# OPUS 2 INTERNATIONAL 

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

Day 22

July 2, 2019

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Tuesday, 2nd July 2019
(10.30 am)

Closing submissions by MR DE GARR ROBINSON
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, good morning. I'm going to start by seeking to draw your Lordship's attention to some extraordinary features of the claimants' case as it has developed before your Lordship during the course of this trial.

First of all, I would like to remind your Lordship of some points of which you will be well aware, and if I can do it by reference first of all to the Horizon Issues which is at $\{\mathrm{C} 1 / 1 / 1\}$.

The first point is that your Lordship ordered an expert-led trial and your Lordship will see that from the header to the Horizon Issues. The header is taken from remarks that your Lordship made at the CMC on 22nd February, and that's at $\{C 8.4 / 4 / 1\}$. Perhaps we could have a look at that.

Sometimes one does rather miss the old days when one had files, my Lord.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: That's the document. Which page?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It is at page 54. I don't have
a document.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: There is one on the common screen.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I'm so sorry. The reason why I said

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that rather intemperate, which I now regret, is that I see nothing on my screen. I wonder if someone could look at that for me?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Have you not got a screen now?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It is a black screen, my Lord. Perhaps it is not plugged in.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well, that's unsatisfactory for obvious reasons. It is not the best start. I think you need a screen, but I can easily rise for a minute or two to avoid putting pressure on anyone.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I would be very grateful to your Lordship. I do apologise.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: You don't have to apologise. These things just happen. Whenever they happen they are always at a very inconvenient time, but I suppose at least we haven't got into the depths of the day. We may as well sort it all out at the beginning. 5 minutes?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: 5 minutes.
(10.36 am)
(A short break)
(10.38 am)

MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I'm hoping we can continue at approximately this pace for the rest of the day. It will be a much more enjoyable day that way.

We are on the 22nd February hearing and
your Lordship will be familiar with these words but
I will, if I may, read them out. You said:
"It is very unusual in case management to find oneself having constantly to try and put either one or other party back on track for cost- effective resolution of serious disputes. I reminded myself, again by reference to the actual transcript, of what I said last time, although I had a pretty clear recollection, that what I was going to be doing in March was to deal with expert issues that were present on the pleadings concerning Horizon which I described generically as the next big issue. I wanted the parties to agree or each propose an isolated number of issues on the pleadings related to Horizon that would involve expert evidence but not evidence of individual cases."
\{C8.4/4/54\}
My Lord, it was with those words ringing in their ears that the parties agreed the Horizon Issues and offered them to your Lordship for approval.

Disclosure was then given, hundreds of thousands of documents were disclosed and reviewed by the experts. They were disclosure of documents of an expert nature. The claimants criticised Post Office on their disclosure and Post Office criticises the claimants on their disclosure, but for present purposes the important point

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is a huge amount of disclosure was given by Post Office;
it was directed at informing the expert process and many of the documents, I would say most of the documents, called for expert review and comment.

The next important stage of the litigation was vast expert reports being served. Mr Coyne's two reports run to well over 500 pages without appendices.

They were many, many, many, hundreds of times I would say, more detailed than my learned friend's outlined allegation document that was produced in August which no one has really referred to, and they took weeks properly to assimilate. It is fair to say that the Post Office was still trying to assimilate Mr Coyne's second report when the trial actually began. Your Lordship may appreciate how that felt at the time.

Now, the experts co-operated to identify the principal agreements and disagreements between them, and that was, in my submission, a very helpful process that was overseen and encouraged by your Lordship and it led to four long joint statements which in my submission were helpful.

JS2 is particularly helpful in that it sets out in the bug table what the experts say on each side.
Without that we would be digging through the interstices of these interminable reports. It brought a welcome
measure of focus, and given we don't have detailed pleadings or schedules in relation to specific bugs it gave the parties an opportunity to decide how to organise their cross-examination and proceed.

Your Lordship will be aware that the parties, cross-examination was limited. I certainly would have liked more time given the scale of the reports. But given the other factual evidence that had been called, I had four days; my learned friend took three.

Now, the Horizon Issues are expert issues and we have had an expert-led trial as your Lordship ordered. But anyone who came to court for the first time yesterday might have formed a very different impression of what this case was all about.

One expects oral closings to be about the oral evidence to explain how the case has developed since the openings now that everybody is much the wiser. But in my learned friend's submissions there was almost no reference to Mr Coyne's oral evidence or to Mr Roll's oral evidence and no reference at all to the important respects in which that oral evidence changed the picture as compared with Mr Coyne's reports on the one hand and Mr Roll's witness statements on the other.

I don't mention the fact that there were these changes as a criticism of Mr Coyne but merely as a point 5
about the unusual approach that the claimants have adopted, I would suggest felt constrained to adopt, in the final days of this expert-led trial. My learned friend was constrained to make many of his submissions largely without reference to the conclusions reached by the expert whom his clients had instructed and largely without reference to the very substantial common ground that was between the experts, both as set out in the joint statements and was achieved during the course of the cross-examination and, indeed, your Lordship's own questions.

Important parts of my learned friend's submissions were directly contrary to that evidence and those agreements. For example, your Lordship will have heard my learned friend say that Horizon is not robust. My Lord, that, as your Lordship will be well aware, is directly contrary to the experts' common views.

My learned friend tries to duck that by effectively suggesting that robustness doesn't really mean anything. But, again, that's contrary to what the experts say. And your Lordship will see that from our written closing at paragraph 361; that's at page 132. I'm not going to take your Lordship to it now.

Mr Green didn't engage with any of that evidence, nor did he engage with Mr Coyne's oral evidence on the
likely total number of detected bugs over a 20-year period. Your Lordship will I am sure have well in mind that he said it was no more than 40 including transient bugs. So if one takes into account that of the 29 bugs in the bug table he says only 22 were lasting, then one assumes, one infers, that his view is that the number of lasting bugs that are in the system would be around 30 over 20 years.

Nor did he engage with Mr Coyne's oral evidence on the number of instances of remote access that he had seen over that same period. Your Lordship again will I hope have in mind that Mr Coyne said he had seen about 30 instances of relevant remote access for the purposes of these proceedings.

Those numbers loomed large in any worthwhile consideration of the key extent questions raised by the Horizon Issues. But they weren't addressed by my learned friend. Instead he gave examples of things. He told your Lordship little stories and he relied on snippets from documents. But what he didn't do is he didn't attempt to draw back and ask the question, after all the evidence that your Lordship has heard: where do we end up on the expert evidence that has been given in this case?

In my respectful submission, the inevitable
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inference is that the claimants have considered very carefully where we do end up on the expert evidence and their considered view is that they would prefer the court to look elsewhere. They would prefer your Lordship to take an impressionistic approach, and by that I mean the kind of approach under which all bugs that caused doubling up can be considered as one and the same thing, as my learned friend remarkably appeared to be suggesting last night.

That suggestion was apparently made -- and I may be being unfair to him, but it was apparently made to provide some colourable basis on which to call into question the criminal prosecution. My Lord, that's all headline-grabbing stuff but it is nothing to do with Horizon Issues and it is nothing to do with the expert-led trial that your Lordship ordered and on which the parties have spent so much time, money and, if I may say so, sweat.

Now, I propose to focus on where we are left after the trial. Most notably, in terms of Mr Coyne's evidence on Horizon Issues 1, 3, 4 and 6 and on Mr Roll's oral evidence as well. And your Lordship will see that my submissions, I should say our submissions, the submissions of myself, Mr Henderson, Mr Draper and Ms Keating are set out quite fully and at length, and

I'm sorry for the length of the submissions we have submitted to your Lordship.

That brings me to another feature of the case which I submit is also extraordinary. In their written submissions, their closing, the claimants say, I think more than once but they say it triumphantly, that Mr Roll was right. What they mean is the Mr Roll that was portrayed in the witness statement that he would have had drafted for him was right. But, my Lord, in my submission a very different Mr Roll came through when he gave oral evidence, and just as the claimants make no reference to Mr Coyne's oral evidence during the course of this trial, they similarly seek to distract, if I may say so, certainly pay no attention to, the oral evidence that Mr Roll gave.

