance, on your definition of consistent, the figures we have just been looking at are consistent with the complaints made by the claimants in this case?
A. Let me think about that. In the sense of the calculation you have done, I hesitate to comment.
Q. No, I'm just asking the question. Those figures are
consistent on your definition?
A. They are not consistent in terms of financial impact which is the only thing I calculated.
Q. We have got your point on being corrected. Let's leave that to one side.
A. Yes.
Q. On actual incidents of bugs affecting branch accounts, we have got your point on subsequent correction, but those figures are totally consistent --
A. Well, let's work it out. Which figure do you want to take?
Q. Well, there are -- let's take 32,256 .
A. Let's take the 32,000 , okay. Then what I would say is that claimants were in branches and held branches for 52,000 months, I think.
Q. So you do the average incidents across everyone and scale it back?
A. What I would say is over the whole population of Post Office there were 3 million monthly branch accounts, and claimants had 50,000 of them, so we have to do that division and I can't do it on the spot.
Q. We are back to Penny Black on that point, aren't we?
A. No, we are not. We are doing a multiplication, a plain multiplication.
Q. Okay.

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A. I would have to write it down. So what we are saying is you start with 32,000 occurrences of a bug, and I say claimants held branches for 50,000 months --
Q. This is branches hit, not occurrences, so this is --
A. Yes, absolutely. But each branch was hit in a month --
Q. At least once.
A. Yes. And we have to take 50,000 , we divide it by 3 million, and what I get from that is I can cancel all the thousands out and I get $32 \times 50 / 3$, so that is about 500. So it is consistent with one occurrence of a bug to each claimant branch during their tenure.
Q. Thank you, Dr Worden. Consistent with a branch with one occurrence of a bug -- one or more occurrence of a bug, but at least one bug affecting a claimant branch and that bug being a bug of a type that impacts branch accounts?
A. What we have calculated is the mean, so some branches are affected by more, some less etc, and that's what that calculation would suggest, the conservative one. I think that's one of the conservative numbers, isn't it? The central estimate would give a smaller number.
Q. Yes.

Can we move forward to audits, please. Now, can we look, please, at $\{\mathrm{D} 1 / 4 / 5\}$ which is the joint report number 3. If we look at paragraph 3.23.

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A. Yes.
Q. You explain that your opinion in relation to
    countermeasures is based on the fact that Horizon is
    a tightly run ship -- sorry, you base your opinion that
    Horizon is a tightly run ship:
    "... on the high quality of documentation, design
    review, and testing evident in many of the documents I
    have read; on the Ernst & Young service audits of
    Fujitsu which found a high level of controls to be
    effectively implemented ..."
        Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. That's salient because high level of access controls is
    one of your robustness features?
A. Yes. There's something in the joint statement about if
there is a poor level of access controls that is a black
    mark against robustness.
Q. Indeed. Are you aware that the type of audit that EY
    was carrying out that I think you are referring to is --
    there's one management letter for 2011 and then there
    are the other service audits which you have referred to?
A. Yes.
Q. From 2012 onwards?
A. Yes.
Q. But there was nothing before -- there were no service
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audits before 2012?
A. None have been disclosed certainly, yes.
Q. What we have, I will show you, is nothing on this before 2010, then we have the 2011 audit, and then we have service audits which you have referred to from 2012 onwards.
A. That is right, yes.
Q. Now, let's look first if we may at the 2010 audit, it is at $\{F / 646.1 / 1\}$. This is a Royal Mail document.

If we go to page $\{F / 646.1 / 2\}$. If you look at the second paragraph?
A. "In order to make our audit approach ..."
Q. "... we seek to rely on SAS 70 audits. These audits are independent audit reports over the control environments of the group's IT suppliers. Whilst we were able to ..."
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Where are you reading from?
MR GREEN: The second paragraph, my Lord.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: The one that starts "In order to"? MR GREEN: Exactly, my Lord:
"In order to make our audit approach as efficient as possible, we seek to rely on SAS 70 audits. These audits are independent audit reports over the control environments of the group's IT suppliers. Whilst we were able to place reliance on this third party testing
for one of the Group's suppliers, CSC, we were unable to place reliance on Fujitsu, due to a SAS 70 audit report not being available."

Yes? And we see there:
"The Fujitsu control environment is bespoke to POL and therefore the cost of a SAS 70 is borne entirely by POL, whereas for CSC the control environment is similar for a number of companies and therefore the cost is shared."

You see?
A. Yes.
Q. "The cost of Fujitsu obtaining a SAS 70 audit was prohibitive; therefore we have performed our own independent audit procedures to obtain assurance over the Fujitsu IT general control environment."

Now, pausing there, the SAS 70 audit, do you know, is a predecessor of the service audit that you are referring to?
A. Well, it seems that the SAS audit is a general kind of audit that many suppliers go through, yes.
Q. Do you know as a matter of your expertise and experience in IT whether or not the SAS 70 audit was later superseded by the ISAE 3402 audit?
A. I don't particularly know that.
Q. You don't know that?
A. I don't.
Q. If we just go back up for a moment, do you see in the top paragraph halfway down on the right-hand side towards the right-hand side, "Key individuals"? Halfway down the first paragraph on the right-hand side?
A. Yes, right:
"... Group IT function ..."
Yes.
Q. "Key individuals within the Group IT function are responsible for managing third party suppliers, particularly the outsourced service provided, CSC, and delivery of our audit information requests."
A. Yes.
Q. "Whilst some improvements were noted in the POL IT audit process, we continue to face difficulties in obtaining accurate information from Fujitsu, one of the outsourced providers of POL IT systems."
A. Yes.
Q. Now, had you considered this document at any point?
A. I certainly considered this document. I must admit that the introductory paragraphs -- I tended to go straight down to the table of observations.
Q. I understand. But this one doesn't actually have a table of observations.
A. Sorry. Well, this is just a letter, is it?

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Q. Well, this is what we have got from Royal Mail as a result of Royal Mail providing disclosure that was invited by the court.
A. Right. I'm confused a bit. I thought it was the management letter that --
Q. No, no. We will take it in stages. This is 2010.
A. Okay, yes. Sorry, I was confused about that.
Q. That's all right. If we come down, "Control observations"?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Have you seen this document before or can't you remember?
A. I do not think I have if that's the case.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right.
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## Go on, Mr Green.

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A. Obviously I'm thinking about the Ernst \& Young management letter which has the table and all that.
MR GREEN: Okay. Well, let's take it in stages because there is a distinction between an audit and a service audit, we will come to that.
A. Yes.
Q. Let's focus on this one, if we may. In relation to control observations, it says:
"POL has made significant changes to its IT environment in 2010."
A. So this is a year earlier really than the Ernst \& Young
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letter.
Q. Yes.
A. No, I haven't seen it.
Q. And it is reporting that:
"Post Office Limited has made significant changes ... resulting in the inclusion in scope of the Credence application for the first time."
A. Yes.
Q. So from this we learn that Credence was outside any scope of reporting prior to that?
A. Outside the scope of certain previous audits?
Q. Yes.
A. It seems so, yes.
Q. So not only do we not have any service audits prior to this, but we also know that Credence itself wasn't part of any audits if any were taking place.
A. Yes, whereas for instance POLSAP may have been.
Q. Exactly. It says:
"During 2010 POL also worked with Fujitsu to deliver a new version of the Horizon application used at and in support of Post Office branches."
A. Sorry, I'm not ...
Q. In the same paragraph.
A. Which paragraph are we on, sorry?
Q. Under "Control Observations" --
A. Yes.
Q. -- there is a paragraph immediately below that heading and three lines down.
A. "POL also worked with Fujitsu ..."

Yes.
Q. It says:
"This new version of Horizon was also included in scope."

So it is not clear from that whether the old version of Horizon was included in any scope of previous audits.
A. That is right.
Q. Then it says:
"Following difficulties in performing the IT general control procedures with Fujitsu in 2009 a new key contact was identified to assist in the management of the IT general controls procedures with Fujitsu. However, challenges were again experienced in obtaining audit evidence in a complete and timely manner from Fujitsu, resulting in significant delays in completion of the IT general control procedures."

Now, pausing there. If you are keeping proper records of access controls, for example, those should be readily available and collated in real time, shouldn't they?

That's not meant to be a controversial question.
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A. I do not think it is controversial.
Q. It is pretty clear they weren't?
A. Well, the challenges were experienced, and I don't know what challenges they were.
Q. If we go to the next page $\{F / 646.1 / 3\}$, please. At the top of the page "Status on 2008-09 management letter points":
"In 2008 and 2009 we noted third party users with SAP_ALL access (unlimited access to the SAP systems). In 2010 we found that only select individuals and user-ids had this access and controls had been established to monitor actions of users with SAP_ALL access and to periodically review the requirement ..."

So there had been a dramatic improvement on the face of that to the prior situation, had there not?
A. It seems that before that certain third party users, I don't know which third parties, had some SAP_ALL access, which sounds a bit powerful, and in 2010 some improvement was made. I don't know about dramatic but certainly there was an improvement, yes.
Q. "Sounds a bit powerful", is that like Emperor Hirohito saying "the war has developed not necessarily to Japan's advantage" before surrendering?
A. Again, I don't know whether SAP_ALL access is read-only access, for instance, or has some permissions to do
things. I don't know what SAP_ALL access is.
Q. Is there a clue in the brackets:
"... (unlimited access to the SAP systems )."
A. It doesn't tell me immediately that changes could be made. Somebody could get in and look at things.
Q. But it is consistent with the possibility --
A. Absolutely.
Q. -- that that is the case?
A. Yes, it is consistent with that.
Q. If we look at "2010-11 Challenges":
"The challenges the Group faces in 2010-11 will be the continued transformation of IT and the delineation of IT services provided by CSC and Fujitsu."
A. Sorry, could I just skip back very briefly, about these challenges getting stuff out of Fujitsu. This was the time when Fujitsu were in the throes of (a) maintaining old Horizon and getting new Horizon tested and so on, so that might have something to do with the challenge.
Q. So you are trying to thinking up an excuse for Fujitsu --
A. No, I'm not, I'm just trying to think about what was going on.
Q. Let's go forward if we may, please. We are going to look at the 2011 audit. Now, let's look first at the management letter. This isn't a service audit, we will

## have a look --

A. No, this is the management letter, fine.
Q. The management letter. Do you understand the difference between an audit and a service audit under SAS 70 or ISAE 3402?
A. Obviously they are very different kinds of audits. One was the management of POL and it was part of their overall audit, whereas the service audit was specifically what it said it was and we have read all of that.
Q. Yes, service audits are a bit different to audits generally?
A. Yes.
Q. This is a management letter, 2011. It is on $\{\mathrm{F} / 869 / 1\}$. You were here for Mr Coyne's re-examination?
A. Yes.
Q. And you heard his evidence about what was raised in this audit?
A. Yes.
Q. If we look at page $\{F / 869 / 2\}$, the purpose of the management letter was not focused on IT systems because this is a general audit?
A. Yes.
Q. "Our review of the company's systems of internal control is carried out to help us express an opinion on the
accounts of the company as a whole."
A. Yes.
Q. "This work is not primarily directed towards the discovery of weaknesses, the detection of fraud or other irregularities ..."
A. I haven't got this . Where are we?
Q. At the beginning of the paragraph:
"This work is not primarily directed towards the discovery of weaknesses, the detection of fraud or other irregularities (other than those which would influence us in forming that opinion) and should not, therefore, be relied upon to show that no other weaknesses exist or areas require attention."

If we look at the next page $\{F / 869 / 3\}$, the executive summary.
A. Yes.
Q. If you come down to the second paragraph, the end of the second paragraph says:
"The recommendations we have made in this report should be seen as refinements rather than fundamental control deficiencies in comparison."

## Yes?

A. Yes.
Q. Then it says:
"The main area we would encourage management to

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focus on in the current year is improving the IT governance and control environment."
A. Yes.
Q. So this was a concern at this point and I think that's common ground now?
A. A ...?
Q. This was a concern they were expressing?
A. Yes, absolutely. There are two separate concerns. "IT governance" seems to me to go to the recommendations about POL controlling things, and "control environment" is access to systems and so on and so forth, and there are both of those there.
Q. Okay. We see this is the passage that Mr Coyne set out in his -- referred to in his report and was cross-examined about extensively?
A. Yes.
Q. And you heard both the cross-examination and re-examination?
A. Yes.
Q. I'm not going to take you through all that, Dr Worden, but you heard that there were a number of concerns expressed in relation to generic accounts and certain other things, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And we are going to go now to the PEAK about the use of

APPSUP and have a look at that at $\{F / 768 / 1\}$, if we may.
A. Right. I will get the PEAK folder.
Q. If we just look at that here. We have seen this several times before.
A. Yes.
Q. If you see it starts -- in the "Progress Narrative", it starts on 1st February 2011.
A. Yes.
Q. It says:
"Details entered are:
"Summary: SSC database users do not have correct permissions."
A. Yes.
Q. Underneath "Impact Statement", we have user and date.
A. Sorry, where is impact?
Q. Just go up.
A. Yes, I see impact there.
Q. Would you like a hard copy of that PEAK?
A. I was expecting one but I may be able to get on with the screen.
(Handed) Thank you.
Q. We will give you one anyway in case you prefer a hard copy.

You can see about $40 \%$ of the way down the page the "Impact Statement" box?