Just to remind ourselves quite how far we have come, perhaps I could ask your Lordship to have a quick look just at his first witness statements at $\{\mathrm{E} 1 / 7 / 1\}$. Rather than reading out long chunks perhaps I could ask your Lordship to read particular paragraphs; first of all, paragraph 7 \{E1/7/2\}. Then the last sentence of paragraph 8. The first sentence of paragraph 10. The last sentence of paragraph 11. And then, my Lord, finally paragraph 19 \{E $1 / 7 / 3\}$.

That's a brief selection, but they are what could be
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described as headline-grabbing statements made by Mr Roll.

In my respectful submission, your Lordship will have heard Mr Roll and will have seen our written closings, and from our written closings I respectfully submit that your Lordship should conclude that all of those claims have effectively gone. For your Lordship's note these are addressed in pages 38 to 63 of our closing submissions.

Here are some highlights. Mr Roll accepted that his recollection of $70 \%$ of the work he did could be wrong because one tends to remember non-mundane things more clearly than mundane things.

As regards time pressure on the SSC, that was a feeling from a long time ago and he said his recollection was quite hazy and he also said that he had that feeling not very often. He said that when he said he spent $70 \%$ of his time looking for faults on data stores he was not looking for software bugs. Remarkably he accepted that coding errors causing financial impact on branch accounts in his experience were extremely rare. He accepted that paragraph 19 was wrong, that he and other colleagues were not routinely working on coding issues causing financial discrepancies, and even more remarkably he couldn't recall ever working on
a coding issue which caused a financial impact on a branch.

Be that as it may, in relation to bugs causing branch shortfalls, his evidence has been, if I may say so, over taken by the KELs and the PEAKs that have been disclosed in this case and the in-depth analysis that has been performed by the experts on those documents.

Your Lordship will be well aware of Mr Coyne's oral evidence that he and his team, having read almost all the KELs and having done innumerable intelligent searches through all the KELs and all the PEAKs, his judgment was there are not more than 40 branch-affecting bugs over 20 years.

Similar points can be made about remote access. Mr Coyne accepted that any work on branch data is typically recorded in PEAKs, and for your Lordship's note that's at paragraph 740 of our closing \{Day16/28:1\}. Mr Coyne said that there had been no more than 30 occasions of relevant remote access; that's paragraph 746 of our closings . And Mr Coyne said that the chances of remote access adversely affecting branch accounts was small. My Lord, that's paragraph 748 of our closings .

My Lord, all those points are consistent with Mr Roll's oral evidence. But you would get no hint of

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that anywhere in the claimants' oral or written closings. That, in my submission, is a graphic illustration of how the claimants would like to distract the court from the oral evidence given by their two most important witnesses. What they want to do is tell little stories of individual incidents instead and to give the court the impression that those individual incidents are somehow symptomatic or representative of a wider phenomenon of which there is no evidence whatsoever.

My Lord, they would also like to stop the court from deciding the most practically useful issue in this entire issue, the Horizon Issue trial. And that is the extent of the risk or likelihood of Horizon bugs causing branch shortfalls for which SPMs are held liable.

They do this in a number of ingenious ways. Indeed, they do it rather beautifully by accusing Post Office of seeking to rewrite Horizon Issues 1 and 3. Let me deal with those arguments very briefly .

Horizon Issue 1 first of all. They make three assertions. First of all, the threshold for satisfying the enquiry required by Horizon Issue 1 is merely that there should be a potential of causing discrepancies or shortfalls, the logic of their position being if some potential is found, however slight, the court stops
there. And they follow up that submission by saying in no circumstances, Post Office's attempt to draw attention to the kind of bug that doesn't have a lasting impact is an impermissible exercise. They say that Post Office is introducing a false concept which isn't written into the Horizon Issue itself.

Thirdly, they argue that the discrepancies and shortfalls referred to in Issue 1 need only relate to branch accounts, they don't need to be in branch accounts.

As to these three arguments, potential first of all. My Lord, it is important not to forget the words "extent" and "likelihood" at the beginning of Issue 1. I don't know if your Lordship has the issues with you? To what extent was it possible or likely for bugs of the nature alleged in the GPOC and referred to in the generic defence to have the potential to cause apparent or alleged discrepancies?

The essential enquiry is an enquiry as to extent of likelihood, and I won't invite your Lordship to do it but if you look at the assertions made in paragraphs 23 and 24 of the generic particulars of claim and the relevant paragraphs of the generic defence, that is how the case is put.

These are bugs that caused these things.
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"Potential" is just a word that's emphasising that what the court is doing is assessing extent of likelihood or risk or potential; it just reinforces the essential enquiry that the court is required to undertake.

Critically, the court is not required to stop if it identifies some potential. It actually needs to assess risk or likelihood in a sensible way and, my Lord, your Lordship will be well aware that I submit that that sensible way requires a sense of scale or perspective, another thing that the claimants would rather not talk about.

So, my Lord, that deals with potential. Let's now deal with the so-called impermissible concept of lasting. In my submission it is not impermissible, it is fundamental, otherwise the determination called for by Issue 1 would be practically pointless. I'm not saying, and the Post Office doesn't submit, that whether a transient discrepancy was caused is irrelevant. Of course not. Issue 1(a) refers to apparent or alleged discrepancies but it also refers to apparent or alleged shortfalls. I ask forensically : what's a shortfall? What is the difference between a discrepancy and the shortfall and why was it necessary for the Horizon Issues to distinguish between them?

A shortfall is that for which an SPM is held liable.

A discrepancy doesn't really matter at the end of the day. I hope no one quotes me out of context. But if your Lordship understands what I'm submitting to you, if a discrepancy occurs during the course of a month, if it doesn't actually result in a shortfall at the end of the month and the postmaster doesn't therefore have to make that shortfall good, that is not quite the same -- that is much less important than the question whether a liability is impermissibly foisted on a subpostmaster. That is what Issue 1 was trying to get at.

So by all means your Lordship should consider whether and to what extent there was a likelihood of bugs causing transient impacts. I'm not suggesting you should ignore them. But what I do suggest is, by the same token, nor should your Lordship ignore whether those bugs caused discrepancies that were caught by countermeasures either in the short or medium or longer term, or, on the other hand, were lasting discrepancies that became shortfalls and that required a subpostmaster to put his hand into his pocket.

That is why the word "shortfall" is contained in Issue 1. And by the way, it is part of the overall judgment of robustness that's called for pursuant to Issue 3.

My Lord, the final point relating to branch
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accounts. This is the most ingenious argument of them all on Issue 1. In my submission it is sophistry. The purpose I think, or I suspect, is to allow the claimants to shoehorn into Issue 1 a consideration of whether bugs in Post Office's back end systems and whether and to what extent the bugs in those systems took place.

But there is a problem with that essential approach, which is that Issue 1 is about bugs in Horizon. The back end systems which may result in TCs being issued, those back end systems are not part of the Horizon system and the TC process was deliberately excluded from the Horizon Issues because if there were to be a trial of all Post Office's reconciliation processes over the last 20 years that would involve millions of documents and take a six-month trial.

Now, in my submission, the drafters of the Horizon Issue, of whom Mr Green may well have been one at the time, could never have dreamed that the investigation called for by Horizon Issue 1 would be as stunted as the claimants are now seeking to achieve.

That brings me to Issue 3 . Here, two arguments are being run for which there's no hint in their written openings. There, they appear to accept that the Horizon system was relatively robust. Indeed, their suggestion appeared to be that they had always accepted that it was
relatively robust.
If we could look, please, at $\{A / 1 / 10\}$. This is the second half of paragraph 17.1 of the claimants' written opening. We don't need to look at the first half. It says at the top:
"This reflects language pleaded in the GDef, and indeed 'robustness' has been one of Post Office's
'narrative boxes' and a favoured term in Post 'Offices public relations pronouncements ... Coincidentally or otherwise, it has also featured in the NFSP's defence of Post Office, relied upon by Mrs van den Bogerd. However, as the Claimants made clear in their GReply, whereas the Claimants '," I think it must be claimants' case, "is that it is relatively robust and has become more robust over time - but not so as to be an answer to the Claim (and in so far as 'robustness' has, in this case, a sufficiently clear meaning-addressed further herein )."

So they are toying with whether robustness has a meaning, but there they purport to say that relative robustness was actually accepted in their reply. That's always been their position.

That is the complete opposite of what the claimants are now saying. They are now trying to ditch their own expert whilst still purporting to laud him to the skies

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in their written and oral submissions.
Their first argument is that Issue 3 raises one point, not two: robust and extremely unlikely. It seems to be an attempt to suggest that robustness can have no meaning other than that. Well, my Lord, whether robustness has a meaning and what meaning it has is not in issue between the experts. In JS3 at paragraph 3.1 they both agree that it's relatively robust.

We have a meaning from Mr Coyne. He said " relatively robust" means performing well compared to similar big systems. And those similar big systems require transactions to be handled properly in the overwhelming proportion of cases, and that they require the system to have lasting errors of a fraction of a percentage.

My Lord, what that means is that when faced with any given transaction, the generic likelihood of that transaction being erroneous is extremely small. In other words, it is extremely unlikely to be the cause of shortfalls.

Clearly I'm not submitting to your Lordship that means that in any given case your Lordship should reject any suggestion that any accounts are wrong. I'm not suggesting that for a moment. I'm simply saying this is a trial of generic issues, and at a generic level,
absent particular circumstances, and there may be several, any given set of accounts is overwhelmingly likely to be reliable.

Now, it is worth pausing for a moment to note some other things that Mr Coyne agreed. And if we could pick it up at \{Day14/18:1\}, he agreed at the bottom of page 18. Picking it up at line 20 and going over the page to page \{Day14/19:1\} -- I said:
"Question: No, I'm not asking you, Mr Coyne -- I'm not suggesting to you that you have been asked to decide on whether any particular claimants' claim is right or not, what I'm suggesting to you is that the context in which these -- given the context in which these issues arose -- were drafted, and given the pleadings by reference to which they were drafted, it was obvious that the purpose of those issues was to assist the court so that it could use the judgment that will be produced in this trial as a basis for making ultimate decisions in ultimate breach claims by claimants?"

Mr Coyne said:
"Answer: In a later trial ?"
I said:
"Question: Yes."
He said:
"Answer: Yes, I was aware of that."
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I said:
"Question: Isn't that the main reason why we are here?"

And he said:
"Answer: Well, it is certainly a reason why we are here, yes.
"Question: To enable the court to make useful findings as to the general likelihood of any transaction being wrongly recorded in a particular case?
"Answer: Yes."
Then if we move on to page \{Day14/25:9\}, there was a passage of evidence from line 9 through to page \{Day14/26:15\}. Perhaps I could ask your Lordship to read that.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: From line 9 of page 25?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: 25. (Pause)
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: So what Mr Coyne accepts there is that robustness involves two things. One is preventing errors from arising in the first place, but the other is having countermeasures to deal with errors when they do arise, hence the concept of lasting impacts.

At the bottom of page \{Day14/26:1\} I put to him:
"Question: So robustness is the very concept which underlies the issues we have been discussing for the
last half hour, yes?" 1
And he says:
"Answer: Yes."
He further accepted that the concept of robustness
was a mature subject which was the subject of study, and
that's at page \{Day14/31:18\}. Picking it up at line 18 , I say:
"Question: You agree robustness is an important concept?"

He says:
"Answer: Yes.
"Question: You agree it is deployed very frequently in the IT industry?
"Answer: Yes.
"Question: It is a subject of academic study, isn't it?
"Answer: Yes."
Then picking it up on page \{Day14/32:10\}:
"Question: ... isn't it obvious, doesn't it follow as night follows day, that the ultimate question being wrestled with by the concept of robustness is how well are the risks faced by a system guarded against? In other words, what are the risks remaining after you have taken the countermeasures into account?"

And he says:
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"Answer: Yes ..."
And I invite your Lordship to read the rest of his sentence. (Pause)

My Lord, I won't take your Lordship to the
transcript but he went on to accept that it is possible to benchmark robustness against other systems, and against those other systems that are similar, that are comparable, it compares well. My Lord, that's at paragraph 365 of our submissions but also \{Day14/41:23\} to page \{Day14/42:6\}.

Critically, comparable systems require the overwhelming majority of transactions to be handled properly. They require that there should only be a tiny proportion of lasting errors of a fraction of a percentage. My Lord, that's at \{Day14/56:1\} to \{Day14/59:1\}, and in our closing submissions it is paragraphs 378 to 380 .

So all in all Mr Coyne accepts the importance of the concept of robustness, the reality of the concept as a concept that's the subject of academic study and practical application in the IT industry, and he accepts that a consideration of countermeasures is an important aspect of forming a view on robustness. And my Lord, your Lordship will see that point made at paragraph 390 of our closing submissions.

At paragraph 391 we point out that he has sufficient information to form a judgment on robustness. So that was something of a lemma when discussing the first argument that the claimants run in relation to Horizon Issue 3.

I now come to the second argument. This is the suggestion that the drafters of Issue 3 had in mind some sort of conditional probability. It is so bold as to be impressive. Let me see if I can find ... (Pause)

If your Lordship looks at Horizon Issue $3\{\mathrm{C} 1 / 1 / 1\}$ :
"To what extent and in what respects is the Horizon System 'robust' and extremely unlikely to be the cause of shortfalls in branches?"

Now, this is an argument of which a Platonic scholar would be proud. They don't say extremely unlikely to cause shortfalls in branches, they say to be the cause of shortfalls in branches.

So Issue 3 is not about the probability of causing shortfalls but the probability of something being the cause of a shortfall once a shortfall has arisen.

My Lord, I would respectfully submit that that subtlety would obviously not have occurred to anyone at the time, and bearing in mind the first argument that the claimants are running, namely that robustness and extremely unlikely need to be put together, it would be

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a very curious argument to be running in any event.
My Lord, the claimants should have ten out of ten for ingenuity with this argument. Their obvious intention is to avoid their essential problem that with 3 million sets of branch accounts, ignoring for the moment that up to 2005 accounts were weekly, that the evidence shows that relatively speaking there were hardly any bug impacts and the evidence suggests that there are even fewer, infinitely fewer remote access impacts, and that's a big problem for them. So what they want to say is there's some smaller number of shortfalls which, very conveniently, have not been the subject of evidence so no finding can be made about them.

The essential endeavour in this argument, all this time and money having been spent in preparing for this trial, is to put a block to the determination of Issue 3 because neither party has thought to engage in any statistical analysis of the number of shortfalls versus the number of bug branch impacts.

My Lord, in my respectful submission that is simply not an argument that it is proper to run at the end of a trial with no advance notice. If they were going to run that kind of argument they should have raised it before the evidence was even prepared so that the
parties could have addressed the point. And I rather suggest that if the point had come up your Lordship would very easily have simply applied exactly the same language that's used in Issue 1: to cause apparent or alleged discrepancies or shortfalls in branch accounts.

One of the curiosities of this argument is that they are suggesting that the mental process of the person that drafted Horizon Issue 3 was completely different from the mental process of the person who drafted Horizon Issue 1.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Now, these issues I seem to remember, but I might be misremembering, were agreed by both the parties, weren't they? I don't recall being involved in the detailed drafting of the issues.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I don't believe your Lordship was. I wasn't here then but I don't believe your Lordship was.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I can go back and read the transcript of the hearings but I seem to remember I was presented with the proposed issues and I approved them. Is that right?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I think that is right. But, my Lord, overall my submission is that this is a transparent and desperate attempt to frustrate the plain intention of the people that drafted Horizon Issues 1 and 3 to prevent clear findings being made of obvious practical 25
utility and to replace them with findings that have no practical meaning whatsoever.

I would urge your Lordship not to be distracted by last-minute swerves of this sort. Your Lordship will already understand that my submission is that the claimants are trying to sideline the most important issues and to distract the reader with isolated examples put forward in the hope of giving the impression that they have rather more widespread impact than is justified by the evidence.

Let me give some examples of making that submission good. The first one, in their written closing they start on page 1 with remote access. That's their first point even though remote access is clearly a second order issue. Mr Coyne effectively admitted in his cross-examination, and I will be taking your Lordship to it in due course, that the impact of remote access on branch accounts was de minimis. He didn't use that phrase. That's where we got to in my submission.

But it said in the closing submissions, and my learned friend repeated roundly yesterday morning, that there is an open back door to the system. That's said in paragraph 2. And in paragraph 5 they build on that by saying that there is unfettered remote access.

Now, it is intended, I surmise that it is intended,
to be a headline-catching metaphor, but in my submission it is an illuminating and quite useful one, and I am sure this isn't intended. The concept or the metaphor, the picture, of an open back door, it is not an open back door onto the street, it is an open back door, if you want to call it that, onto a walled garden, consisting only of an elite group of highly trained professionals, the SSC, who require months of training before they are even allowed in.