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A. Yes.
Q. There's user, Dave Haywood. Date, 6th May 2015. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. So this is spanning a period from 1st February 2011 to May 2015.
A. Yes.
Q. You didn't actually deal with APPSUP in your reports, did you?
A. No, that is right, I didn't.
Q. And it is a very powerful tool?
A. What's a powerful tool?
Q. APPSUP. It is a very powerful --
A. APPSUP is a powerful -- well, it says here APPSUP is a powerful role.
Q. Yes, it is a very powerful role, I should say.
A. Yes.
Q. And Mr Coyne identified it --
A. Yes.
Q. -- through his enquiries. And if you look underneath Dave Haywood's name there is a box with four points listed?
A. Yes. Number one is --
Q. Number one is:
"SSC users affected have more access than is
required to database resources. This is contrary to security policy."
A. Yes.
Q. Your robustness measure has two facets to it. It is to have an appropriately typed security policy and to follow it?
A. That's part of it. And as I say, if there is great lax in security policy that poses a threat to robustness.
Q. Indeed.
A. But I would emphasise if security policy is really flaky then you start worrying about robustness.
Q. If you have an inadequate security policy, that poses a threat to your robustness countermeasure?
A. And it is proportional in the sense of the more inadequate it is, the bigger the threat.
Q. Yes. And if you have a perfectly acceptable security policy but it is not followed, you have got the same problem?
A. Yes, I mean security policies change over time and sometimes --
Q. It is a simple question.
A. Yes.
Q. And if the matter upon which the security policy is not followed is effectively an incredibly powerful role, that amplifies the significance of the security policy

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not being followed?
A. It does amplify it. If you are calculating impact, then impact is something to do with how much more powerful the role is and how much you trust the people that have that role, and I think SSC were fairly trustworthy.
Q. You haven't actually met them?
A. No, I haven't, but I have read loads of PEAKs and KELs by them.
Q. Number 2:
"There is currently no 'cost' to this issue."
A. Cost is in inverted commas, I don't know quite what that means.
Q. Let's leave that.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Where are you?
MR GREEN: Just under "Impact Statement" in that 1 to 4 list :
"3. Perceived impact: the customer is not aware of this problem or change."
A. Yes.
Q. So Post Office is not aware of this?
A. It seems so.
Q. So they might be proceeding on the footing -- or would be proceeding on the footing that the security policy was being followed and there were not inappropriate or incorrect permissions being given to SSC?
A. That is correct.
Q. If we look at this, the yellow box at the bottom on your hard copy or on the screen, 1st February 2011, 11.57.35. Mark Wright is the user:
"Development have delivered scripts to allow SSC users to perform certain tidyup tasks (like clear failed recoveries ). However they have been delivered to work against an SSC role which SSC users have not been granted as SSC users have the APPSUP role."
A. Yes.
Q. So what had actually happened was there was a tiny tidyup task script produced by development, which was usable by SSC role.
A. Yes.
Q. The problem was that the people in SSC were using the much wider APPSUP role and hadn't been granted the SSC role because they didn't need to use it?
A. Yes. I mean I don't know how many different roles there were in play.
Q. Yes, but --
A. Certainly APPSUP was powerful. SSC didn't have the role for this script. That's clear here.
Q. But the significance of it, Dr Worden, is this, isn't it, there is a rather small tidyup script -- I don't mean to disrespect the ambit of that script -- but it is

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not the largest sounding task, is it, tidyup? I mean it might mean making some changes?
A. Well, failed recoveries, we have seen all these PEAKs about failed recoveries, so it is significant.
Q. So it is significant?
A. Yes.
Q. And that has been assigned, a specific script has been developed for that specific task which needed to be addressed?
A. Yes.
Q. And the development had provided that script on the footing that the permission was the SSC role would be able to use it?
A. Yes.
Q. And the reason that there is a problem that we see throughout this PEAK is because the people in SSC didn't have the SSC role. They were using the APPSUP role?
A. "... delivered scripts ... However they have been delivered to work against ..."
"An" SSC role, it says. So there may be several different SSC roles.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: But whichever -- on the face of it, whichever role the script has been designed to work against --
A. They haven't got it .

## MR JUSTICE FRASER: They haven't got it . <br> A. No, I think that is right. <br> MR GREEN: The next paragraph: <br> "Either SSC user creation/configuration needs to be amended to make sure we have ALL required permissions of the scripts will need amending to match how our users are set up in live." <br> A. I think it is a typo. <br> MR JUSTICE FRASER: Should it be " all" and not "of", do you think? <br> A. I think so. <br> MR JUSTICE FRASER: It does read like that. But there are two options and they are in that line, is that right? <br> A. Yes. <br> MR JUSTICE FRASER: You either change the role so it matches what the script has been designed to work against or you change the scripts? <br> A. Yes. <br> MR GREEN: Exactly. <br> A. I think later in this PEAK there is concern about development doing one thing with scripts and it takes time. There is concern about delays in the process getting the permissions right for the scripts, I think. MR GREEN: Yes, quite. There is discussion of that in the email -- discussion of that below.

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A. In the PEAK?
Q. In the PEAK. It says:
"Please see email details below describing in more detail ."

Then we have the detail of the problem.
A. Sorry, where are we now?
Q. Still on the first page:
"(1) The user creation scripts provided by development offer the option to create each user type
"(2) When we created SSC users for BDB/BRS etc. we used ?appsup? as that is what ssc have always been and what they migrated as on Horizon databases."
A. Yes, I'm not quite --
Q. So it looks as if APPSUP has been used throughout.
A. It looks like it, yes.
Q. "(3) It became clear that there is also an ssc role which we now know is a requirement for the scripts you refer to."
A. Yes.
Q. The scripts you refer to lose any permissions that are in the APPSUP role and not in the SSC role?
A. These two sentences appear to imply that although it is "an" SSC role, it is really referring to one SSC role.
Q. It looks like it, doesn't it.

## Then:

"(5) We could grant you the ssc role as well and a call could be passed to development to include in the user creation script when?ssc? is chosen as the group but that seems wrong as well."

Then it says:
"It all comes down to user administration and the incorrect assumption that adding a user is obvious and doesn't need some more detailed documentation other than the current doc which says just add the user with the relevant roles and on the relevant servers ? head, brick wall and all that."
A. Yes.
Q. "We can certainly add the SSC role to all users on BDB/BRS in the short-term but I would need to be sure that a call was with development for a formal review and rethink."

Then there is discussion of this throughout the PEAK and you are obviously quite familiar with this PEAK because you have been referring to what happens later?
A. Yes, not massively but I have reviewed it.
Q. If we go to page $\{F / 768 / 2\}$, Andrew Gibson at the top of page 2 says:
"I thought the original issue was why have the SSC users not had the SSC role granted? If it is a bug in

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the creation scripts then yes, needs dev to fix but I thought something was said the other day about the SSC users not being set up correctly at the start?"

He is right about that in the sense that this is in February 11, there may be some concern about whether it was right for SSC users to have been set up in the APPSUP role, yes?
A. Well, I mean, just more generally -- I don't disagree but more generally this illustrates that it is a complicated area and that PEAK is a kind of stream of consciousness and it is quite difficult to pull the right things out of it.
Q. Well, look at what Anne Chambers says on page 2, halfway down. 1st February, Anne Chambers to Andrew Gibson. She makes it pretty clear. She says:
"Unfortunately development write their scripts explicitly to use ssc. So I think we're stuck with it unless they deliver new scripts (which would not be a popular or quick option )."
A. That is a reference to delays in it.
Q. Yes. Then look what she says there:
"When we go off piste we use APPSUP. Can we have both??"
A. Yes.
Q. What do you think she meant by off piste?
A. Well, there is two possible things I think she might have meant. One of them is when we do things we are not supposed to do, and one of them is when we do things that are abnormal and difficult and tricky and we have to not use the usual tools, may have to do something special, like going off piste in deep snow, not doing what we usually do.
Q. And would you accept that your two categories are not necessarily hermetically sealed?
A. Absolutely. It is complicated. Yes.
Q. I won't take you through this in too much detail but if we go over the page to $\{F / 768 / 3\}$, briefly. The third yellow box down. There is no difference between you and Mr Coyne in that the optional APPSUP role is extremely powerful?
A. Yes.
Q. If we go to the bottom of the page --
A. Sorry, I was just trying to read the rest of this paragraph again before we move down.
Q. Do you mind if we --
A. Sorry, go on.
Q. Because part of it is repeated where I'm taking you at the bottom:
"As per the previous PEAK comments", do you see in the bottom yellow box?

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A. Yes.
Q. "As per the previous PEAK comments, the role 'APPSUP' is extremely powerful and should only be used under extreme circumstances and under MSC supervision. As such the Branch Database design was that 3rd line support users should be given the 'SSC' role, which is effectively read access."

## Yes?

A. Yes.
Q. And then next line down:
"SSC team members should only have to [access] BRSS for normal support investigations unless the information has not replicated in time. SSC should only given the optional role 'APPSUP' temporarily (by Security Ops authorisation/emergency MSC) if required to make emergency data amendments in BRDB Live."
A. Yes.
Q. Then it says:
"It is a security breach if any user write access is not audited on Branch Database, hence the emergency MSC for any APPSUP role activity must have session logs attached under the MSC."

Pausing there. You hadn't picked up on APPSUP itself as a role in your reports?
A. I do not think it is mentioned in my first report, no.
Q. Or in your second, can you remember?
A. I'm not clear, I'm afraid.
Q. And you weren't aware that there was in fact a standing MSC for particular changes to be made, were you?
A. A standing MSC, what do you mean by that?
Q. Were you here what we looked at the MSC at $\{F / 1844 / 1\}$ ? We won't go to it now because it is a huge document.

Were you aware of what the position on the MSCs was when you were writing this report about this APPSUP --
A. The discussion of standing MSCs and so on I believe is quite recent.
Q. Yes, but you weren't aware of it when you wrote your report?
A. No, not then, no.
Q. If we go please to page $\{F / 768 / 7\}$, you can see that in April -- 10 April 2013, Andy Beardmore?
A. 11.20, yes?
Q. At 11.20.18:
"The initial motive for this PEAK was to ensure all SSC users had the SSC role assigned to be able to execute the data correction toolset on BRDB."

That is the tidyup one.
" Initially the SSC users were manually set up incorrectly ... being given the same permissions as per Horizon, and had too many privileges via the APPSUP

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role."
Pausing there, we can see that this is a reference to them all having the privileges of the APPSUP role --
A. He seems to be recapping what we have been through.
Q. Yes. And then if you see -- let's just follow it through:
"Host-Dev have delivered the live scripts to ensure new SSC users have the correct permissions, but a follow-on MSC is required to adjust the privileges of existing users. Graham Jennings rejected this response as the approach is not consistent across the older Horizon DB's. The fact is that HNG-X did not include this change to these Horizon environments, so I believe this to be a mute point for this PEAK but more of an interest for PCI and other Audits. As such I am transferring this PEAK to the new security architect Dave Haywood for further consideration of tidying up any existing SSC users on BRDB with APPSUP role, only to have RESOURCE \& SSC roles."
A. Yes.
Q. Now, it looks as if there's tidying up going on at that stage but we can see immediately above that box there is a 5th October 2012 release?
A. A reference to the release PEAK, yes.
Q. Do you see that release PEAK?
A. Yes.
Q. Will you accept from me that that release PEAK actually stopped new people at SSC having the APPSUP role but not existing, or do you not know about it?
A. I don't know, no.
Q. If we go to the bottom of the page, the last yellow box, 2nd July 2014, 11.17.20:
"Only new users are given the correct permissions. Existing user permissions are copied into the new builds and hence will not be corrected by Belfast Refresh. Suggest an audit of Live and Test is required to:
"(1) identify existing AD accounts of Oracle users.
"(2) identify SSC users from (1).
"(3) run a one-time script (based on the permission scripts already delivered) to set the SSC user permissions correctly."

So July 2014 they are still looking at that. It says:
"The above activity can be performed under MSC but must be trialled in the Test environment before being changed in Live to ensure no adverse side-effects are encountered. Given the existing permission change scripts for new users were delivered some years ago, the probability of the change causing any unforseen issues is thought to be low."

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Then at the bottom Mr Haywood, 6th May 2015:
"The Business Impact has been updated:
"1. SSC users affected have more access than is required to data resources. This is contrary to security policy."
A. So he is currently repeating what's at the top of the PEAK.
Q. Well, that's come from the top of the PEAK. What happens is the PEAK is updated, do you see? Go back to page 1. The peak is updated --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Just wait until we get to page \{F/768/1\}. Yes.
MR GREEN: On the first page, the PEAK is updated by Mr Haywood in May 2015.
A. Yes, the same date on both.
Q. Yes. So we can see by the statement:
"SSC users affected have more access than is required to data resources. This is contrary to security policy."

Has come from his entry on 6th May 2015 on page 7?
A. It certainly looks like it, yes.
Q. That suggests, doesn't it, very clearly, that even in 2015 the security policy was still being breached as we have seen?
A. It seems to have run through that period, yes.
Q. You haven't picked up on that because you hadn't read that PEAK when you did your reports?
A. My report doesn't acknowledge that it ran for that long, that is correct.
Q. And you hadn't picked up on it before then, or had you?
A. The final date -- no, I hadn't spotted it.
Q. And you hadn't actually reported on APPSUP itself?
A. I hadn't -- no, APPSUP I haven't --
Q. Okay. Can we just go quickly back, with that in mind, to $\{\mathrm{F} / 869 / 1\}$, which is the EY audit 2011.
A. The Post Office general audit.
Q. That's it. The general audit, not the service audit. I would like you to look at page \{F/869/32\}, please. You can see -- do you see at the bottom ...

Let me just find -- sorry, can I do this slightly differently . At the top of 32 -- sorry, can you come and show me where it is because I was going to go to a different one. (Pause) Thank you very much.

Sorry, do you mind if we just start at page \{F/869/33\}.
A. Right. So 32 was POLSAP and 33 is HNG-X.
Q. Let's just come down, if we may, from -- because it is the way the pages are paginated. HNG-X is in the middle of 33 , and underneath it says:
"There are inappropriate system privileges assigned

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to the APPSUP role ..."
A. Yes.
Q. That's specifically what we have just been talking about.
A. Yes.
Q. "... and the SYSTEM_MANAGER role at the Oracle database level ..."
A. Yes.
Q. And then it says:
"There is inappropriate privileged access at the
Oracle database level on the Transaction Processing System server ..."

Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And the comment alongside that in the recommendation on the right is:

Where it is unavoidable to remove SAP_ALL and
SAP_NEW access, it is recommended that a periodic review of the activities executed by the accounts granted permanent SAP_ALL and SAP_NEW access is performed to gain assurance that no inappropriate or unauthorised activity has been performed which may adversely impact the financial statements."

Do you see that?
A. It seems to me the two columns have got out of sync here
because HNG-X is not to be lined up with a SAP recommendation.
Q. Okay. So that appears to relate to what we have on page \{F/869/32\}.
A. Yes, I think the SAP relations have come down from 32.
Q. Let's look at page 32.
A. Yes.
Q. What they are saying alongside that is they have identified those profiles, and I will show you about that a bit more in a minute. And across to the right on page 32 you see, under "Recommendation":
"Where access is deemed to be inappropriate this access should be revoked immediately."
A. That's way up the top.
Q. Yes.
A. Does that refer to the previous page, for instance?
Q. It is not immediately clear. That's why I was trying to be fair, Dr Worden, by showing you both together.
A. No, but I'm saying we've had this hang-down of that thin column from one page to the next. This one on 32 might be a hang-over from 31 . I'm just ...
Q. Well, the way it seems to work is if we look at the bottom of 32,32 is dealing with POLSAP.
A. And POLSAP is bleeding onto the next page.
Q. And it is bleeding onto the top of page 33 . So the

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bottom of 32 says:
"The SAP account was not locked. This does ..."
Then when we look at the next page:
" ... not meet recommended practice of removing all profiles from SAP and locking the account."
A. Yes. It seems SAP goes right the way to the bottom of 33 , because it is talking about SAP, all roles.
Q. Indeed. So if we go please now to page $\{F / 869 / 29\}$.

Number 3, just reading down into this section:
"Strengthen the change management process.
"Rating: high."
A. Yes, we are on a different topic now.
Q. That is a different topic, okay?
A. Yes.
Q. And on page $\{F / 869 / 30\}$ they deal with HNG-X there?
A. Yes.
Q. This is on the change management topic at the moment.
A. Right.
Q. And it says:
"Based on a testing sample of 15 back end changes, ten counter changes and five manual changes deployed to the HNGX live estate during the audit period we noted the following:
"For 15 back end changes, ten counter changes and five manual changes evidence of testing by POL was not

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Q. And if we go up to page $\{\mathrm{F} / 869 / 31\}$ :
"For one manual change, approval was not obtained --"
A. Sorry, I've lost you -- oh, right, we're coming forward 29, 30, 31. Yes.
Q. Yes, 31:
"For one manual change, approval was not obtained from POL prior to the change being implemented."

Do you see that?
A. So all of this is saying POL need to be involved or formally to record stuff.
Q. Yes. Then if we look immediately under that, we see "All in-scope applications ".
A. "... are not usually involved ..." Yes.
Q. "... not usually involved in testing fixes or maintenance changes to the in-Scope applications;
"We were unable to identify an internal control with the third party service provider to authorise fixes and maintenance changes prior to development for the in-scope applications."
A. And the service provider is Fujitsu, is it?
Q. Yes.
"There is an increased risk that unauthorised and inappropriate changes are deployed if they are not
adequately authorised tested and approved prior to migration to the production environment."
A. Yes.
Q. So that's in relation to the change management point, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. Then:
"We reviewed privileged access to IT functions including access to user administration functionality across all in-scope applications and their supporting infrastructure ."
A. Can I pause there. "Privileged access" to my mind is associated with the DBA function rather than the SSC function.
Q. Yes. So, so far we have hit the control environment generally, the changes?
A. Change management, yes.
Q. Then this bit you are suggesting relates to the DBA function rather than SSC?
A. I generally associate "privileged user" with that lot really.
MR GREEN: Understood. My Lord, is that a convenient moment?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think it probably is.
Just one quick question for my note really, because
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I'm pretty sure I know -- I could come up with a description myself but I thought I would ask you, how would you describe script to a layman?
A. A script describes a sequence of steps to do a computer business process.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I know that. But would you describe it as a line of code, or a line of instructions, or a message?
A. Scripts become pretty much code actually, but they are generally a bit more readable than Java or something.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: It is the sequence of instructions to the system, isn't it?
A. Yes, and they may include branches and loops etc.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right.
Thank you very much. 2 o'clock.
MR GREEN: I'm most grateful.
( 1.00 pm )
(The short adjournment)
( 2.00 pm )
MR GREEN: Dr Worden, can we look please at \{F/869/29\}.
A. Yes.
Q. So we are back in the 2011 general audit, I' $m$ going to say general audit rather than service audit to distinguish the two.
A. Sorry?

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Q. The 2011 audit --
A. Right, okay
Q. -- that we were looking at before.
A. Sure.
Q. And we are looking at {F/869/29}.
A. Yes.
Q. If we look at page 29, very kindly. So just following
    down how it works. The section here is "Strengthen the
    change management process", the general section.
A. Yes.
Q. You will see what the rating is, "Rating: High".
A. Rating high, yes.
Q. It says there as a general introduction:
    "We reviewed the processes implemented to determine
    that all program changes are appropriately authorised,
    tested and approved prior to implementation into the
    production environment for all applications in scope.
    Our examination of this process revealed the following."
    And the recommendation on the right-hand side -- it
    is slightly odd because the main paragraphs are off to
    the right and then the bullet points are to the left .
A. Yes, and the bullets, yes, full out
Q. You can see it says:
    "Management should enhance the current change
    management process/policy to include ..."
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One of the things is:
"The level of documentation retained ..."
Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. Which we have seen.
Then the way this section works, there are two headings under this column.
A. The "Recommendation" column?
Q. In the "Background" column.
A. Yes, there is a POLSAP and an HNG-X, is that what you mean?
Q. Yes. So you have got the general introduction. Then they deal with POLSAP. If we go on to the next page \{F/869/30\}.
A. We have HNG-X.
Q. Yes, HNG-X. And then if you go to the next page \{F/869/31\}, they do a section on "All in-scope applications ".
A. Yes.
Q. And that's the bit where we saw increased risk of unauthorised and inappropriate changes etc, at the bottom?
A. Right.
Q. The next section we look at in the new box is:
"We reviewed privileged access to IT functions
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including access to user administration functionality across all in-scope applications and their supporting infrastructure ."
A. Yes.
Q. And on the right we see:

We recommend that management conducts a review of privileged access to IT functions across all in-scope applications and their ..."

Over the page \{F/869/32\}:
"... supporting infrastructure to determine whether the level of privileged access granted is appropriate.
Where --"
A. Can we just --
Q. Let me just read it out.
A. Yes.
Q. "Where access is deemed to be inappropriate this access should be revoked immediately."
A. Yes. There seems to be a slight implication on the previous page, if we can turn back. $\{\mathrm{F} / 869 / 31\}$. It says:
"... IT functions including access to user administration functionality ..."

So as I say, my view of privileged access is people like DBAs, whereas possibly one could consider SSC to be users.

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Q. It looks wider here, doesn't it, yes. The point they are making there is where the access is deemed to be inappropriate, this access should be revoked immediately, if we look at page $\{\mathrm{F} / 869 / 32\}$.
A. And that is the privileged access, is it?
Q. Yes, it is the end of that paragraph. And we know from what we have seen in the PEAK that that didn't happen in relation to the APPSUP role until -- it certainly hadn't happened by 2015?
A. A slight distinction . The APPSUP role certainly wasn't fixed by then, but the privileged user thing might have been separate from that.
Q. But APPSUP is a role with a privileged use, isn't it?
A. Again I'm not clear on that entirely. I think of privileged users as DBAs and SSC.
Q. Let's look at page $\{F / 869 / 33\}$ to see whether it comes into this section or not. When we see that they have the APPSUP role as the first item --
A. Right. But that is the HNG-X --
Q. This is all under the same box, going down.
A. All under that box, okay, fine.
Q. So we can now be confident that they were thinking of that. So if we go back --
A. Right, fine .
Q. -- to page $\{\mathrm{F} / 869 / 32\}$. "Recommendation" is:
"Where access is deemed to be inappropriate this access should be revoked immediately."

And what we have seen from the APPSUP PEAK, we have seen that that did not happen. In relation to APPSUP it certainly had not happened by 2015 for existing users?
A. Yes, we have seen that delay.
Q. Okay. Could we please look at $\{\mathrm{F} / 1705 / 1\}$. The document you are going to see in a minute on 1705 is
a Post Office account user access procedure.
A. Yes. Right.
Q. Okay?
A. "... Post Office ... follow to manage user access to its assets ..."

Okay.
Q. "... based on its contractual requirements to protect assets, systems and data."
A. Yes. And the date?
Q. I will just show.
A. It is pretty recent, yes.
Q. It is an ongoing document. You can see from the foot it is 7 November 2017.
A. Yes, and it has a history presumably.
Q. Now, let's look at page $\{F / 1705 / 4\}$, if we may, and we look at the foot of that table at item 10.1.
A. Yes:

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"Addition of TESQA \& APPSUP access management." Yes.
Q. So we can see that a TESQA and APPSUP access management provision has been added into this version of the document.
A. Yes.
Q. If we go then, please, to page $\{F / 1705 / 12\}$, and we see item 4.2.3, "Requests for TESQA \& APPSUP access elevated privileges ".
A. Yes.
Q. "The APPSUP role ... are temporarily applied to user accounts when required for investigations into TESQA \& BDB queries. The roles are then removed again once work is complete. Temporary access is managed via change control (TfS) and that it should reference an MSC as justification on the requirement for the elevated access."
A. Yes.
Q. Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. So that does show, doesn't it, a provision for controlling access in the way that you think would be appropriate reflected at least as a policy in that paragraph there?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, we have already touched on the fact that the 2011 audit was a normal audit, as it were?
A. Yes.
Q. A general audit. But we do have service audits from 2012 onwards?
A. Yes, and we have that period covered now. Yes.
Q. Yes. You referred in your expert report to the service audit specifically?
A. Yes.
Q. And we have got those. The first one is 2012 and that is at $\{\mathrm{F} / 1041 / 1\}$.
A. Yes.
Q. While it is coming up, Dr Worden, you are aware,

I think, aren't you, that none of those audits
identifies a problem with APPSUP anywhere?
A. They didn't. They were a lot of clean bill of health stuff .
Q. Did you notice that quite a lot of the wording was either very similar or identical?
A. Absolutely, yes.
Q. There are identical passages, for example, for control objectives in 2013 and 2014 and again in 2015 and 2016. That doesn't surprise you from what you --
A. It doesn't surprise me. It seems to me that tests were done each year but they were the same tests.

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Q. Precisely. Let's look at the purpose of those audits. Let's look at page \{F/1041/9\} of that document, please. Now, this is the intended use --
A. Yes.
Q. -- of the service audit. It says:
"This report, including the description of tests of controls and results thereof in the Description of Tests and Results, is intended solely for the information and use of Fujitsu, POL as the user of the IT support processes and controls used by and on behalf of Fujitsu to support the HNG-X and POLSAP applications during some or all of the period 1 April 2012 to 31 December 2012 and the independent auditors of POL, who have a sufficient understanding to consider it, along with other information including information about controls implemented by user entities themselves, when assessing the risks of material misstatements of user entities, financial statements."
A. Yes.
Q. So their focus is on the risks of material misstatements in the user entities' financial statements?
A. Yes.
Q. That's what the service audits do, isn't it?
A. It seems to imply that, yes.
Q. And:
"This report is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties."
A. Yes.
Q. So it is not for assuring outsiders about this?
A. No.
Q. Then if we go to page $\{F / 1041 / 67\}$, please. That's section 7, "Description of Control Objectives, Controls, Tests and Results of Tests".

We can see there at paragraph 7.2, it says:
"On the pages that follow, the description of control objectives and the controls to achieve the objectives have been specified by, and are the responsibility of, Fujitsu."
A. Yes.
Q. So the way it works is the control objectives and the controls, which are the benchmarks for a service audit, and this is one of the distinguishing features of service audits rather than general audits, these benchmarks for these purposes are set by Fujitsu?
A. Yes. Fujitsu's description of the service is the first half of the document.
Q. Yes.
A. And that's signed off by Fujitsu management.
Q. Yes. Then we see the next paragraph:
""The service auditor's examination was limited to

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the IT general controls relevant to Fujitsu's operations supporting IT services provided to POL to support the POLSAP and HNG-X applications. Accordingly the service auditor expresses no opinion on the operating effectiveness of any aspects of application processing and application controls, individually or in the aggregate."
A. Yes.
Q. Now what do you understand to be excluded by that phrase?
A. Well, in reviewing these reports I frankly hadn't seen those words before and it is new to me. And it does seem to me that this is an infrastructure report, so its focus -- I mean this says the application processing, which is probably SSC, is rather outside scope.
Q. And at $\{D 3 / 6 / 45\}$, if we can go to that, which is your second report, at paragraph 168. Actually if we go back to page $\{D 3 / 6 / 44\}$ to give you the beginning of paragraph 168:
"The service audit for 2014 consists of a description by Fujitsu of the services ..."

Which is what you volunteered in your last answer:
" ... signed off by Fujitsu senior management, and a number of tests of that description carried out by the auditors."

## Yes?

A. Yes.
Q. And the point I was just trying to identify from this is that tests are identified by Fujitsu, which we have seen, yes?
A. They are defined by Fujitsu .
Q. Precisely .
A. Right, yes.
Q. Then:
"Section 7.2.10 of this document describes Control Objective 10 , which is that 'Controls provide reasonable assurance that access to system resources, including computing platforms and operating systems, is restricted to properly authorised individuals ."

## Yes?

A. Yes.
Q. And:
"In all seven tests of this control objective, there were 'no deviations noted' by EY."
A. In that year, no.
Q. So that is the premise of the opinion you formed about this area?
A. Yes.
Q. But you hadn't noticed the content of the APPSUP PEAK when you reached that view?

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A. I can't remember the exact timing. I hadn't noticed the duration of the APPSUP PEAK, I certainly hadn't noticed that.
Q. Had you noticed it at all? Because it is pretty important if you had.
A. I think I had noticed the APPSUP PEAK quite early, because Mr Coyne raised the issue and I think
I didn' ${ }^{\wedge}$ notice it quite
early.^chk - did he or didn't he?
Q. But if Mr Coyne raised the issue and it was a very powerful role, why didn't you address it and follow that through with the APPSUP PEAK?
A. It is just in my second report I had come across this piece of evidence of the service audits and I felt that was an extra piece of information which was useful to have, and I was talking about the service audits here which I think don't talk about the APPSUP role, so it didn't fit in here I do not think.
Q. Well, if it contradicted what was in here then it might have fitted into that section of your report?
A. Well, I wasn't clear on the timing. I wasn't aware that -- you know, the service audit was 2011, this was a later one so, you know, I didn't see a clash at that time. I didn't realise that the APPSUP PEAK went on to 2015. So there was not an immediate contradiction in my

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mind.
Q. Can I suggest to you, Dr Worden, by the time you had written your second report you had not read the APPSUP PEAK?
A. I think I had, but exactly when I read what is not entirely --
Q. If you had, you really should have drawn the court's attention to it, shouldn't you?
A. I think Mr Coyne had.
Q. Well, why didn't you then? Why didn't you deal with it?
A. Perhaps I did not have anything else to say about it.
I mean I was -- I had to be very selective in my supplemental report.
Q. Well, we can see the -- if we go back to --
A. I think I did mention it at some stage because I mention evidence that Fujitsu were taking steps to address the issues, and that was the PEAK that I think I quoted or certainly I had in mind when I said there is evidence -I think somewhere in my first report I said there's this Ernst \(\mathcal{E}\) Young audit report and there is also evidence that at a certain time Fujitsu were taking steps to address it.
Q. But the short point is you hadn't appreciated the history on to 2015 ?
A. I hadn't appreciated the duration, no.
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Q. And that changes your opinion, doesn't it?
A. I think it does.
Q. Radically?
A. I'm quite surprised at the duration of that issue. One would have thought it would have been sorted quicker.
Q. There are two things, duration of the issue and power of the role, in combination even more striking?
A. SSC needed powerful roles to do what they did.
Q. Hold on, Dr Worden. The problem that we have identified is basically having a completely open back door, as it were, with APPSUP?
A. For SSC.
Q. Basically for the whole of SSC.
A. The whole of SSC.
Q. And you are surprised by the duration of it?
A. I'm surprised it took that long to fix the problem, yes.
Q. Are you surprised that it appears to be unknown to Post Office up to 2015?
A. Yes, I guess I am.
Q. And does the power of the APPSUP role reinforce the significance of those two last answers?
A. Well, we are aware that the APPSUP role is powerful and we are aware that the SSC needed a powerful role from time to time, but the problem was it was allotted rather permanently rather than temporarily.
Q. The point about it is, Dr Worden, when we contrast it with the specific balancing transaction tool, which had specific protections in it, it wrote to a journal for every time it was used, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. So that you could see exactly when it was used?
A. Yes.
Q. And what for, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. When we contrast it with that, what we are talking about is taking great care over which window lock you choose with a balancing transaction tool whilst leaving your back door wide open with the APPSUP role?
A. I don't entirely accept the analogy. The transaction correction tool was built to address a specific need, which actual -- you know, it came up once. But nevertheless I think both experts have agreed that there are times when SSC or times when Fujitsu had to do things which are unanticipated and we can't see the limits of those.
Q. And there are times when you have to open your back door of your house, but it is quite sensible to control those times and do it appropriately rather than leaving the back door open?
A. Yes, well, I would not have called giving a permission

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to experienced and long-term users of SSC opening your back door.
Q. Let's look at $\{\mathrm{F} / 1041 / 83\}$. This is Control Objective 10 which you have referred to in that part of your expert's report I just took you to.
A. Yes.
Q. If we look at 10.3 , it says:
"We selected a sample of 12 platforms within the in-scope applications. The Group Policy on failed access attempts that manages access to all these servers was set to disable accounts after 6 consecutive failed access attempts; the POL setting should be to disable accounts after 3 failed access attempts. The other settings tested were in line with the POL requirements.
"No other deviations noted."
A. Yes. It seems to me that failed access attempts is failed access attempts by anybody.
Q. Yes. So they are not actually -- what they are actually looking at there is they are focusing on that aspect of the access attempts, not specifically on who has which roles?
A. That is right.
Q. If we go to your expert report at \{D3/6/12\}, you can see heading 2.2 is "Mr Roll's second witness statement"?
A. Yes.