Now the experts may agree that APPSUP privileges, that privileged user privileges, should not be permanently available to that many people and that when people in the SSC wish to use it there should be a process they go through to get temporary authorisation.

That may well be the position, but that doesn't mean that APPSUP was actually misused or that there were any harmful events as a result of the fact that the facility was there available for the SSC and then, as time went on, it became available only for the most senior members of the SSC, not to the new members.

There isn't evidence, my Lord, of a single harmful event that was the result of any APPSUP use. Indeed, there's no evidence of any use of APPSUP to change or delete transaction data. None at all. But the

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important point is that the people to whom the door was left open were trustworthy professionals. They weren't burglars waiting to get in through the back door once the homeowner had gone to bed.

They are not going to run away with any money and they are not going to start using APPSUP as a means of doing creative vandalism in the branch network. And to the extent that it is suggested otherwise, there is no evidential basis for making that suggestion.

Another example of distraction with little stories is the rather elaborate business we had yesterday afternoon in which an impression was given that there is a longstanding problem of duplicate losses in the system of which Post Office has always been aware. That's not what the evidence showed at all. But you speak quickly and you go to particular sentences in particular documents, and hey presto, you have created that impression. That is the essential endeavour that the claimants are engaging in in this trial.

Another example, the most extraordinary reliance that my learned friend at the last minute places on some internal Post Office documents from 2016 and 2017, largely from those years. What the claimants seem to be wanting to do is to substitute the opinions of the experts on matters on which they agree by reference to
some internal management papers about how they are planning to improve and upgrade their own back end processes and the IT systems more generally, including Horizon.
But I ask forensically: if that's all you need, why have so many millions been spent on experts at all? The important thing about those documents is none of them say anything about whether bugs create discrepancies in branch accounts. They are not about that at all. They don't purport to grapple with Horizon Issues, and it is only if you do not consider them carefully that you might be confused for a moment into thinking that they are even relevant.
Let me make that point good by just reference to one document $\{\mathrm{F} / 1161 / 87\}$. It is a document with intent to supply attached to a board report. I'm afraid I don't have page 1 to hand.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: It has not come up yet, I'm afraid, I think. Can we go to $\mathrm{F} / 1161$ ?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I'm sorry, I misread it. It is my fault. It is $\{\mathrm{F} / 1611 / 87\}, \mathrm{I}$ do apologise.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: The dreaded spreadsheet. Where are we going?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: $16 / 11$. Is it possible to become dyslexic in your 50s? I don't know.
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MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well, the F bundle generally is not easy 1
to use because it is so big, I think. Or the F folder.
That is a PEAK.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: This isn't it. 1611. I'm looking at -- page 87? 1611.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think this is $16 / 11$ and we want 1611.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: We need to agree a protocol for this.
1611, page 87, please. $\{F / 1611 / 87\}$.
This is a board agenda, and if we go to page 87 this
is a technology strategy update. I don't want to put words into my learned friend's mouth, but the author is Rob Houghton who is the chief technology officer at Post Office, and so this may be one of their golden documents, one of my learned friend's favourite documents. But let's just have a look at it : "Context.
"This document forms an update to the IT Strategy approved in July 2016 by the PO Board. In July we outlined that IT was not fit for purpose, expensive and difficult to change."
Stopping there. If your Lordship were a journalist you would think that looks really bad, but let's read on. There is a list of questions addressed in this report, and then:
"Conclusion.
"Since reporting on the IT strategy in July; the landscape continues to shift with increasing cyber threat, deteriorating market conditions and several significant service outages to our back office systems ..."

Your Lordship will note back office and not Horizon:
"... and digital infrastructure . These reinforce and give further urgency to, rather than change ..."

There must be a missing word there:
" ... the strategic roadmap."
Then:
"In the 5-year overlays, we have aligned our IT strategy to the business strategies and developed roadmaps for the digital, infrastructure and Horizon journeys. Approval of the overlays is critical to improve our control environment, reduce costs and achieve our business strategy ."

So improving the control environment, reducing costs and achieving a business strategy. Then two bullet points down:
"Our view of the operational service risk has matured and we remain outside of our risk appetite zone in key operational areas. The infrastructure related change programmes focus on reducing these risks over time."

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So your Lordship will see the general points being made.

If one goes to page $\{\mathrm{F} / 1611 / 88\}$, the first bullet point says:
"Supplier negotiations are underway."
Second bullet point says:
"There are a 'critical few' dependencies that drive reduction of the cost base and future business support in the most material way ..."

So your Lordship has seen what they want is to save costs, they want to upgrade the system, there are all sorts of objectives they think they can achieve:
"We need to quickly rationalise and resolve misaligned contracts enacted to support legacy IT, obsolescence and lack of PO technical competence particular focus on Fujitsu and Accenture.
"' Thin Client' delivery success.
"Appetite for reduced service levels and number of branches/users. We are developing a hypothesis to offer two/three tier service offering to branches to reduce cost and target service delivery ."

Then on page $\{\mathrm{F} / 1611 / 89\}$ :
"The IT strategy outlined a view of the current state of technology within PO as failing to meet PO aspirations on any assessment lens (cost, risk, delivery
or service ).
"The strategy laid out key interventions:
"Improve IT - cost reduction, operating model
changes, supplier renegotiations, capability hires,
communications and engagement."
"Reduce operational and security risk - IT
infrastructure programmes, Back office transformation,
Security Transformation programmes and improved
Environment Monitoring/Management, collectively to take back control of the management of IT Services."

That's a reference to outsourcing; they are planning to bring things clearly back in.

Then, my Lord, over the page $\{F / 1611 / 90\}$, paragraph 4 at the top says:
"Technology sits at the heart of the wider business strategy set out in our 5 Year plan ...

Then the last sentence before the first bullet:
"Ultimately our technology strategy should be judged in terms of the benefits it drives for each of our key customer groupings:
"for end consumers ..."
Then it talks about them. Then for host retailers, that is postmasters:
" ... technology is critical to simplifying our offer, removing the complexities which are frequently
cited as the biggest deterrent to running a post office.
Our network IT strategy is working towards the
development of smaller point of sales solutions
(including EPOS integration) that are more easily
integrated alongside the main retail till, driving operational benefits for the retailer and quicker transactions for customers."

Stopping there. So the main branch, well, the first branch benefit or objective that's identified, nothing to do with the reliability of Horizon, it is to do with enabling people running their own retail business to plug the Post Office IT system into their existing EPOS systems to make it easier for them, less of a barrier for them to agree to become a Post Office branch. Then it goes on to say:
"Stability of service is also vital for our postmasters, ensuring they do not suffer the significant business detriment that can arise from prolonged outages ..."

So there's a problem that is identified : prolonged outages. Your Lordship may think it appropriate to note that that's the only problem that's relating to branches that is identified in this entire paper, as far as I'm aware.

Then, my Lord, page $\{\mathrm{F} / 1611 / 98\}$. I will take
your Lordship to this because this is quoted by my learned friend in his submissions.

At paragraph 25 , it says:
"There are tensions in each contract. Our approach and risk appetite around public Contract Regulations are likely to also inform outcome ..."

First bullet point:
"Fujitsu - a 6 year fixed contract signed with PO which continues to invest in legacy and obsolescence where FJs own strategy globally is to move to Cloud. Success is to re-contract to prime UK Cloud partner, align innovation, re-architect and position as a true retail partner."

So there's the word obsolescence. My learned friend loves the word obsolescence that's quoted. But what is actually being talked about? Moving to the cloud. It is an improvement, it is not the fixing of a defect.

Then, my Lord, over the page $\{F / 1611 / 100\}$, I'm afraid this is in management speak, I find it hard to read with a straight face, but paragraph 30 :
"Our target state is to deliver an elastic, agile, secure, future proof, low cost model for the Post Office without undue reliance on specific suppliers."

Then in 34 it says:
"For Back Office: A Back Office system that provides
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a stable and robust financial system and MI/Analytics capability."

Then "For Retail", it says:
"The Horizon (HNGX) platform is at the end of its life and needs replacing. Previous attempts to move away from HNGX platform, specifically with IBM, have been unsuccessful.
"The current plan is to transition from HNGX to the updated HNGA (part of the Branch Technology programme) platform from April 2017 will incur (budgeted) capex of £16m."