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Q. You were aware Mr Roll wasn't a claimant?
A. Yes, absolutely.
Q. And you deal with Mr Roll's witness statement in this
section of your report.
A. Yes.
Q. Page {D3/6/23} is in the same section, and if we look
at -- if we go back a page {D3/6/22}, do you see at
paragraph 91 you say:
"In his paragraph 22, Mr Roll disagrees with my paragraph 1144 ..."
A. Yes.
Q. "... where I said that SSC access to the counters is strictly controlled."
A. Yes.
Q. If we go over the page \(\{D 3 / 6 / 23\}\) you will see at paragraph 93 you then move on to Mr Roll addressing rebuilding of transaction data, which topic we will come to in a minute.
So you are dealing with Mr Roll in this context. And at the foot of paragraph 92, you say:
"In section 6 of this report, I describe evidence from service audits of Fujitsu that these controls were effective ."
A. Yes.
Q. So this is the section where you are responding to
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Mr Roll who disagreed with paragraph 1144 of your first report?
A. Yes. And I made those comments based on the answers I saw to the assessment by Ernst $\mathcal{E}$ Young under Control Objective 10.
Q. And service audits started in 2012?
A. Ah yes, good point. Yes.
Q. And Mr Roll left many years before that?
A. I'm sorry about that, yes. There is a real timing problem.
Q. So Mr Roll is probably owed a bit of an apology on that one, is that fair?
A. Mm ?
Q. Mr Roll is probably owed a bit of an apology on that one?
A. I certainly didn't spot that timing issue, I'm very sorry, yes.
Q. It doesn't appear either, not only were there no service audits when Mr Roll was at Fujitsu back in Legacy days, but also it strongly appears that the service audits themselves do not deal with the issues of the APPSUP role itself?
A. Yes. But the service audits do say access to system resources regardless of who it is .
Q. Now, let's go back to a point from slightly earlier, if
we may.
When we were looking at the keystrokes in the PEAK --
A. Yes.
Q. -- you suggested that those might be visible in an event log.
A. I think so, yes.
Q. Do you mean visible to the SPM or visible to Post Office?
A. Visible to this department TED or whatever they are called. There is a Fujitsu application support strategy document that defines the four levels and in front level, first level, there is HSD, Horizon service desk, and there are various other departments including TED, and I can't remember the acronym, exactly what that means, but they were looking at logs.
Q. Just to clarify, let's look at $\{F / 1468 / 1\}$. So that is the event log that the SPM -- this is Mrs Burke, as it happens, but this is the event log that the SPM can print out.
A. I am not talking about that event log.
Q. They are not going to see it .
A. No, I'm not talking about this kind of event log, no.
Q. Are you talking about an ARQ event log?
A. Absolutely not, no.

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Q. So there is a third type?
A. There is a third kind, yes. There is lots of logging of the Horizon system that goes on and there are these people that spend their time looking at these logs. There are event logs and transaction logs, for instance, they look at, and I have probably not got all the kinds of logs they look at.
Q. But one of the kind of logs they have is a log that has the keystrokes in it?
A. I believe one of the event logs goes down to that level, yes.
Q. And you think it is likely to be the source of the keystrokes we saw there?
A. Yes. Obviously that source was quoted in a PEAK so it is not a thing that somebody had gone out to a branch to pick up.
Q. No, of course.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: And it is not an ARQ.
A. It is not ARQ data at all. It is stuff you can look at on the day.
MR GREEN: On the day?
A. Yes.
Q. So if an individual subpostmaster was very anxious about how something had happened, that would be very helpful information, wouldn't it?
A. Obviously sometimes it is, and I think it was used a great deal because TED was a whole department that was scanning these things. They were scanning for things that the subpostmaster didn't see and they were also presumably called up when somebody said, "Subpostmaster says this. Could you look at the logs ".
Q. I'm not asking you to comment on the evidence of other witnesses but I'm going to ask you if you can think of an explanation, because what was said in Ms Mather's statement was that you could -- Credence recorded keystrokes, and then we were told that that was wrong, and indeed Ms Van Den Bogard was re-examined on the very point.
A. Yes.
Q. That we didn't have access to keystrokes.
A. Yes, but --
Q. So do you have any feel for who ought to know about the existence of those documents, the keystrokes?
A. Well, the question of keystrokes on Credence is Credence is a POL system. The question of keystrokes on a PEAK is Fujitsu having access to keystrokes information. So I suspect, I strongly think that is from the event logs that Fujitsu were responsible for looking --
Q. Do you know the extent to which that data which Fujitsu have in the Horizon system, or from it, is available 121
through Credence to Post Office?
A. Obviously certain of the same things go in the event logs and they go in different forms in Credence.
Q. Yes.
A. I don't know the extent of --
Q. Those event logs do go into Credence, but you don't know --
A. No, not the event logs.
Q. Sorry, the data in the event logs.
A. The data in different forms goes into Credence, yes.
Q. And you don't know which data from those event logs goes into Credence and which doesn't?
A. I don't. But as I said before, my expectation was that Credence doesn't go down to keystroke level.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: And the expression you used, and it doesn't matter if you can't remember what it stands for, is TED.
A. Yes, and you find this in the application support strategy document.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right.
A. Which defines the four levels of support.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Thank you very much. And that's the sort of data that you were shown earlier, you think it will come from TED.
A. I think it would have come from there, yes.

## MR JUSTICE FRASER: Mr Green.

MR GREEN: I'm most grateful.
Can we go to remote access, if we may, Dr Worden. Can we look at the transcript of \{Day18/67:1\}, for a minute. I think the position you reached with Mr Coyne in the joint statement was that more or less Fujitsu or Post Office could do anything.
A. Well, we can look at that. That is 10.12 . I was asked to go and look it up and we didn't come back to it. In joint statement 4, 10.12 .
Q. We will come to that. It is literally my next point. But just have a look at \{Day18/67:6\} and line 7.
A. 57 or 67 ?
Q. It is Day 18, page 67. I think it is lines 5 and 6 actually. It says:
"Answer: And we agreed in the joint statement that more or less Fujitsu or Post Office could do anything."
A. Yes. We can see precisely what we agreed in a minute, obviously.
Q. In relation to the --
A. We agreed the experts couldn't demonstrate that they couldn't do everything. I mean, that's sloppy wording by me there. I think the joint expert statement says it better.
Q. Okay. You were asked -- I think you were hoping to see

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where in the joint report you reflected the position in relation to Mr Roll and Mr Parker in respect of access at the counter, which they had in fact agreed to in their second witness statements?
A. Sorry?
Q. Did you have a look at that? Do you remember the homework?
A. I thought the homework was to find that statement which is at 10.12 in the joint statement.
Q. $\{\mathrm{D} 1 / 5 / 8\}$, I'm grateful to Mr Miletic. At 10.12.
A. Yes.
Q. "Certain facilities and procedures used by Fujitsu to repair the more common issues which arose in Horizon were standardised and evidence of them persists. However, to repair less common issues which arose from time to time, standard tools and procedures might not have been sufficient, and evidence might not persist of what was done at the time. Even when evidence does persist, it may be extremely difficult for the experts to interpret it today, because of the scale and complexity of Horizon."

That is the point you mentioned about difficulty of plumbing the depths of the system.
A. That is right.
Q. And the fact it is a bit of a swamp.

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A. There are layers and layers and layers which --
Q. Makes it very difficult?
A. Yes.
Q. "Therefore, it is usually difficult for experts to make categorical negative statements of the form: X or Y never happened."
A. Yes.
Q. Can we probe that in a tiny bit more detail, if we may. If we look first at \(\{D 3 / 1 / 248\}\), please. We have your table?
A. Yes.
Q. Just taking that in stages, if we may. The top half above the horizontal light blue bar is about Post Office access, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. The bottom half is your opinion about Fujitsu access?
A. Yes.
Q. So the first question is whether Fujitsu had the ability to inject or insert?
A. Yes.
Q. And it is yes, and you explain why.
Then "Fixes", second column, is yes. And "Rebuilds" is yes.
A. Yes.
Q. And then (b), you say:
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"Without the knowledge of the subpostmaster."
You say:
"No. Any changes performed by privileged users
become visible at the branch."
Otherwise on that you say yes and yes.
A. Yes.
Q. Then row (c), "Without the consent of the
subpostmaster", and you say yes?
A. And we have the typo here.
Q. Then across that row, yes and yes.

So can we focus on (b)(i)?
A. Yes. I think that is effectively overridden by the expert joint statement. In other words, that categorical "never" statement shouldn't have been there.
Q. Okay. So you can't exclude that. That's where we are now because of the joint statement?
A. Yes.
Q. And it certainly appears that that may well have been possible?
A. Well, I think when the experts agreed in the joint statement that the experts cannot determine whether or not Fujitsu could do $X$, and $X$ could have been some form of remote access. But equally it follows logically that X could mean doing that form of remote access without the knowledge of the postmaster. That all follows
logically .
Q. It does.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: So logically is that now a yes?
A. I think that's now a yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right, thank you very much.
A. Or a don't know.

MR GREEN: There's an issue about how something might become visible to a subpostmaster.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Just before you move on, I don't want to put words in your mouth. So that should be a don't know or a yes, do you think?
A. Well, I think the don't know follows from the joint statement, yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: So don't know.
A. Yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. Mr Green.
MR GREEN: And that the reason for the qualification in that box, if I can put it in those terms, in your original report, is the possibility that it would be done in a way that would become visible at the branch?
A. Yes, and there is some confusion in that paragraph (b) because it's "changes performed by Privileged Users", and my view since then is that privileged users aren't DBAs and therefore they are not the whole story. It is SSC we are really interested in, I think.

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Q. Let's just trace it through, if we may. At the time you wrote your report you agreed I think that privileged users could edit and delete in Horizon Online?
A. I think so, yes.
Q. I think that's at paragraph 1122. That was needed for system maintenance purposes but the same rationale would apply to Legacy?
A. Yes.
Q. And I think the roles appear to have gone -- I have a reference I can show you if you want -- but privileged user roles appear to have gone through from Legacy into Horizon Online?
A. You would expect DBA people to be around the whole time, yes.
Q. To carry on?
A. Yes. For instance the Legacy databases in the back end were preserved, quite a lot of them.
Q. Can we look please at $\{D 3 / 1 / 246\}$, paragraph 1123 . So this is where you say:
"Any change to a transaction performed by a Privileged User would be visible to branch staff. The amended transaction would appear in reports and logs that can be viewed in branch, although it would not be flagged as a change by a Privileged User."
A. Yes.
Q. You say:
" Theoretically this is a problem, but Privileged
Users cannot change the audit record and so the changed record in the BRDB would no longer match an audit extract. This means that a subpostmaster could always find out about changes made by SSC, via a request to the helpdesk."
A. Yes.
Q. That assumes, doesn't it, there is a comparison between the audit store or ARQ data and some data that the subpostmaster has?
A. There could be. But my view on that paragraph would be somewhat different now, I think. As we have said, the audit data was generally used as a backstop and the whole issue of what is visible to the subpostmaster ...
Q. Is pretty difficult, isn't it?
A. It is difficult, yes.
Q. But also the subpostmaster would not have been expecting, even if hypothetically they had been provided with ARQ data and tried to interpret it themselves and compare it with information they had --
A. I do not think subpostmasters should be provided with ARQ. I think that's very technical and not the sort of thing that subpostmasters want to dig around.
Q. Even if Post Office itself had requested the ARQ data to 129
look at and try and consider --
A. Yes.
Q. -- and to show and explain to a subpostmaster so they can try and see what happens as well?
A. Yes.
Q. Subpostmaster would need to have in mind the possibility of remote access in order to be looking for that as a possible explanation, wouldn't they?
A. I agree, yes.
Q. If we have a look, please, at $\{\mathrm{F} / 1422 / 1\}$. This is Post Office's response to the Panorama program which the BBC showed about this issue, and you can see the bold points sort of summarising the thrust of what was said?
A. Yes.
Q. "The Post Office does not prosecute people for making innocent mistakes and never has.
"There is no evidence that faults with the computer system caused money to go missing at these Post Office branches.
"There is evidence that user actions, including dishonest conduct, were responsible for missing money."

So that is the thrust of the response. But if we go over the page $\{F / 1422 / 2\}$, and if you see halfway down there is a section which is "The Horizon Computer System" section?
A. Yes.
Q. If you look at the bottom of that section, it says:
"There is also no evidence of transactions recorded by branches being altered through 'remote access' to the system. Transactions as they are recorded by branches cannot be edited and the Panorama programme did not show anything that contradicts this."
A. Yes.
Q. Even though Mr Roll was actually interviewed on it .
A. I didn't see the programme and indeed I haven't actually read this document.
Q. But in the face of the fact that that's what Post Office were saying in response to a reputable bit of investigative journalism by the BBC , there is no prospect of a subpostmaster thinking if they were hypothetically one day to be in the position of comparing data: oh, I must just see if that was actually one of those remote access changes, is there?
A. So you are saying that this document from Post Office came to the attention of a subpostmaster -- is that what's being put to me?
Q. Dr Worden, 2015, Post Office are denying --
A. Is that the document of this document?
Q. Yes.
A. Right.

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Q. Post Office in 2015 are, in response to a BBC documentary by Panorama, which Mr Roll is on saying there could have been remote access, they are saying:
"There is also no evidence of transactions recorded by branches being altered through 'remote access' to the system. Transactions as they are recorded by branches cannot be edited and the Panorama programme did not show anything that contradicts this ."

So if that is the Post Office's quite forceful public position, it is completely unrealistic to expect that even if a postmaster did get --
A. My reports have not been concerned with Post Office 's public position.
Q. But it is very unlikely that a subpostmaster or subpostmistress in a difficult situation, even if they were to get the necessary data provided to them, they would not expect to look for that, would they?
A. As I say, this document and the considerations of Post Office's public position have not entered into my opinions.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Mr Green, I think you are probably crossing the line into submissions or arguing the case. The only question really you could properly put I think further to Dr Worden is: that statement says:
"Transactions as recorded by branches cannot be
edited ..."
On the basis of your expert knowledge as at today, does that statement match your knowledge of the system or not?
A. Transactions as recorded by branches go into the audit store and they cannot be edited.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: In the audit store.
A. Well, they cannot be edited. And if they are edited
then -- I mean, the DBA can do anything, and we can't say anything can't be done. So something could go into BRDB, into the audit store, and then the BRDB version could be, in principle -- on the basis of this expert joint statement something like that could happen, but then you see a discrepancy between the BRDB and the audit database.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes. But it is the audit database information -- my understanding is, and tell me if I'm wrong, it's the audit database information that can't be edited.
A. Yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: There are different ways that the transactions entered in the branch can be changed on the BRDB, is that right?
A. My view is that on the BRDB there has to be somebody who can do anything you like, because if Post Office went to 133

Fujitsu and said "We have got this problem with BRDB", and Fujitsu said "We can't do that, we have thrown the keys away", that would be wrong. So the experts can't say anything could never be done.

But nevertheless the audit database is -- it is a bit of a misnomer, it is not a database, because audit records are sealed and not modifiable.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I understand.
Mr Green, I don't see any help to me in you arguing those sorts of submissions with an expert in IT.
MR GREEN: I understand, my Lord.
In relation to the uses of APPSUP itself, the APPSUP role, just to clarify, the privileged user logs didn't exist pre-2009, that is right, isn't it?
A. I'm not aware of any. Some record probably existed of privileged user activity but it has not been disclosed as far as I know.
Q. There is no disclosure of any privileged user logs pre-2009?
A. Well, "the logs ". But I'm saying I don't know that some other form of record didn't exist. Generally I would expect, a DBA doing special things, there to be some record of his doing it.
Q. But the APPSUP role is a role that everyone at SSC enjoyed?
A. But that's not DBAs.
Q. No, I'm asking you about use of APPSUP by SSC.
A. Yes. Fine.
Q. And the privileged user logs who would capture that don't exist pre-2009, as far as we know?
A. Privileged user logs, do they capture APPSUP use? I'm not sure. Privileged user logs are very difficult to interpret. They are much worse than MSCs.
Q. I was coming to that point. But what had been called the Privileged User Logs did not exist prior to 2009. That is not meant to be controversial --
A. No, I do not think it is controversial.
Q. And they only recorded log in and log off until 2015?
A. From the ones I looked at the distinction wasn't so clear, because what you would get in a day's privileged user log was thousands and thousands of accesses, most of which were system accesses, and scattered amongst them you would see one or two accesses obviously from a real person and those accesses would record typically the name of one database table and I found that very difficult to interpret.
Q. Well, hitherto it has been thought to be common ground that the only recorded log on/log off until July 2015 and thereafter were fuller, and you and Mr Coyne were looking at the ones after that to see what was in them.

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Do you know or are you just guessing?
A. I can't recall precisely but I thought I had seen these single database table names in all sorts of years, but I frankly haven't gone back to that because I got so little out of the privileged user access logs.
Q. If we look at $\{E 2 / 1 / 18\}$, it is Mr Godeseth's second witness statement which you referred to in your expert's report. It is page 18 of that witness statement. If we look at 59.6 when he is explaining how privileged users are recorded, if we start at 59.4 --
A. Yes.
Q. He says:
"Since July 2015 all access and actions carried out by privileged users are recorded on an Oracle audit table. The audit table records information including:
"(a) user ID;
"(b) action; and
"(c) date and time of the action."

## Yes?

A. Yes. That's not quite consistent with what I have seen in privileged user access logs.
Q. I'm just going to check whether your memory is right because it is possible to make a mistake if you haven't got them all in front of you.

Look at 59.6:
"Prior to July 2015 the log on and log off activities by Privileged Users were audited. The process was for a Managed Service Change (MSC) 14 document to be signed off and for the log on and log off records to be attached to the MSC."

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\section*{59.7:}
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"The reason for the change in July 2015 was that the BRDB was upgraded to a newer version of Oracle and we took the opportunity to make the change then."
A. Yes.
Q. That strongly suggests that the privileged user logs weren't available -- privileged user logs prior to 2015 did not have anything more than log on and log off on them?
A. That seems to suggest that, yes. But as I say, I really didn't go much into these privileged user access logs for two reasons. One is I thought they were to do with DBA activities rather than SSC and application activities, and the other is when I looked at them I would get very little out of them.
Q. If we look at $\{\mathrm{D} 1 / 5 / 10\}$, please. Item 11.3 is :
"The logging of Privileged User Access (in PUA logs) commenced in October 2009."
A. Yes.
Q. And you agreed that with Mr Coyne?

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A. Yes.
Q. You also agreed that:
"Between 2009 and 2015 these logs only displayed the fact that a privileged user had logged on or off but not what actions they had taken whilst the privileged user was logged in."

You agreed that?
A. Yes.
Q. And then:
"The use of the transaction correction tool cannot be seen in these logs."
A. Yes. What I'm saying now is -- I agreed with that. My memory of what I saw on the pre-2015 ones is unclear.
Q. You and Mr Coyne have agreed also that the privileged user logs are hard to understand and not a useful source of information, haven't you?
A. Is that somewhere?
Q. Let's have a look, please, at --
A. It is 11.5 .
Q. \(\quad 10.1\) on page \(\{D 1 / 5 / 4\}\). Sorry you have agreed; you have said --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Where are we going?
MR GREEN: The foot of 10.1 on \(\{D 1 / 5 / 4\}\). You say, penultimate bullet point, or second bullet point down there:
"The privileged User Access logs are not a useful source of evidence about remote access, including balancing transactions."
A. Yes.
Q. You say the same about the managed service change logs?
A. Yes. I'm less clear about that now having looked at those more recently.
Q. In fact when we saw the problem in the 2011

Ernst \(\mathcal{E}\) Young letter in relation to the consents to change not being recorded, do you remember the 10 and the 5 ?
A. The 10 and the 5 ?
Q. Yes, Ernst \(\mathcal{E}\) Young in 2011 did 10 -- looked for 10 approvals and found they --
A. Right, okay.
Q. -- hadn't been retained, and five others and those hadn't been retained either?
A. Yes.
Q. The change approvals are supposed to be in the OCPs and OCRs, aren't they?
A. I'm slightly unclear how the OCPs, OCRs and MSCs overlapped in time, but generally you're right.
Q. They ought to be somewhere in those records if the system is being documented properly?
A. I think that is right, yes.

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Q. Now no one identified the APPSUP role to Mr Coyne, he had to find it for himself. And if we look at his second report at \(\{D 3 / 4.1 / 85\}\), it is paragraph 3.279 , page 85. It is 3.279 .
A. Right. So this is that PEAK we have been to.
Q. Yes. He set out quite a lot of text there, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And over the page \(\{\mathrm{D} 2 / 4.1 / 86\}\) at 3.281:
"... I can see that the APPSUP user group was used 2,175 times between 2009 and 2018 with user names ACHAM01, JCHAR01, CTURR01, GMAXW01 and others."
A. Yes.
Q. And we know, don't we, that those appear to refer to Anne Chambers and Mr Maxwell and so forth from SSC?
A. Yes, we do. And this is approximate -- I haven't done a big survey of PUA logs, but the numbers are consistent actually that one day's PUA log is a huge thing, it usually has one or two real people in it, and I think this 2,000 times in ten years is about one person per working day, so it all fits.
Q. It all fits and you are content with that.

In response Mr Godeseth in his third statement at \{E2/14/6\}, paragraph 19 , you have at the top of the page, he confirms there what the APPSUP role allows. He says:
"Paragraph 3.277 describes the APPSUP role and refers to a Peak in which there is a general discussion on the level of permissions required by SSC staff to fulfil their role. APPSUP is the more technically accurate name for a role with privileged User access to the BRDB and other parts of the system. Although the APPSUP role could theoretically be used to inject, edit or delete transaction data this Peak does not provide any evidence of this actually happening. It is discussing the administration of the APPSUP role rather than its use in a particular situation to change live transaction data."

Now, two points. A perfectly fair description of what the PEAK is doing?
A. Yes.
Q. Which we have looked at, and a perfectly clear
description of what the APPSUP role does?
A. Yes. I mean I haven't deeply investigated the APPSUP role, so --
Q. And if we look at Mr Parker in his third statement at \(\{E 2 / 13 / 3\}\), at paragraph 13 he is commenting on its use.
A. Yes.
Q. He says:
"It is not a distinct or new type of remote access

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And refers across to Mr Godeseth.
A. Yes.
Q. And he says at the bottom:
"Those logs suggest that the APPSUP role has been used 2,175 times to make emergency ..."

And if we go over the page \{E2/13/4\}.
A. Sorry, that's what Mr Coyne said?
Q. No, this is what Mr Parker is saying in response.
A. I didn't find the 2,000 number before we flipped.
Q. Sorry, let's go back. \{E2/13/3\}
A. Ah, "he says", yes, okay. So Parker referring to Coyne. Yes.
Q. He says it has been used 2,175 times to make emergency amendments to the BRDB.
\[
\{\mathrm{E} 2 / 13 / 4\}
\]
"This appears to assume that APPSUP is only used for emergency amendments - an assumption which appears to be drawn from his reading of Peak PC0208119. However, this is an administrative Peak which concerns one topic (changing the generic role for SSC database users, which affected the running of development delivered scripts ). It does not refer to a particular support action on a live branch."

Now, it is an administrative PEAK that he has referred to, but neither Mr Godeseth nor Mr Parker had
consulted the transaction logs, we know that -- the privileged user logs?
A. Had they not?
Q. No. And you tried to and agreed with Mr Coyne that they are not very helpful. That's where we've ended up.
A. Yes, but I mean I would understand Mr Parker knows what goes on in the support because he is important in SSC and has a feel for what SSC does.
Q. So even in a situation where there is litigation and multiple witness statements have been served, Mr Parker and Mr Godeseth don't look at them, you look and see they are not useful, and that overall situation is because they don't really show clearly an answer to the question of what this was used for?
A. Yes, and I was always confused by the fact that most of these privileged user logs were about some system access.
Q. I understand.
A. System to a system, and I couldn't get to the bottom of what that -- in the time I devoted to it, I couldn't get to the bottom of that.
Q. And if there's not a clear documentary record of what the use is, it is very difficult for there to be proper scrutiny or audit of that?
A. That's assuming that PUA logs are the only documentary

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\section*{record.}
Q. Well, we haven't seen any other, have we?
A. We haven't.
Q. So that was invented in the hoof?
A. I'm not inventing on the hoof, I was simply stating an uncertainty I have. I'm not trying to --
Q. There might be all sorts of things but let's focus on the evidence we have got.
A. Generally Horizon is big and complicated and there are all sorts of things.
Q. If the documentation is the privileged user logs we have got, there isn't really any proper basis, even when they do come after July 2015, properly to scrutinise what the tool is being used for or to audit its use?
A. Absolutely. From the disclosed evidence that is correct.
Q. Now let's move to DBAs. You have touched on them already. They can edit, delete and add as you have already said. That's obviously both in Legacy and Horizon Online for reasons you have already given.
A. Yes.
Q. If we go to \{Day8/44 12\}, if we look at page 44, line 12 it says:
"Question: You would agree that those people have the role which allows them privileges to update, delete,
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline or insert into branch database tables whether they are using the correction tool or not?" & 1 \\
\hline A. Yes. & 3 \\
\hline Q. And he says, this is the DBA role: & 4 \\
\hline "Answer: Those people could log on to the database & 5 \\
\hline and do an awful lot of damage." & 6 \\
\hline A. Yes. & 7 \\
\hline Q. And you agree with that? & 8 \\
\hline A. Yes. & 9 \\
\hline Q. If we look at re-examination on Day 8 -- & 10 \\
\hline MR JUSTICE FRASER: Is this of Mr Godeseth? & 11 \\
\hline MR GREEN: Of Mr Godeseth \{Day8/112:1\} & 12 \\
\hline A. I should say in my experience DBAs can do an awful lot & 13 \\
\hline of damage. & 14 \\
\hline Q. Yes. Page 112 at line 14: & 15 \\
\hline "Question: And 'UNIX user', who would the UNIX user & 16 \\
\hline be? & 17 \\
\hline "Answer: Oh, sorry, UNIX user would be one of the & 18 \\
\hline guys in Ireland." & 19 \\
\hline A. Yes. & 20 \\
\hline Q. So the DBA's role is the guys in Ireland as referred to & 21 \\
\hline by Mr Godeseth? & 22 \\
\hline A. Yes. This implies to me that some of the DBAs are in & 23 \\
\hline Ireland, I don't know if they all are. & 24 \\
\hline Q. You don't know where they are really? & 25 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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A. No.
Q. And you haven't met them?
A. Certainly not.
Q. You don't know how trustworthy they are?
A. I just do not know them as individuals. I presume that to get to that job you have to be pretty good.
Q. And one of the guys in Ireland, if you look down, you can see that on the top of page 113:
"Question: Who are the 'guys in Ireland' exactly? Could you just clarify -- I appreciate that this may not be your daily fare but \(\sim\)...
"Answer: They are the people who support the hardware, so UNIX is an operating system so they work at a pretty low level on the systems.
"Question: When you say 'low level', I mean what do you mean by that? Do you mean they have powerful user rights, or they have weak user rights or ..?
"Answer: They have pretty powerful user rights, but they are very -- very much driven by process as to how they use them."
A. Yes, I should say here that they are the people who support the hardware. That feels to me like a different level from the DBAs.
Q. So that might be another -- so the UNIX people might be on another level from the DBAs?
A. Yes.
Q. In a sense we may have three layers?
A. Yes, I am sure we do.
Q. Now, just before we break for the stenographer who has asked to go a little later, can we just deal briefly with OCPs and MSCs. You heard Mr Coyne say he had reviewed the OCPs and identified that \(7 \%\) were created retrospectively, did that come as a surprise to you?
A. It was, and I have since investigated myself.
Q. Was that about right?
A. The investigation I have made, I did a search of the OCPs for all those that mentioned "retrospective" and there are 1,600 of them, that's about \(7 \%\). I also did a search for all those that mentioned "retrospective" and "FAD" and you come to about 40. So the OCPs referring -- of these \(7 \%\) of OCPs, I drew the conclusion that the great majority were back end, and I checked a few of them they are back end changes, and only the 40 referred to changes made at the branch.
Q. And you understood that OCPs would be raised by one person and I think monitored by a different person, so you have four eyes?
A. There is a lot of this separation of duties, four eyes thing, yes.
Q. Let's look quickly at \(\{F / 292.4 / 1\}\). This is an OCP on 147