So they are spending $£ 16$ million on an improved version of the existing Horizon system.

Then over the page that's made clear with the next bullet point $\{\mathrm{F} / 1611 / 101\}$ :
"However, whilst HNGA runs on updated Windows software, fundamentally its architecture is the same. This means that it remains a 'closed' and inflexible platform that cannot support the business' strategic objectives and is a drain on respective PL's. HNGA will work and support our business BUT it will not enable us to compete and succeed with Clients retailers or Customers."

Then there is an explanation of this thin client concept, and I don't need to take your Lordship to that.

So I ask forensically: what does this document show us about how good the Horizon system is? What does it show us about its likelihood of creating false discrepancies or false shortfalls in branch accounts? What does it show us about the robustness of the existing system and the reliability of the figures in it? Answer: absolutely nothing.

It is not about those questions, my Lord. And this demonstrates in really graphic terms the dangers of taking little snippets from documents and pulling them together and seeking to create an impression that's far larger than the document from which the snippets are drawn.

By relying on documents such as this, in my respectful submission, the claimants are inviting your Lordship to make a category error. They are relying on documents with a completely different focus in order to establish a position in relation to the Horizon Issues which is inconsistent with the agreement between the experts. They are trying to wallpaper over that inconvenient agreement between the experts by focusing on different points, by focusing on the position now, when of course it must be remembered that most of the claims made in this case relate to a position many years ago.

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My Lord, that entire approach, in my submission, is the very antithesis of what this trial is supposed to be. If there is to be an analysis of the document it should look and see what particular point in time the document operates, what precisely the document says, what can properly be drawn from the document and what cannot properly be drawn from that document. But that is not an endeavour which, in my submission, the claimants are interested in doing. Just as, I say this with some regret, it was not an endeavour which Mr Coyne was particularly interested in doing in his two reports. When he came to give evidence the position changed.

If documents like this do my learned friend's job as he seems to think, I do ask rhetorically why have we just spent four weeks trying this case?

Another aspect of these documents which really is very striking is the attempt that my learned friend makes to criticise Dr Worden for not being aware of them. There was a clear implication in the tone of my learned friend's questions of Dr Worden. You are not aware of these questions, the implication being that he really ought to be as a reputable expert. And that implication is made explicit in the claimants' closing submissions as if the documents represented exactly what any expert should be looking at instead of looking at
the architecture, looking at the countermeasures and looking at the operation of the system and seeing how it worked, which is what Dr Worden has actually done.

But, my Lord, there is a problem with that criticism . The problem with that criticism is that Mr Coyne doesn't refer to any of these documents either. They weren't mentioned in his reports. They weren't put to him in examination-in-chief. They certainly weren't put to him in cross-examination. I was blissfully unaware of them until they were pulled like a rabbit out of the hat when Dr Worden was giving evidence.

So perhaps conveniently for the claimants, I wasn't able to ascertain Mr Coyne's views on those documents.
I certainly didn't have a realisation that that was something I ought to be doing.

Now, my Lord, in my submission, the inevitable inference is one of two things. Either Mr Coyne wasn't aware of them either, so by criticising Mr Coyne my learned friend is also criticising his own expert, or, which may be more likely --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: You mean by criticising Dr Worden?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I'm so sorry, I do this too often. Or Mr Coyne didn't think these documents were sufficiently material to the Horizon Issues to be worth referring to.

My Lord, either way this last-minute tactic by the
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claimants to change the narrative in my submission is completely inappropriate. They don't undermine Dr Worden's view on the Horizon Issues any more than they undermine Mr Coyne's views that Horizon is relatively robust and, indeed, is more robust now than it has ever been before.

My Lord, I would like now to say a few words about bugs affecting branches. Mr Coyne says that he and Dr Worden together found 29 potential branch-affecting bugs in PEAKs and KELs, and in his oral evidence he said that given the reading he had done and the searches that he and his team had performed, he didn't think there were more than 40 bugs overall in PEAKs and KELs.

Now, of the 29 that he has found, he now says that 22 are lasting; in other words, 22 are of a type that wouldn't, or might not ordinarily be caught by countermeasures. Pro rata that suggests that the overall number of lasting bugs in PEAKs and KELs would be around 30, although I have to say I didn't put that to him. I didn't realise that there would be this shift from 29 to 22 when we discussed the point.

Now, the claimants absolutely hate that logic. So they attack the concept of a lasting impact. In his written closing and in his oral submission yesterday my learned friend said that Mr Coyne's use of the term
"lasting impact" in the joint statement-- that's paragraph 115 of JS2. Perhaps we could look at that. It is at $\{D 1 / 2 / 29\}$, paragraph 1.15 . This is agreed:
"The number of distinct bugs, for which the experts have seen strong evidence of the bug causing a lasting discrepancy in branch accounts, is between 12 and 29."

Now, that is something which Mr Coyne has agreed. It is language that he has used. It is obvious what he meant. He means not transient, and your Lordship will see the reference to transience in paragraph 1.10 at the top of the page. That is an RW statement.

These are bugs whose impacts are not caught by some countermeasure and so one can't expect that they would necessarily be corrected.

Now, Mr Coyne accepted all of that, he accepted what " lasting" meant in cross-examination. And I frankly don't understand the attempt to suggest now that he somehow didn't.

The claimants themselves have deployed the concept of lasting in their own opening. My Lord, that's at \{A/1/35\}, paragraph 108:
"As noted above, in Joint 2, the experts have resolved some but not all points of difference (eg Dr Worden now accepts that there is strong evidence of a lasting discrepancy on branch accounts from 12 of

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the 29 bugs which Mr Coyne identifies as having such an effect."

So there we have two statements in that paragraph.
First of all, they themselves are deploying the concept of lasting effect. Secondly, they are clearly saying that they clearly thought at that time that Mr Coyne was saying that there were 29 bugs which had a lasting effect. And your Lordship will recall the cross-examination on his last day of evidence about that.

So against that background it is difficult to understand what the claimants mean when they say that the use of the word in paragraph 1.15 was a compromise. Unless they are seeking to go behind it in some impermissible way, an agreement was made in without prejudice discussions between the experts. I can't imagine they are doing that, but I can't imagine what else they are doing.

My Lord, what one gets from paragraph 108 is that while the claimants were entirely comfortable with the concept which was fully deployed and explained in Dr Worden's first report, as the evidence has come out and as Mr Coyne's own evidence on these points has come out, they have had second thoughts. Now that Mr Coyne's views have been properly explored, they want to
backtrack.
In my respectful submission, that this process is being engaged in is actually a good illustration of what cross-examination can achieve. Nowadays it is fashionable to suggest that what one gets by cross-examining witnesses is very limited and shouldn't we have trial mainly by reference to the documents? In my submission, this trial is a good example on both sides of points being established in cross-examination that wouldn't be established without it.

I make the same submission about Mr Roll's cross-examination. My learned friend is entitled to make the same submission about some of my witnesses. But be that as it may, it is important to recognise the significance of Mr Coyne's evidence on the number of bugs to be found in PEAKs and KELs and the proportion of lasting bugs that are liable not to be caught by countermeasures. He and Dr Worden disagree on particular bugs, and your Lordship has our submission on the bugs in appendix 2 to our closing, but let's take Mr Coyne's views at face value.

At \{Day15/94:1\}, he said if you get a bug with a branch impact there will be a KEL for it. My Lord, that is addressed at paragraph 352 of our closing submissions.

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At page 122, unless your Lordship would like me to I'm going to go too fast to allow the reading of the transcript --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: No, but the transcript I think you are just referring to has just come up and that's him agreeing to your question that:
"Question: ... generally speaking, if you get a bug ... once it is detected there will be a KEL ...?"
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes. My Lord, \{Day15/122:1\} Mr Coyne says he has now reviewed between 5 and 6,000 KELs. He says at line 24 :
"Answer: ... probably ... between 5 and 6,000."
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: At page \{Day15/123:1\}, he says that his team will have reviewed an additional 1,000 KELs. So between he and his team there has been a review of between 6 and 7,000 KELs of the 9,500-odd that have been disclosed.

At page \{Day15/123:1\} he says that all the bugs that have been found come to 29. And he goes on to say that the total number of bugs likely to be found in the KELs is likely to be no more than 40 .