1st September 2005.
A. Yes.
Q. You can see, although we do see different names under "Other details" on other OCPs, on this one we can see Martin Harvey and Martin Harvey at the bottom.
A. Raised by, monitored by.
Q. So he is monitoring himself it looks like?
A. It appears to be.
Q. Let's just look and see what this actually is. It is a "Bulk insert to tps_pol_fs_summaries_incomp table".
A. Yes.
Q. It says:
"Products 2542 \& 2541 had missing mappings which has caused several hundred branch details to not balance to zero."
A. Yes.
Q. "The ref data has now been corrected and the balancing transactions have been extracted and now need to be loaded into to tps_pol_fs_summaries_incomp so the BLE file can be generated and sent to POLFS."
A. Yes.
Q. He is correcting a balancing problem because of missing mappings which is affecting several hundred branches?
A. Yes. The table named "tps_pol_fs summaries" implies to me it is to do with TPS transaction processing system
which is pushing stuff over to Post Office, not directly affecting branch accounts.
Q. Well, on any view, it says there that it is caused several hundred branch details to not --
A. Yes, but the branch details are not in the BRD. Branch details are held all over the place, including back end and POL systems. By the reference to "tps",
I understood this to mean branch details in the back end or in POL.
Q. But on any view, it is hundreds of branches and he appears to be monitoring himself?
A. Yes, I --

MR GREEN: My Lord, is that a convenient moment?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Let's have the answer.
MR GREEN: Sorry, I thought he said yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I thought you were about to add something.
A. Nothing real, just it does appear to say he is monitoring himself.
MR GREEN: Is that a convenient moment?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes, we will have the 10 -minute break. Come back in at 3.20 pm .
( 3.10 pm )
(A short break)
(3.20 pm)

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MR GREEN: Dr Worden, could we look please at \(\{F / 485.2 / 1\}\), that's an OCP for 2nd March 2009.
A. Yes.
Q. It is to insert corrective transactions at a branch, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. That's the title. Just look over the page, please, at \{F/485.2/2\}. This is under "Other details". And Dr Worden, I acknowledge that there are lots where the people are different, but you can see there "Raised by: Anne Chambers" and "Monitored by: Anne Chambers"?
A. Yes.
Q. If we look at \(\{F / 540.01 / 1\}\).
A. "Purge Migration Prep Data". That is familiar .
Q. And if we look at page \(\{F / 540.01 / 2\}\) of that, we see it is "Raised by: Anne Chambers" and "Monitored by: Anne Chambers"?
A. Yes.
Q. Last one, \(\{F / 616.1 / 1\}\). This is an OCP for 14th April 2010. This is the branch "unable to rollover". If we kindly turn to page \(\{F / 616.1 / 3\}\) of that OCP, do you see --
A. Here we go again, yes. Right, same person.
Q. -- "Raised by: Mr Ramachandran" and "Monitored by: Mr Ramachandran"?
A. Yes.
Q. And so it is certainly not recording the four eyes that are involved in that respect in the way that you'd expect it in all cases, is it?
A. No, it isn't.
Q. If we look at Mr Godeseth's statement in relation to the balancing transaction tool \(\{\mathrm{E} 2 / 1 / 16\}\). Do you see there at paragraph 58.5 he says:
"As far as I am aware there has only been one usage of the tool."
A. Yes.
Q. Now, if we look at \(\{F / 425 / 1\}\), we have got the low level design --
A. Yes.
Q. -- in draft. Do you see "Document status: draft", halfway down?
A. Yes, absolutely.
Q. Can we just pause there. This is a more general question about IT system documentation generally. What is in your experience the significance of developing drafts and then having identified approved versions of the documents?
A. Well, it is general good practice to do that.
Q. Why does it matter?
A. Well, a draft implies a review process and a refinement

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process. An approval implies that review has taken place.
Q. By the people who ought properly to review it?
A. Well, depending on how their system is, yes. There is some structured system that says: here's how we do it and here's how we review it and approve it.
Q. Would it be fair to say that in a well documented system there shouldn't be frequent occurrences of people working from draft documents that have not been approved?
A. I think that's broadly true, yes.
Q. Let's look at this --
A. But -- well, IT life cycles are increasingly -- they used to be a waterfall where you went through very serious document stages and signed off each stage and so on. IT life cycles have become much more iterative and the overlap between the phases means that people do things on a draft. For instance, there is much more iterative development where you develop a prototype you and refine it. So the style of IT development has changed over the years to the extent that one overlaps the phases much more than the old-fashioned waterfall life cycle.
Q. That's probably changed quite a bit over the last ten years, is that fair?
A. Yes, depending on different organisations, they have taken it up in different ways. But the modern tenure is actually 20 years really .
Q. This document is from 2007 and this is the low level design for the transaction correction tool?
A. Yes.
Q. And if we go to page \(\{F / 425 / 8\}\), please. It says:
"This document provides the low level design for the branch database transaction correction tool module."
A. Yes.
Q. "The utility will allow SSC to correct transactions by inserting balancing records to transactional/accounting/stock tables in the BRDB system. It will also audit the changes made. There will be no updating/deleting of records in the branch database."
A. Yes.
Q. And then underneath:
"Warning: the use of this powerful tool has inherent risks. If the SQL statement is incorrect or badly written, it is possible to cause unintended consequences, some of which may cause serious problems to the branch database. It is expected that only a small number of skilled staff will run this tool and that they will have detailed guidance as to when and how 153
to use the tool."
A. Yes.
Q. So pausing there. The existence of this document and the development -- careful development we see here of the tool shows, firstly, that there was a need for the tool?
A. Yes.
Q. Secondly, there was a recognition that it was a powerful tool?
A. Yes.
Q. Thirdly, that because it was a powerful tool there was a need for protections?
A. Yes.
Q. In the form of a limited number of people able to use it, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And clear guidance?
A. Yes.
Q. We also see, I think you know, that there is a table, journal table to which it writes so its use can also be audited?
A. Yes.
Q. We have seen from the Anne Chambers' comment about wanting to go off piste with APPSUP that the APPSUP role was valued by SSC, including by Anne Chambers. We have
seen that from the PEAK?
A. They felt they had to use it, yes.
Q. And the APPSUP tool was even more powerful because it was unbounded as to which tables it could access?
A. I think so, yes.
Q. And it didn't have those protections?
A. I think you are right, yes.
Q. And Mr Coyne identifies this in his second expert report at \(\{\mathrm{D} 2 / 4 / 244\}\).
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Do you mean 4 or 4.1?
MR GREEN: My Lord, actually I have got the wrong reference here but I think it is the same in both.

The short point is that we can see that -- perhaps the easiest place to look at it is \(\{F / 594 / 1\}\). This is a 2010 PEAK --
A. This is a BT, is it?
Q. -- which was to be created. This is a PEAK to amend the tool.
A. Yes.
Q. And --
A. Well, more precisely to amend the templates, I think.
Q. To amend the templates. Well, the point is if there was no perceived use for the tool in future it would be surprising to spend a lot of time and effort developing a template for its use?
A. Well, there are lots of templates, there are several templates, and the previous document was referring to the precision required in the SQL. That was the precision in the templates rather than the tool itself which just ran the templates.
Q. The short point is that a tool was -- the transaction correction tool was carefully designed to meet a need, it is common ground that that specific tool was only used once?
A. Yes.
Q. And it is fair to infer that there would have been occasions when that tool could have been used and the APPSUP tool was used instead?
A. I want to be careful about that because they would only go off piste, as Anne put it, when they really had to.
Q. How do you know that? That's speculation.
A. In one of the two interpretations, I think Fujitsu / SSC staff would not want to do a labour intensive support task if they had a tool to do the job, or templates to do the job. That's the inference I'm making.
Q. The APPSUP role gave them a freedom they didn't enjoy with using the transaction correction tool itself, didn't it?
A. And it gave them a freedom that I infer they didn't want to use more than they had to.
Q. Let's look at Mr Coyne's revised report at \(\{D 2 / 4.1 / 247\}\), please. If we look at paragraph 5.438.
A. Yes.
Q. He says in his opinion:
"... it is my opinion that more than one BT has been conducted ... for the following reasons."

Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And he says the tool was created on 12th March.
A. The PC was created -- the PEAK was created.
Q. I'm so sorry, the PEAK was created on 12 th March which relates to the transaction tool. He says it has now been used in live :
"The templates for use with this tool need to be updated to correct some details. Gareth Seemungal is aware of the corrections needed ..."
A. Yes.
Q. ..." The proposed fix would correct and update the BRDB transaction correction tool templates, making it less likely that mistakes will occur when SSC are trying to resolve problems with transactions in BRDB."

Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. He says:
"This suggests that modifications and balancing
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transactions conducted by Fujitsu support staff within the BRDB is not unusual."
A. Well, I think that the transaction correction tool was made to make a number of changes with different templates to the branch database, most of which were not transaction corrections.
Q. And you wouldn't disagree that it is a fair opinion for Mr Coyne to have formed, what he said there?
A. As I said, the uncertainty in my mind is that there were several templates and they were doing different things and you only need one template to do a transaction correction.
Q. We have seen what the purpose --
A. The low level design says it can do this table and that table and so on.
Q. And the tables we saw would affect branch accounts?
A. No, there are a lot of tables there different from the ones used in the one BT.
Q. You were able to use it to access tables that would impact branch accounts, weren't you --
A. Certainly .
Q. And he says in his report, at (ii) he says:
"Fujitsu were able to insert balancing transactions outside of utilising the branch correction tool referred to above."

\section*{Yes?}
A. I'm not sure what he is referring to there.
Q. If they used the APPSUP role they could do so. We have agreed that.
A. We have agreed but if they have got a tool to do it, to hand-craft some SQL to do it would be very time consuming, and why would they want to do it if they had a tool?
Q. What do you infer from the fact that a tool was not only carefully developed to meet a need but also had its templates revised but only appears to have been used once for that purpose?
A. It was only used once for a balancing transaction, but I think it was used other times for these other purposes involving other tables.
Q. Is that something you specifically have seen or conjecture?
A. It is not conjecture. Unfortunately my memory is a bit unclear but I have seen -- I mean, for one thing the low level design talks of other tables, other than the ones used in the BT. That's the first piece of evidence. And it talks about templates in the plural whereas one template would have been needed to do a balancing transaction. So that is the second piece of evidence.

Now the third one, I think somewhere I looked at
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some records of how it was used and found there were these other uses not to do with affecting branch accounts.
Q. You are not sure what that was?
A. I'm not sure of the third piece of evidence. I am sure of the first two.
Q. What we can say fairly is from the discussion in the PEAK, the APPSUP PEAK, they clearly did very much value having the APPSUP role?
A. Yes, they needed it sometimes.
Q. Can we look at a document which is dated 24th May 2019, so it is obviously a recent document. It is at \{F/1848.8.3/1\}.

There is absolutely no complaint whatsoever about this being provided on 30 May, because it is a document dated 24th May, but I mention the date it was provisioned. Dr Worden, had you had a chance to look at this or not?
A. I haven't looked at this. I do not think I have. It is not familiar. I have tried to read a lot lately .
Q. It is a global user process management document.
A. Yes.
Q. It says:
"A process called Global User was brought in to replace the One-Shot (single use) password process used
on Horizon. It allows roles in the business, such as auditors, to be able to go out to any branch and use the same log on to access any Horizon kit in Branch without having to request a single use password at each branch."
A. Yes.
Q. "The individual requiring a Global User account has to be approved by a Manager showing on the Global User requester and approver list."

Yes?
And you see "Issue identified" by PwC. It says:
"PwC identified during an audit that the current Global User list inherited from Fujitsu contained employees who had left the Business. This raised concerns over the security of access to Horizon. Although this is a low risk in terms of Horizon access (the individual would have to gain access into a Branch first ), it is still a risk and needed to be mitigated." Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Then the actions taken, second bullet point:
"32 individuals were identified as having left the business."

But to be fair, half of these had only recently left in April 2019. Yes?
A. Mm .

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Q. Then under "Next Steps":
"There is no current owner of the process. NBSC administer it but the actual Global User process to maintain the data has not been owned by any area for some years."
A. Yes.
Q. Pausing there. Let's start at the top, is that ideal?
A. It doesn't sound ideal, no.
Q. It is not great access control, is it?
A. Something has fallen between the cracks, yes.
Q. Dr Worden, just a more general point. It is right, isn't it, that when something has been identified correctly as a system problem and fully investigated, we are likely to see more documentation about that than we would otherwise?
A. Do you mean a system problem or a process problem like this?
Q. Ignore process. We are back into system.
A. Right, okay.
Q. So on a PEAK or something like that. And I think to be fair to you, I think there are circumstances in which PEAKs will be generated by SSC where their own records tell them that there has been a problem like a failed reversal or something like that?
A. You are talking about records other than the PEAK?
Q. PEAKs or KELs, yes.
A. Yes.
Q. And the broad point is the more investigation that's done and the better the problem is recognised as a system problem, the more documentation we are likely to see about it?
A. Well, I mean, Fujitsu's incentive when a problem arises is to fix it as soon as possible. If they can fix it simply then we won't see as much documentation as if it is difficult and takes a lot of different investigation. Often in PEAKs we see investigations going around the houses and so on.
Q. Finally, Dr Worden, can we just look at your declaration at the end of your first report, please. It is on \(\{D 3 / 1 / 260\}\). At 1194 you have referred to guidance in a case at the end of that paragraph.
A. Yes.
Q. Was that something that -- was that case something you had looked at on your own initiative?
A. Not on my own initiative, no. I was pointed towards it.
Q. Did you identify the reference to that case and the case report reference?
A. No, the document was supplied to me.

MR GREEN: Thank you very much. My Lord, I have no further questions.

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MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. Mr de Garr Robinson, some re-examination?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes, my Lord. Re-examination by MR DE GARR ROBINSON
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I would like to start, Dr Worden, by asking you a few questions about your scaling calculation.
A. Yes.
Q. This was covered on Tuesday. You were taken to \{F/1837/1\}, so I would like to look at that, please.
A. Yes.
Q. The questions you were asked focused on columns E and F of that table. Do you remember?
A. E and F, "2007" and " 2007 Gaps".
Q. Yes. You explained, when you were asked how you had arrived at your calculation in your first report, that you took a column for 2007 which you knew had gaps, having looked and seen that the gaps were not significant, do you remember that?
A. That is right, yes.
Q. I think you called it eyeballing?
A. Yes.
Q. For your Lordship's note, this is at \{Day18/196:1\} to page 198.

And at one stage it was put to you that you had
given false evidence about what you had actually done in that calculation, and the premise upon which this was put to you is that ...

This is different from the table I have just seen (Pause)

What I asked to look at was \(\{\mathrm{F} / 1837 / 1\}\).
A. The gaps has gone. It seems to be empty now.
Q. There we are. So we are at 1837. You see there is a column which says "2007" and there is a column which says " 2007 Gaps". One of those columns is complete and one of those columns has gaps in them. And what was suggested to you was that given there were two columns with these figures, with this configuration, one complete and the other with some gaps in, you cannot possibly have chosen to take the one with the gaps in without making a mistake. Do you remember that?
A. I remember that, yes.
Q. And it was suggested that your explanation as to what you had done couldn't be right. I would just like to explore that surprising suggestion briefly.