My Lord, at page \{Day15/128:16\} Mr Coyne agrees that his search processes are reliable and will have successfully identified the majority of bugs identified
by the SSC during the operation of the PEAK and KEL system.

So there aren't that many more bugs to be found even if he had had more time to look.

Your Lordship will also recall, I'm afraid I don't have the reference in my note, Mr Coyne saying that it is possible to identify the number of impacts of a particular bug by looking at the PEAKs, and that's quite a reliable system too. And he then shamed me by indicating that he had given an indication in JS2 as to the number of impacts.

My Lord, on this side of the court we have done our best to do a calculation --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Was it in JS2? I thought it was in his report. Was that when you took him to the graphic?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It was JS2. Second column.
MR GREEN: It is actually both.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My learned friend helpfully says it is also in his report.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: No, when you said he had shamed you
I thought that might be when you said you'd put a question to him and he then pointed to a graphic.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I think I had missed it and he pulled me up on it, very properly.

On this side of the court we have done our best to

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work out how many impacts are suggested, and I'm not suggesting for a moment that this is accepted but it appears to be in the region of $545 / 550$ branch impacts in very round numbers.

So that would suggest less than 20 impacts per bug, and I would ask your Lordship to bear that statistic in mind.

I wonder whether this would be a convenient moment? MR JUSTICE FRASER: I am sure it would, yes.

When you say on your side you have identified it,
that's the one in your closing? The 545/550, that's in your closing submissions?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It is in a footnote to our closing. I can give you the reference if your Lordship would like after the break.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I do not think it is in any of the evidence, is it?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: No, it isn't. What has been done -I'm afraid I haven't done the process, but what has been done is you look at the column, you and try and work out what that implies. It is not a simple counting process, one has to use a degree of judgment. It is footnote 794 of our closing submissions, my Lord.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Thank you very much. All right. We will have ten minutes. We will come back in at

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11.55 am.
(11.47 am)
(A short break)
( 11.55 am )
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, talking about bug numbers and bug impacts, it may be helpful at this point to look at one of Dr Worden's calculations. If I could ask your Lordship to go to $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 8 / 1\}$.

Thank you very much. Your Lordship will have seen this before. It is worth spending a few minutes so that we all understand it.

This is a calculation which involves all sorts of financial impacts and also involves an estimate of the number of bugs detected and undetected in a system over a period of 20 years.

It starts at row 3, but your Lordship will see the label in column B. So I'm working behind those column B labels. So row A is "mean number of branches in PO network, 1999-2018".

Your Lordship may recall Dr Worden being taken to task because his number of 13,560 was from 1999, not from 2000. I think his report did say 2,000 , but in actual fact, as is clear from his spreadsheet, it was from 1999. So that is the number of branches, mean number of branches over that period.

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Then row B is years of Horizon. 19 years. Total branch months in C. Nearly 3.1 million in branch months. So that is 3.1 million sets of accounts, as it were. But Dr Worden, your Lordship will be aware, has rounded that down to 3 million. In his reports he talks about 3 million. He could of course have said 3.1, but he said 3 because that was sufficient precision for him.

Then there is the scaling factor in relation to which some time was taken in Dr Worden's cross-examination, and your Lordship will see -actually, this is a good place to see. Column C is central estimate. That is Dr Worden's central estimate, what he thinks is likely to be the case, and D is his conservative estimate, because as your Lordship will recall, he deliberately makes assumptions in favour of the claimants to increase likelihood or reduce the likelihood of things happening so as to increase the number of bugs and so on. And that's his conservative estimate. He explains all this in his report.

Your Lordship will see that there is a scaling factor of 0.45 central and he just pushes it up by just over $10 \%$ to 0.5 conservative. We needn't worry about scaling for these purposes.

Row $E$ is another scaling number. Then row $F$ is the total number of claimed shortfall. And as your Lordship
ascertained yesterday, that's taken from the schedules of information and is explained in Dr Worden's first report.

## Row G is:

"Total claimant branch months (sets of monthly branch accounts for claimants)"

Or, indeed, any other SPMs with similar
characteristics . That is 52,000 . So of the
3 million-odd monthly branch accounts, ignoring for the moment until 2005 they were weekly, 52,000 was occupied as it were by claimants.

Then H is "scaling factor ". I'm not going to talk to your Lordship about that. Then here's an assumption in row L :
"Maximum number of KELs with potential impact on branch accounts, based on limited sampling of KELs."

And his central estimate is 100 . Does your Lordship see that?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Mm.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: And his conservative estimate is 200.
It is quite important to note that those two estimates are explicitly based upon limited sampling of KELs. Dr Worden didn't do what Mr Coyne did. What Mr Coyne did is he looked at virtually all the KELs; he and his team looked at between 6 and 7,000 of the 9,500. That's

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not what Dr Worden did. What Dr Worden did is he looked very carefully at a limited number of KELs. He did a number of passes through the KEL system, one of which was he looked at 200 KELs at random, and another pass that he did was he looked at KELs that referred to a pound sign, and a third pass that he did was he looked at KELs that had been referred to in Mr Coyne's expert report.

The result of those enquiries are set out in appendix D to his first report, and then of course in his supplemental report he has looked at more KELs, so there is an expanded appendix for the 200 KELs that he looked at. But on any view he had only looked at a small proportion of KELs; not statistically insignificant, but hardly occupying the whole ground.

It is important to note, and I will be coming back to this, that Mr Coyne has now looked at the whole ground or more or less at the whole ground. He has looked at over 6,000, over two-thirds, of the KELs. What's more, he has done intelligent searches through all of them. What's more, he's done intelligent searches through the 220,000 PEAKs.

As I think he may have demonstrated to your Lordship already, his opinion is that he has found most of the bugs, potentially branch-affecting bugs that are out
there to be found.
I hope I'm not oversimplifying his evidence when I say that.

And he has found -- his view is that there wouldn't be more than 40.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Mr Coyne's view?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Mr Coyne. Am I saying --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: No, no, you switched to "his ", so
I wanted to be clear.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Mr Coyne's view is that there are not more than 40 , and that is compared with 100 in row L, conservative Dr Worden and the 100 central, 200 conservative.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Those have been superseded, I would respectfully submit, by Mr Coyne's own analysis.

If one takes into account the revelation on the last day of his cross-examination that of the 29 bugs that he has found that scale up to 40 , he is now of the view that only 22 of them are lasting, so if one were interested in only lasting bugs, the figures to put in row L would be 30, rather than 100 and 200.

If one does that, my Lord -- your Lordship may, I fear, and I'm sorry to say that your Lordship is probably better at this than I am, but even I can do

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this -- that one can insert the figures into the spreadsheet, one could put the figure of 30 or 40 in those two columns, $C$ and $D$, and then see where you get to. And where you get to is that at the bottom of the page, in row E2, maximum possible number of bugs, that changes from 145 ; if the figure is 30 , it becomes 44 .

And would it be helpful if I talked you through how the calculation works?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think I can tell how it works.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: You have it. It is to do with various assumptions about KEL efficiency, and so on.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well, L -- yes -- L is going to change and that's the figure that's currently in N .
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: One very annoying typographical error that your Lordship will see in E2 at the bottom of the page, you see that E2 is defined as $\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{X}$ ?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Actually that should be L/X. That's a typo.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: On the basis there isn't a R.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Well, on the basis that what it should be doing is it should be starting with the number of bugs in the KELs and then doing something with them in order to scale up to an estimate of a total number of bugs to include undetected bugs.

## 1

MR JUSTICE FRASER: So E2 equals L/X.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: E2 equals L/X. And on Dr Worden's
central approach, if there were 30 lasting bugs
detected, one would end up with 44 lasting bugs in
total. That's detected and undetected. The figure
would be higher, significantly higher, in D, but much
lower than 672.
Now, in the claimants' closing, it is quite
interesting, it is suggested that there is a reasonable
evidential basis for assuming that your average bug will
have 40 or 48 affected branches, and that's worth
noting, my Lord. That's \{A/5/177\}, paragraph 1515 . We
don't need to go to it.
But on the basis of the results of Mr Coyne's
enquiries in JS2 in the second column, where he has
found $440-$ impacts, or $450-o d d$, one would imagine it is
rather less than 40 or 48, could be closer to 20. And
just for the sake of illustration, if one took E2, the
central estimate of 44 bugs, that's on the basis of 30
lasting in the KELs, and one multiplied by 20, one would
get a total of 880 branch impacts over 3 million sets of
branch accounts over 20 years. I say 20 , I should
say 19.
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are really talking about when we talk about bugs in Horizon affecting branch accounts.

But that's not the calculation that the claimants put to Dr Worden. They rather like, although they refute his entire methodology, the figure that's currently in row E2 in column D. They like the 672 figure. Your Lordship will see that in cross-examination they put to him that if you take 40 or 48 branch impacts per bug and you multiply by 672 ,
I think if you take 48 branch impacts you get something like 32,000 branch impacts. Does your Lordship recall that evidence?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I do.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: And by that means Dr Worden, with some
heroic mental arithmetic that I would not have been able
to do, worked out that you would end up with one branch impact per claimant on average.

Now, I am sure that my learned friend was quite pleased with that result and I am sure if you were a journalist you would think "Crikey", but it should be remembered that there are 561 claimants who are claiming $£ 19.7$ million in shortfalls . On average that's about $£ 33,000$ each. So if you have one claimant with one bug impact in their tenure, how do you get to a $£ 33,000$ shortfall? In my submission, that calculation on its
own is another vivid illustration of the scale of the judgments that are really called for by the evidence in this case.

But, my Lord, it goes further than that. As is explained in our closing at pages 157 to 158 , and perhaps I could ask your Lordship to look at that. It is $\{A / 6 / 157\}$.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Just while that's coming up I think you said 19.7 million in shortfalls, but you mean 18.7.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Oh gosh, I do. Absolutely.
Thank you.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: If we could pick it up at paragraph 439:
"If no scaling factor for small claimant branches is applied at all ..."

So the table in paragraph 637 of Worden 1, and that's the same table we have been looking at, label D becomes 1, then label E-- your Lordship will recognise the 3.1 million-odd figure, H becomes 193,000 and so on, and then what that produces. And that's explained in paragraph 440 on the next page \{A/6/158\}, 440.1:
"For a bug such as the Suspense Account bug which occurs 16 times with a mean financial impact of $£ 1,000$

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And your Lordship will recall Mr Coyne accepting this is one of the big ones. Or your Lordship may recall. I should not assume your Lordship has perfect recall of every single piece of evidence that's given in the case:
" ... in order for there to be a 1 in 10 chance that a shortfall of $£ 1,000$ would be caused in a claimant's branch in any given month, there would need to be 19,000 similar bugs ..."

Because each bug is assumed to have 16 impacts or occurrences, that would mean 304,000 occurrences, or incidents they are called there. So you are looking at 19,000 bugs to give a $10 \%$ chance of causing a $£ 1,000$ loss and you are looking at 304,000 branch impacts in order to have that result.

And if the mean financial impact was smaller, let's assume it is $£ 500$, there would have to be 38,000 similar bugs and 608,000 incidents. And if the mean financial impact were $£ 100$, there would have to be 190,000 similar bugs with over 3 million incidents.

Now, my Lord, these are just illustrations but what they illustrate, or what they are intended to do is to give your Lordship a sense of perspective, a sense of scale as to what the evidence demonstrates as to the likelihood of bugs causing shortfalls in branch
accounts.
In my respectful submission, a useful touchstone, a useful yardstick for measuring scale is the claimants' claim. That's not to suggest -- I'm absolutely not suggesting -- that this is a way of disproving the claimants' claim. Indeed, this calculation that we are looking at here ignores any scaling factor, it just looks at average branches of the same sort of tenure as the claimants. That's all.

But it gives your Lordship a handle on the sense of how big the bug problem would need to be in order to have a material chance of generating the sort of losses that are being -- in fact, a small proportion of the sort of losses that are being claimed in this case. And your Lordship may find that useful as a touchstone. It certainly shouldn't be your only touchstone.

But what touchstone do the claimants use? What do they say about extent in relation to these Horizon Issues? They say, and your Lordship will see that from the appendix to their closings where they very helpfully set out in a table what they say the answers are to each issue. In relation to Horizon 1, Issue 1, 3, 4 and 6, those I hope are the extent of the issues that are extent questions. They say material and significant risk.

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Now, that begs an important question: material compared with what? Significant in comparison with what? And in my submission the complete absence of any sense of scale is a complete giveaway. To say material insignificance is not actually an answer to the Horizon Issues, it is an attempt to avoid answering them.

My Lord, the point is just as stark. Perhaps it is even more stark with remote access. If I could go to our closing submissions. That's \{A/6/247\}. At paragraph 740 of our closing, perhaps I could invite your Lordship to read it .

Mr Coyne accepted that any remote access work involving branch data is typically recorded in PEAKs. So if there is any remote access happening you will see it in a PEAK. You may not have full details but you will see that it happened, typically.

The relevant reference is \{Day16/28:1\}. Then if one moves to the next page $\{A / 6 / 249\}$, actually, paragraph 746:
"Mr Coyne fairly accepted that he had identified relatively few instances of remote access being used to affect branch accounts, especially compared to the vast number of branch accounts over the life of Horizon."

So I ask:
"Question: I would be right in thinking, wouldn't

I, that of the PEAKs you have seen you found relatively few examples of remote access having been exercised? Would the answer to my question be right?
"Answer: I don't know exactly what the number will be, but it is tens, twenties --
"Question: Looking at your report it would be low tens, wouldn't it? You haven't found hundreds?
"Answer: No, I haven't found evidence of hundreds, no."

I ask:
"Question: So you have found, as I say, a relatively small number; relative to the fact that we are talking about 3 million branch accounts over the last 20 years, all you have actually found is a very small number which is less than 20 or 30 , let's call it less than 30 , would you agree with that?

And his answer was:
"Answer: Yes."
So when considering remote access, which is a big subject and by its very nature it is bound to be the subject of forensic interest, it is easy for lawyers to be considering that kind of issue and it is fun for the lawyers to do it because there is the Select Committee meeting at which Post Office gave evidence, and Post Office's response to the Panorama programme, all

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the things which engage the press and are in the public eye. These things naturally focus attention, and not surprisingly -- I don't blame my learned friend for doing it, I am sure I would do it were I in his position -- that goes on page 2 of my learned friend's closing submissions.

But if you take your eyes away from the pyrotechnics to stage left and you actually look at the Horizon Issues, you see that to call remote access a second order issue actually overstates its importance. It is actually, if you think about it, a third order issue.

You would need some remote access to change branch accounts. Mr Coyne says he hasn't found more than 30. I respectfully submit the number is far lower than that.

Your Lordship has seen what we say in our submissions but let's take him at his highest. He says there is not more than 30. Then you need error or malice which might have an adverse impact on branch accounts. That, on any view, is going to be rare because we know from the evidence given by Mr Roll and the evidence given by Mr Parker that these things were done carefully.

And no examples have been found of any remote access actually causing a discrepancy, and certainly not a shortfall in branch accounts. Only one candidate has
been put forward; that's $\{\mathrm{F} / 432 / 1\}$. That's the $\$ 1,000$ bug. Your Lordship has lengthy submissions about that in our closing submissions.

We say as a matter of principle it is clear that the error was made in that case, if it was an error -- no, it wasn't an error. The change to data that was made in that case which it is suggested had an impact on branch accounts was actually a change in back end data; it was an OCR making a change to data that was in the TPS system. It wasn't any change to branch account data at all, it couldn't be because it was in the TPS system.

So there is not one single, we submit, example given of any exercise of any remote access facility which has actually been shown to adversely have affected the branch account.

So, on any view, the proportion of cases in which that happens is going to be small. As I have already submitted to your Lordship, the remote access when it is done, it is done reluctantly, it is done professionally. There is a four eyes principle. My learned friend has perfectly fairly drawn attention to what I think he describes as many examples of OCPs where the monitoring individual seems to be the same as the individual doing the change, from which it is inferred, and I don't know whether this is right or not, I'm not in a position to
dispute it, that the four eyes principle has become two eyes in those particular cases. That doesn't mean mistakes have actually been made, but whether they were or not, it is quite interesting to note that he says many. So far as we are aware on this side of the case it is only four examples.

They have plainly been looking very hard. That gives an idea of the smallness of the problem that we are looking at. And there's the third requirement. Not only is it necessary for there to be some relevant remote access in the first place and for there to be an error, carelessness or malice, one can't imagine what malice there would ever be, but there would also have to be the sort of situation where the postmaster himself doesn't know that it is happening.