As Mr Green said at page 176 of the transcript, the spreadsheet we are looking at is an amended version of the original spreadsheet that Mrs Van Den Bogard actually referred to in her original statement. Do you remember that?

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A. I do yes.
Q. And the amended version, the version we are looking at now, was produced in January.
A. Yes.
Q. So when you were doing your first report the spreadsheet was different and it was disclosed with Mrs Van Den Bogard's witness statement in November. For your Lordship's note, that is at \(\{\mathrm{H} / 137 / 1\}\).

Can we now go, please, to the document you may have taken me to, which is \(\{\mathrm{F} / 1837.1 / 1\}\). If we could go to the top of that document, please.

You will see that column E says "2007" and column F says "2007 Gaps", and it is column \(F\) that every now and then contains an item.
A. Yes. And when there is a gap in E there is an item in F.
Q. Perhaps we can scroll down a little bit until we see one. There are not very many of them. We can stop now. If we look at row 74 there is a figure of 6 .
A. Yes.
Q. Is this the document that you used at the time you produced your first report?
A. I think it was, yes.
Q. And when you said you eyeballed these columns, do you recall what columns you eyeballed?
A. All columns, I presume, I think I eyeballed all columns. And what is evident to me now is that where there is a gap in 2007, the figure in " 2007 Gaps" is taken over from 2001 or whatever it may be. But my impression on eyeballing was that there weren't many gaps.
Q. There weren't any gaps or --
A. There weren't many gaps.
Q. So you chose to take the figures in column E?
A. This was a long time ago and it has kind of been superseded by the supplemental report where I did it more properly.
Q. Can I just ask you what your reaction is to the suggestion that you made a stupid mistake and should actually have taken column F as your means of calculation?
A. Well, obviously column F is not the column to take, that's blindingly obvious.
Q. Thank you.

Now I would like to ask you about some questions you were asked yesterday regarding ARQ requests. You gave evidence, and this is at \{Day19/17:1\} onwards, that you have always been aware that cost of requests over the annual allowance of 720 ARQ requests was in the ballpark of \(£ 250\), do you remember that?
A. Yes.

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Q. Now several things were suggested to you when you said that. First of all, it was suggested that, in fact, the true cost was \(£ 450\). Secondly, it was suggested that this is important because, as far as I could understand from the line of questioning, £200 plus cost involves no particular disincentive to make ARQ requests but a \(£ 450\) cost creates a disincentive, and because of that it was suggested it was quite misleading to talk of a figure of over £200.

Stopping there, Dr Worden, I do not think you had talked about a figure of \(£ 200\). Is that something you discussed in either of your two reports?
A. I do not think I did. The point which always occurred to me and seemed to me obvious is if you are doing 100,000 TCs a year, to do any cost of \(£ 250\) for each one of them is ludicrous.
Q. I actually think that the point was intended to be a criticism of me because I put that figure to Mr Coyne in cross-examination and he agreed it.

The fourth point is that it was suggested to you that when you said you thought the cost was in the region of \(£ 250\), you had no foundation for that figure and you were simply giving answers which you thought were consistent with Post Office's case rather than the true facts, do you remember that?
8.
Q. So it is a serious allegation, an attempt to impugn your veracity. You said that you had seen documents but could not remember the particular document.
A. Yes.
Q. I don't know what documents you have seen but I wonder whether the document I'm about to take you to might be the one. Could we go to \(\{\mathrm{F} / 1659.2 / 1\}\) please. This is a document which has been added to the trial bundles overnight. There was no expectation that there be any line of questions on this particular issue, so no one thought to put this in the trial bundles originally.

Dr Worden, this is part of a contract between Fujitsu and Post Office. If you look at page 1 you can see the various different versions of that contract. The earliest one on this version is 31st August 2006.

If we go over the page to \(\{\mathrm{F} / 1659.2 / 2\}\) we see what I think is the current version, 12.0 on 3rd July 2017. Now, I'm not aware of any clause in a contract between Fujitsu and Post Office saying: if you go over the 720 ARQ allowance you pay X. Instead what I'm aware of is an option to increase the allowance so as to allow you to go over the 720 threshold. That option is provided for on page \(\{F / 1659.2 / 689\}\) perhaps we could look at that.

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MR JUSTICE FRASER: Have you seen this document before Dr Worden?
A. I have not seen this, no.

MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Have you not?
A. No.
Q. If we look at paragraph 5.5 perhaps I could ask you to read that Dr Worden.
(Pause).
A. Yes, read it.
Q. So you will see that there is a reference there to a cost, if Post Office wishes to increase its allowance of 720 ARQ request, you will see that the cost is provided for \(£ 222\) odd a day.
A. Yes.
Q. That was where my question to Mr Coyne came from, the question which he accepted when I put it to him. But the question I want to ask you, and it may be that you have already answered it, is that might this be the document from which you formed the impression?
A. I do not think it was actually. I think I have seen it in several places, numbers of that ballpark and I'm afraid I can't recall what those documents were.
Q. Very good. Let's move on to --

MR JUSTICE FRASER: I didn't mean to steal your thunder by asking him if he had seen it before.

MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I'm in a very forgiving mood, so we will say nothing more about it.

Callendar Square. I will just ask a few questions about Callendar Square. Mr Green took you to the original Callendar Square PEAK with a view to looking at how the story developed.

That was a PEAK that was I think started -- it was opened on 15 September 2005. Then he asked you about how long the Callendar Square bug had been in the system and you agreed with him that it was since about 2000. Do you remember that?
A. I agreed that the cause in Riposte had been May.
Q. The impression may have been given that the bug lay undetected until the Callendar Square PEAK appeared and I would like to ask you about that.

First of all, Mr Green drew your attention to a document at \(\{\mathrm{F} / 312.1 / 1\}\) if we could go to that. You will see at the top of the page this refers to Callendar Square. It is dated \(16 / 11 / 05\). It refers to Alan Brown, who I think is the subpostmaster of that branch.

He says:
"PM HAS £3,800 THAT SYSTEM IS TELLING HIM HE MUST SETTLE BEFORE HE CAN ROLL OVER. THIS IS FROM 8 WEEKS AGO \& IS DUE TO A WELL DOCUMENTED HORIZON SYSTEM PROBLEM.

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\section*{CAN AIO CONTACT WITH REGARD TO THIS? SAYS AIO KNOWS ABOUT IT HAVE TOLD PM HE MUST SETTLE."}

The reference to "this is due to a well documented Horizon system problem", what do you infer from that about whether this bug was undetected or not?
A. This confirms other evidence I have seen that Fujitsu were getting at Escher to fix this Riposte problem and that was an ongoing debate between Fujitsu and Escher and at one stage Escher said they had fixed it and it turned out it wasn't fixed, and so that went on for five years.
Q. I see. If we go to your first report please. That's \{D3/1/155\}. If you look at paragraph 660 at the bottom of the page, this is where you start your analysis of the Callendar Square bug. You indicate it is described in two KELs and several PEAKs and you identify them there.
A. Yes.
Q. "First arose in 2000 and was not fixed until Release S90 in 2006."

I notice you refer to a number of PEAKs there. Some questions have been asked of you over the last three days which might have given the impression that you have only been looking at KELs. When you produced your first report to what extent had you had regard to PEAKs?
A. In this bug particularly so because one wanted to trace the timeframe, time progression and you can see from these PEAK numbers that they are rather early ones going back to 0075 and so on and so forth. PEAK numbers (inaudible). So, yes, I have looked at PEAKs in this respect.
Q. Just extending further beyond just the Callendar Square issue, did you look at PEAKs relating to other issues?
A. All sorts of issues. I have done a lot of surveying of PEAKs to get the feel for the bulk of them, the balance of population and so on, and I have general views about this type of PEAK, that type of PEAK and so on. There are PEAKs about harvester exceptions, that's one sort of thing. There is PEAKs about receipts payments mismatches and I have looked at a large number of these.
Q. Have you looked at large numbers of PEAKs when you produced your first report?
A. Not large numbers at the time of my first report, no. It has been more recent.
Q. What sort of scale of numbers had you looked at at that stage?
A. In my first report?
Q. Yes.
A. I would say I have looked at the ones Mr Coyne had raised in his report and I had looked at probably 173
a couple of dozen in connection with KELs.
Q. Now, one of the KELs that's referred to here in the context of Callendar Square is J Ballantyne 5245K. That's at \(\{F / 285 / 1\}\). For your Lordship's note, KEL is cited in row 2 of the bug table in JS2 which is at \{D1/2/3\}. You see that?
A. J Ballantyne, yes. "Time out waiting for lock." It is I believe the Riposte cause; another symptom of the Riposte problem.
Q. You will see halfway down:
"Original date 2000-11-02."
So the KEL was created on 2nd November 2000, is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. You say another symptom of the Riposte problem. Perhaps you could explain a little bit what you mean by that?
A. Well, I did explain and I will explain it again. That there is a problem in Riposte which leads to a failure to replicate -- failures to release a lock I think -and then on certain occasions that leads to a short-term failure to replicate. On other occasions there is a so-called event storm during which there is a longer term failure to replicate and during these failures to replicate all sorts of different things may happen, for instance they double transfer into a stock (inaudible),
a precise Callendar Square phenomenon; whereas other things such as system freezes, I can't remember all the other details, but there are many other symptoms of then underlying Riposte problem and they have been noted over this whole period.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: This is what you referred to yesterday as Riposte lock, is that right?
A. Yes.

MR DE GARR ROBINSON: If we go to page \{F/285/3\} of the KEL.
And we go to the bottom section under the heading "Solution ".
A. Yes, rebooting was the quick fix. Rebooting, Cleardesk were the sort of recommended things to do.
Q. Now, what does this indicate regarding the question whether this bug was an undetected bug or not?
A. It was certainly not undetected for a long time. I mean it was detected very early on and different manifestations of it came up over this period. Callendar Square was just one manifestation.
Q. Let's look at a PEAK that relates to the bug. This is one of the PEAKs that was referred to in Anne Chambers' 2015 spreadsheet. You remember that?
A. Right.
Q. It is at \(\{\mathrm{F} / 224.1 / 1\}\). It starts on 8 October 2004 so it is a year before the Callendar Square PEAK, yes?

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A. Yes.
Q. Now is this a PEAK that you have seen before?
A. I believe it is. I have certainly seen many like it. On the face of it, it is about something happening in the host, ie at the back end, but it may well -- some of these you look at and you find they actually derive back to the branch.
Q. I see. So this is an indication of what was happening on the ground some time before the Callendar Square PEAK itself was produced. If we look at page \(\{F / 224.1 / 1\}\), do you see it says in the first box underneath the second line:

8/10/04, 10.59:
"The host generated cash account line Comparisons Report.

TPSC256 for processing date 07/10/04 shows a R \& P diff for FAD 162824 in CAP 28 where Receipts = \(£ 1149340.21\), Payments \(=1148956.69\) and Diff \(=383.52 . "\)
A. Yes.
Q. Could you explain -- are you in a position to explain what TPSC256 means?
A. It is a back end report. Cash account line comparisons. It is one of the back end reports to do with TPS, which is feeding transactions to the Post Office, and sometimes these transactions have to be fixed in various
ways before they can go to the Post Office.
Q. So this report is generated. To whom is the report produced?
A. Fujitsu look at the report I think and if there are problems Fujitsu try and fix them.
Q. If we go down just a few lines, it says about four lines down:
"This FAD also appears on TPSC268A with a difference of exactly half the amount."

There is a question as to whether it is related. Could you say what TPSC268A is?
A. There are several TPS reports and it is quite a long list, I cannot say precisely which one is which. But they do give different slices of information which is going to Post Office.
Q. So this is an example of the Callendar Square bug. If we could go over the page to page \{F/224.1/2\}?
A. Sorry, could I just interject there that you see a smallish receipts /payment mismatch. One of the manifestations of the Riposte problem was that when you were doing balancing, one of the counters in the branch was isolated and say had been isolated for half an hour or something, so the transactions from that counter would not get into your balance so you would have a small payment receipts mismatch and I think this is

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probably one of those. Again it is not Callendar Square exactly, it is the Riposte bug leading to a counter being isolated for a short while.
Q. I see. If you go to over the page to \(\{F / 224.1 / 2\}\) you see about two lines down from the top:
"MSU need to inform POL so they can take appropriate action."

Do you know what that signifies . Who is MSU?
A. Management Support Unit and obviously because this is a TPS problem there will be some discrepancy in POL and in the stuff going to POLSAP, for instance, that has to be fixed.
Q. We will see that the PEAK is closed on 12 October, which is four days later. What does this tell us about what was happening on the ground in relation to manifestations of problems relating to the Callendar Square bug even before the Callendar Square PEAK was --
A. It shows that some of them were being detected by routine monitoring and, for instance, I would also suspect that any manifestation of the Riposte bug which led to a double stock transfer in and a single stock transfer out, that is a double entry accounting failure and that would certainly be picked up at some stage. So there are a lot of ways in which this phenomenon would
be automatically detected or easily detected at the back end.
Q. Let's look at that very point. If we can go to \{F/253/1\}, this is another PEAK referred to in the JSC2 bug table in relation to Callendar Square, it is fourth on the list. It is PC0116670. This PEAK starts on 24th February 2005. It is a good number of months before the Callendar Square PEAK. We can see at the top right-hand side " call logger/deleted user/MSU". Can you explain what that means?
A. Yes. This is somebody in the Management Support Unit has raised this problem. It is to do with this reconciliation report which is another of these TPS reports about what's going to Post Office.
Q. Then we can see that, can't we, in the first box, four lines down:

\section*{"Summary TPS reconciliation report."}

I was going to ask you what that means but you have already told me. There is a reference also to some particular TPSC numbers, 256, 252, 268A. Those are the reports we have just \(\sim-\)
A. Yes. That's showing the same error is popping up in several reports.
Q. What does this PEAK tell us about Fujitsu's awareness of the issue that was --

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A. Well, it says that several manifestations of the Riposte problem were easily detectable by Fujitsu and they would be. They had systems set up to detect just this sort of thing.
Q. And the manifestation which produces the symptoms that we now call Callendar Square, would they be picked up?
A. I said that the symptoms that now we call Callendar Square are this double stock transfer in, single stock transfer out. That is a double entry accounting mismatch failure and that will certainly be detected at the back end when it gets to POLSAP or if not before.
Q. Let's have a look at one final PEAK that's relevant to Callendar Square. This is one that you referred to in your report and it is in the bug table as well. It is \{F/210/1\}. Perhaps we can have a look at that.

What is the date? It starts 3rd June 2004. So we are more than a year before the Callendar Square PEAK. If we go to the bottom of page \(\{F / 210 / 2\}\) there is what I believe is a yellow box.
A. I don't get the colours.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Do you not get colours on this?
A. Not on the screen.

MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I don't either.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Really? I didn't know that. I suppose
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a bit late to find out during re-examination of the
final witness of a trial that started in March but--
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, it is never too late to enhance the system. I feel that we can all agree that.
MR GREEN: There is colour on the far end.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I see that Ms Keating has
a beautifully coloured screen, but I'm not being bitter
about it. My Lord, if we could look at
page \{F/210/2\} --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: As you said earlier, you are in a forgiving mood. I'm sorry you don't have colour, Dr Worden, I didn't realise. Are we going to the bottom box?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Right at the bottom box. I'm going read the last two lines and then perhaps we could go over the page when I get to the relevant point:
"Eventlog from node 4 suggests that Riposte replication had not been successful and so while node 3 had successfully TI the txns, this information was not apparent to node 4 thus it was perceived by node 4 that those txns were outstanding waiting to be TI. Therefore when the user SMU001 logged onto node 4, he was presented with Outstanding Transfer message which had to be accepted or declined. The user chose to accept them even though he tells me that at this stage he was a

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little concerned because he was certain that user ASU010
had already TI on node 3. This has created a discrepancy on their Cash Account \(£ 22,290.00\). Also the Host has reported a reconciliation error in TPSC256 for £44,580.00."
A. I did remark on that I remember noticing the exact double figure.
Q. It is clearly a function of the different reports, one picks up the right figure, there is another report which doubles it for various reasons.
A. Yes.
Q. Now if we go down to the third page \(\{\mathrm{F} / 210 / 3\}\). There is an entry for 8 th June 2004 at 14.48 . It says \(\sim-\)
A. Errors in the three reports.
Q. Errors in TPSC reports 252, 256, 268A. This confirms, I believe, the evidence you have already given, which is the actual Callendar Square symptom we are talking about is picked up by these reports, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. Let's see how it was handled. If we go to page \(\{F / 210 / 5\}\). Box: 11 June at 16.30 . It has been transferred to MSU. Then if we go down further the page: 22 June at 15.38 and it has been transferred to EDSC. Why am I telling you those things?

We go over to page \(\{F / 210 / 6\}\). 6 July, 11.44:
"I 've checked with Mike King; the BIMS report for this problem was sent to POL on 22/6 and should have resulted in an error notice being sent to the branch Mike says he will send a note to POL saying that the PM has been chasing this issue; I've asked HSH ..." which I think must be the help desk.
"... to inform the PM that they should have received an error notice and to check with the department that issues them."

Then if we go on to page \(\{F / 210 / 7\}\) you will see 5th August 2004 at 11.57.
A. He's confirmed he got it .
Q. That's three boxes down:
"PM [Mr Mogul] has confirmed that POL have issued him with an Error Notice of £22290.00 which has enabled him to clear the error from his account. He is happy for this call to be closed."

Now the evidence you gave when asked about it by Mr Green is that regardless of procedure in the majority of cases if there is an R\&P mismatch it will be sorted out eventually. Mr Green queried whether you had any basis for saying that. Are the PEAKs we have seen relevant to that view --
A. Yes, they are very relevant particularly this one, it shows that it is picked up on three reports at the back

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end. There is a lot of going back and forth, but end of the back and forth is the BIMS and Post Office being alerted and the branch being sorted out.
Q. Thank you. If we could now have another look. It was suggested by Mr Green that the problem may have persisted even after it was fixed by Release S 90 in 2006. If we could go to the document that Mr Green put to you for that purpose. It is \(\{\mathrm{F} / 565 / 1\}\).

You will see the original date, it was opened on 10th May 2002, halfway down, do you see that?
A. 10th May 2002, yes.
Q. Immediately below that there is a revision date, 11 January 2010 ?
A. All right, okay.
Q. Perhaps we can go to the last page of this document now \(\{F / 565 / 3\}\) and we see what must be the reason for the update. It is the very last paragraph:
"Update: 11/01/2010."
There is a reference to a PEAK:
" If the message was seen on a Correspondence server and the source of the message is Riposte then raise a Peak call and route it to SSC to stop and restart the Riposte service under OCP. If the errors are seen on more than one Correspondence server at the same time then further investigations should be carried out."

It was suggested to you that that update may suggest that the Callendar Square manifestation continued after the fix in 2006. You can take it from me, I have looked at the PEAK that's referred to here, and that is not the manifestation of the Callendar Square bug. But what I want to ask you is whether you were aware of any incident after the fix of the Callendar Square bug, any incidents in which the Callendar Square symptoms occurred again?
A. No.
Q. Thank you. Now, today we had some rather extraordinary questions about the derivation or where the word "grey" came from and I'm going to ask you about that. It starts in appendix D3 of your first report. Could we go please to -- what is the reference? I'm afraid I have not written it down.

It will be \{D3/2/129\}. You were asked about paragraph 5.93. Do you see that? You were commenting on particular paragraphs of Mr Coyne's first report where he refers to particular KELs, yes?
A. Yes.
Q. If we go to your analysis, the middle paragraph you say:
"This was caused by a complex 'grey' communications failure which could not be reproduced - so diagnosis was not complete."

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And you were asked where you got the word "grey" from?
A. I imagine it may well be from the KEL.
Q. I was going to ask you. If we can go to the KEL, that is at \(\{F / 757 / 1\}\). I will just let you glance down the heading but I don't really need much of substance, just to refamiliarise yourself.
A. Comms became available. Yes.
Q. If I could ask you to go to page \(\{F / 757 / 2\}\). Under the heading "May 2010 Update by Development."
A. We have black and white immediately.
Q. It says:
"When comms are black and white, i.e. always on or always failing, it is fairly straightforward to recreate a particular situation. However the sequence seen in the log files is so complex it is not possible to replicate the conditions."

Now, having seen that text, does that refresh your memory as to where the word "grey" might have come from?
A. So "grey" is not actually in the KEL, is that right?
Q. Yes.
A. Well, obviously black and white, grey is between back and white, and it is exactly as I described it, as an intermittent fault. Grey would be one way of describing it and I would probably have made up that word myself.

MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Right. Would you give me a moment please Dr Worden.

My Lord, I have no further questions.
Questions by THE JUDGE
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I have just got a couple.
Dr Worden, this afternoon you were asked quite
a long sequence of questions about privileged user logs, do you recall that?
A. Yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: It was only at about 3.05.
A. Yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: In the course of that you confirmed,
I think, that you found the privileged user logs unclear when you've looked at them, is that right?
A. That is right.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: In one of your answers you said you couldn't get to the bottom of it in the time that you had devoted to it.
A. That is right.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Can you just give me an idea of how long you had devoted to trying to --
A. Looking at privileged user access logs, less than a day.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. But a reasonable number of hours I imagine?
A. Yes.

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MR JUSTICE FRASER: I don't want to put words into your mouth if that's --
A. What they are is this monster spreadsheet that gives you one day's worth of data and I looked around.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. That's very useful. Thank you very much.

There are a couple of questions but it relates to the same event. Now, relatively recently you served your third report directly on the court?
A. Yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: I'm not going to be asking you any questions at all about the content of that document. But I just want to ask a couple of questions so that I can understand the sequence because I have already had an explanation from Mr de Garr Robinson and I have also had a witness statement from the Post Office's solicitors.
A. Yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: The documents that you relied on in order to prepare or compile or draft that report are PEAKs, KELs, OCRs, OCPs, etc?
A. Yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: When did you first get access to those documents?
A. Well, PEAKs was -- the full set of PEAKs I can't recall
the exact date, but it was way back in 2018 and the OCPs and OCRs, again I cannot recall the exact date, but I have had them for some months I think and the idea of automatically searching them in this way came to me comparatively recently.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: But the actual documents you had had a number of months, is that correct?
A. Yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Then, you have been a witness I think, an expert witness, in a number of other cases?
A. I have.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: Have you ever served one of your expert reports directly on the court before?
A. I have never done that myself before. I had it done to me.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: But you have never done it before?
A. A kind of late report, no. I mean the issue of serving direct on the court rather than through lawyers, I don't recall how that happened in the past. I suspect it was all done through lawyers.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: But in this case everyone knows you sent an email to my clerk?
A. I did, yes. That's what I was advised to do, that was how I was advised to do it.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: You were advised to do it?
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A. By Post Office lawyers, yes.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. And the email -- the covering email, did you show the drafting of that to your instructing solicitors before you sent it or did you just draft it yourself?
A. I just drafted it.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: And did you check or have it approved by them?
A. No, I think I had been given some advice as to what it should cover.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. Okay. Well I don't have any more questions about that, thank you very much. I don't know if either of you have any follow up questions on that, but if you do it is not to go to the content of the third report.
MR GREEN: My Lord, no. My learned friend gave some evidence about having checked the PEAK himself, I expect I'm not allowed to cross-examine him on it? Perhaps I will save that for closing submissions.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Regardless of how forgiving he might be, I'm not that forgiving.
MR GREEN: I'm grateful.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Although I'm relatively forgiving . So, Dr Worden, that is your evidence at an end. Thank you very much.
A. Thank you

MR JUSTICE FRASER: I do however have one point, which is a point for you, Mr de Garr Robinson, I'm afraid. I'm not going to go through it in enormous detail but just to give you the references, yesterday at page \{Day19/204:1\} you gave me an explanation about the recent disclosure that was produced in late May which concerned OCPs, OCRs etc.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It was some OCRs I believe, my Lord, yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: In the course of that, and it is at page 204, I will just read out what you said, you described that they were maintained on the Fujitsu system and you said:
"Much later Fujitsu discovered an old database had been copied more than ten years previously on the system somewhere and told the Post Office they had those collection of documents and then the Post Office produced them, etc."

Today, at 11.37, Mr Green put a document to Dr Worden which is \(\{\mathrm{F} / 1848.8 .2 / 1\}\) which is a PEAK dealing with the Drop \& Go discrepancy, which he said was disclosed on 30 May 2019 and is a PEAK that is, on its face, dated 21st August 2018. So it can't fall within the category of documents on the old database

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etc. Can the witness statement please specifically deal --
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It can. I asked about that. I knew nothing about it until it came up. I have asked about that and there is an account which can be --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: As long as that can also be included.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It can.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Right. Thank you very much. Have you got some more documents to give me?
MR GREEN: My Lord, we have compiled a bundle of the PEAKs and KELs referred to during Dr Worden's~--
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Thank you very much.
MR GREEN: Apart from re-examination because we didn't know what was coming.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Don't worry about that, there has only been a couple of things. Thank you. So I can with the exception of re-examination that is my hard copy PEAK and KEL data complete. Is there anything else housekeeping, quasi housekeeping, any other points? MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Not even quasi housekeeping, my Lord. MR JUSTICE FRASER: Whatever that might be.

So, in terms of timetabling, I think there is a date already been ordered for your submissions in writing. We don't need to change that. It is the 1 st and 2nd July, a day each. If there are to be any further
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    authorities, although I imagine even if there are they
    would be limited given the subject matter of the Horizon
    trial, but if there are if they could just be put in
    an agreed bundle and I think for this tranche of the
    trial that's it until then. Is that right?
    MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I hope so.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well, one never knows. But 1st and
2nd July, I look forward to seeing you all then. You
might have the chance to have your screens swapped.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I have got rather used it now,
my Lord.
MR JUSTICE FRASER:Thank you all very much and until then.
(4.26 pm)
(The court adjourned until 1 July 2019)
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[^0]:    All right, Mr Green.
    MR GREEN: I'm most grateful
    Dr Worden, yesterday we had arrived at a point where you had seen the presentation, it has the $£ 25,000$ and £2,500 outstanding?
    A. The presentation about?
    Q. The Fujitsu presentation about the Dalmellington bug.
    Q. Now I would like to invite you to look, please, at your second expert's report.
    A. Sorry, where is it? Here, yes.
    Q. I would like you to look at page 41, please.
    Q. Sorry, \{D3/6/41\}.
    A. Okay, I'm getting there. Yes.
    Q. Now, this is where you deal with the Dalmellington bug in your second expert's report?
    A. Yes, right. Okay.
    Q. And it is in section 6.2.2, yes?
    Q. And it goes -- it runs through to page $\{D 3 / 6 / 42\}$ and
    then over the page to $\{D 3 / 6 / 43\}$, if you want to look.
    Q. So it is in these paragraphs 154 to 163 . Can I just take you through them because the first two paragraphs

[^1]:    branch accounts."
    So a slightly different context but the same point about correcting remming errors is your response to what he said?
    A. That is my response to those paragraphs of his report.
    Q. And the correction by transaction corrections is a point that we can trace all the way back to Dalmellington?
    A. Dalmellington is an example of it, yes.
    Q. Then if we go over the page \{D1/2/9\}, we get to number 10 , which I think is one that you accept in your list?
    A. I do, yes.
    Q. Can I just ask you about the entry in your appendix table at \{D3/2/129\}, 5.93.
    A. Obeng.
    Q. This is a Catherine Obeng KEL.
    A. Yes.
    Q. And what you say about it, you have given your opinion there. You say:
    "This is further evidence of the failed recovery report doing its job ..."
    A. Yes.
    Q. ... alerting Fujitsu --"

    MR JUSTICE FRASER: "Allowing".
    MR GREEN: I'm so sorry.
    MR JUSTICE FRASER: Or is it --

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    MR GREEN: My Lord, I think in 5.93 I think it says " alerting ".
    MR JUSTICE FRASER: I'm so sorry. Yes.
    MR GREEN: "... alerting Fujitsu to failed recoveries, so they can investigate them and make any necessary corrections to accounts."
    A. Yes. Perhaps I should have said have "guided the transactions to the correct state ".
    Q. Then you say:
    "This was caused by a complex 'grey' communications failure which could not be reproduced ..."
    A. I presume I got the word "grey" from somewhere, but the meaning I would mean is intermittent, come and go.
    Q. Is this your wording, Dr Worden?
    A. "Grey" is not my natural choice of terminology so I must have got it from the KEL or the PEAK or something.
    Q. Let's have a look at where you may have got it from. Let's look at the appendix to Mr Parker's statement, \{E2/11/43\}.
    A. This is Fujitsu's analysis?
    Q. The words here are:
    "This is further evidence of the failed recovery report doing its job ..."
    A. Yes.
    Q. Just to give you the wording you had in yours:

[^2]:    Q. -- he says $\{F / 1848.8 .2 / 2\}$ :
    "The mystery is how a top up of $£ 30$ came to be in the Horizon basket without having been credited to any Drop \& Go account. We have heard anecdotals of other such occasions, but never with adequate information to be able to investigate."

    So, Dr Worden, what we see from that is that something for which there had been a detailed fix description set out in a document in April was still a mystery to Post Office dealing with that and other anecdotals in August of the same year?
    A. Well, could we go back to the beginning of the fix report. The fix report obviously involves a different branch from the branch here.
    Q. Indeed.
    A. And the question is whether it is the identical problem or -- but it seems a closely related problem certainly.
    Q. They both have a problem with Drop \& Go top up, yes?
    A. And that's presumably one or two --
    Q. In the same script?
    A. Do we know it is the same script in each case?
    Q. We looked at the script. Do you remember I showed you the script, it is the CD balance top up script in both cases.
    A. We haven't looked at the actual script.