My Lord, it is very important to recognise that in all the PEAKs that have been looked at and all the OCPs and the OCRs and the MSCs that have been looked at, so far as I'm aware only one example has been found of an SPM not being involved in the process by which his branch data was worked on.

And I discussed that, as I recall, in
cross-examining Mr Roll who frankly admitted -- this is from memory so I need to be careful, but my recollection is that he frankly admitted that it would be suicidal to
muck about with a postmaster's branch accounts without involving him because then all sorts of problems could occur.

I do hope my memory is correct. And I will check it to make sure.

So where do we get to with all of this? 30, taking Mr Coyne's figure at its highest, multiplied by a small fraction to reflect a possible error rate, multiplied by a small fraction to reflect the SPM not knowing what has happened results in an absolutely tiny number. It would be surprising if it were more than one in the real world.

What scale are we talking about? The scale is over 3 million branch accounts. So the chance of a remote access problem adversely affecting a branch account is absolutely tiny. It is 1 in 3 million. 2 in 3 million maybe. It is being hit by lightning territory .

Even Mr Coyne accepted that the chance of remote access adversely affecting accounts is reasonably small. My Lord, that's referred to in our submissions at paragraph 748 at the bottom of this page \{A/6/249\}. He didn't want to say vanishingly small, but he couldn't resist saying it was small.

Yet in their answers to the Horizon Issues regarding remote access, what do the claimants say? They say

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material and significant risk. In closing they put remote access at the forefront of their case. In my respectful submission, that they seem to think that remote access is their best point might be thought revealing about the overall merits of their case.

My Lord, I'm going to move on and deal briefly now with some criticisms that were made of Dr Worden. I'm going to do this as quickly as I possibly can.

The suggestion is made that he is biased. I refute that suggestion. Reliance was made on the first joint statement which, in my submission, was entirely misplaced. If we could go to JS1 at $\{\mathrm{D} 1 / 1 / 1\}$, please.

I don't have the page reference. Would your Lordship give me a moment?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Is this the part where they set out balanced approach?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think it is the first page after this, if we could just go forward.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It is page $\{D 1 / 1 / 3\}$. So:
"Each expert's approach to writing his report, and to this joint memorandum which foreshadows their reports, could broadly be one of three possible approaches:
"(a) to focus mainly on negative points ...
"(b) To focus mainly on those aspects of Horizon which were intended to achieve robustness ... and the evidence implying that they succeeded."

## And (c):

"To provide the court with a clear foundation for understanding the design and operation of Horizon; then, building on that foundation, to provide a balanced assessment of the ways in which Horizon succeeded, whilst addressing any disclosed issues where Horizon may have fallen short."

What Mr Coyne said he was going to do is at the bottom of the page, two lines from the bottom:
"Whilst my report will take a balanced approach, it is the case that many of the issues require a deep focus on the occurrences of bugs, errors and defects as well as the potential for modification of transactional data."

It is interesting to note that his deep focus was on bugs and his deep focus was on potential for modification. But I ask rhetorically, how many instances did he find of bugs? 29. How many impacts? 500 and something. And how many instances of remote access? Not more than 30.

My Lord, both of those numbers, as your Lordship will be aware, are disputed on this side of the court.

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But that was the result of his deep focus.
Then Dr Worden, he says:
"I intend to take the balanced approach (c )."
My Lord, in my respectful submission, that's exactly what he did. He looked at the architecture to see how Horizon worked. He looked at the countermeasures within Horizon to see whether they were properly configured and designed in order to achieve the robustness which they were designed to achieve. He looked at testing to see how they were tested to make sure that they were tested properly.

There is an entire section on testing in his second report, for example, where he enhanced his review of the testing process. Then he reviewed how the countermeasures had operated during the entire life of Horizon. Your Lordship will see that from his tables in appendix D of his first report and then the updated 200 bug table in his second report.

My Lord, in my respectful submission, that was the right thing to do. My learned friend criticises him for taking a top down approach, but I would respectfully observe that Horizon is a massive system. If you don't start by seeing how it is configured and how it works from the top, and if you don't then delve into the system to see how the support systems work, to see how
bugs are dealt with and so on, then you are likely just to get an incoherent catalogue of problems which aren't properly organised and are just a wall of problems which are very difficult to manage.

In my respectful submission, that's exactly what Mr Coyne's reports produced.

I do refute the suggestion, which I am sure my learned friend has made, that Dr Worden only stayed at the top level. He went down, he looked down into the KELs, he looked at PEAKs, he looked at dozens of PEAKs at the time of his first report and looked at many, many more by the time of his second report and by the time of the trial.

The exercise that he performed was not a biased one. He looked for good and bad. There were sections in his report where he criticised Post Office and Fujitsu. It is worth noting, my Lord, that of the 29 bugs that are currently in the bug list, nine of them were actually identified by Dr Worden. So if it hadn't been for him, we would be looking at 20 bugs in all probability.

Your Lordship will get that. It is paragraph 253 of our closing at footnote 383 , page 100 . We needn't go to it.

Dr Worden made some mistakes. He, for example, it is just an example, made a mistake when doing his

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scaling calculation first time round, dividing by 461 instead of a smaller figure. 561 instead of 496, I think it was. My Lord, that was a mistake. Actually, as he explained in cross-examination, he dealt with the mistake. The mistake wasn't repeated when he redid the calculation for the purposes of his second report, but it wasn't his only mistake. He did make mistakes.

But there's no basis for saying that he was biased and there's no basis for suggesting that his mistakes, if that's what they were, had any substantial impact on the validity of his ultimate conclusions.

The second suggestion that's made was that he assumed Horizon was working properly and worked back from that. My Lord, that's simply not the case. If you look at all his assumptions, if you look at the financial calculation we looked at previously, the spreadsheet, look at all his assumptions about rate of imperfections. A fortiori look at all his conservative assumptions which push things radically into the claimants' direction.

Criticisms are made of his scaling approach. My Lord, there were some mistakes, but his evidence was clear. Most of the points that were put to him were points which misunderstood his approach to undertaking calculations of that kind. Approximations are not
mistakes. Engineering estimates always involve approximations. The important question is what precision do you need to arrive at a usable answer and what precision is available in the light of the information you have?

You have to beware searching for spurious precision. My Lord, I freely accept it doesn't make my job easier that he did take approximations of figures, he took 48 million instead of 47 million for one of his calculations, and your Lordship will remember the GAAP figures. He didn't take the GAAP figures in another one of his calculations. But, my Lord, all of these things are small beer compared with the assumptions he makes in the claimants' favour in $\{D 3 / 8 / 1\}, 0.45$ to 0.5 , the row $Y$ calculations and so on.

Dr Worden is criticised because he didn't consider Dalmellington at all in his first report and he didn't consider it properly in his second report. Well, my Lord, he did consider it in his first report. It is considered twice actually in his appendix D3 where he goes through the KELs that Mr Coyne had relied on.

For your Lordship's note -- we don't need to go to it -- it is $\{\mathrm{D} 3 / 2 / 117\}$ and 132. Both of them consider the KEL acha621P. That's the Dalmellington KEL, I think. So he did consider it but he didn't consider
it, address it specifically in the text. He did address it specifically in his second report, but there he is criticised for not having specifically mentioned, for example, that there were 102 occurrences of the Dalmellington bug before it was detected.

The reason why there were so many, of course, your Lordship will be aware, is because the Dalmellington bug mimicked, it caused human error. So it looked exactly like human error when it occurred. And what's more, it was fixed as and when it occurred by reason of the ordinary countermeasures that apply in Horizon.

So it never caused any lasting harm. It just looked like human error and it only got picked up. That's why it lasted as long as it did and that's why there were so many impacts. It is not a representative bug in that respect.

But he deals with it quite fully in his second report at paragraphs 144 to 163. Mr Green seems to be aggrieved because he doesn't specifically mention the 112 occurrences, but what he does do is he refers to Mr Godeseth's second statement, paragraph 55 onwards, which does contain that information.

I do find myself asking forensically why on earth does Dr Worden have to repeat the same information
a second time? My Lord, I'm now going to address you on what's loomed large in this litigation. It is not a Horizon Issue, but it is a matter to which the claimants keep going back. It is the question of disclosure. I'm going to do that, if your Lordship will permit me by reference to our closing submissions.

If I could ask your Lordship to go to $\{A / 6 / 371\}$, picking it up at paragraph 1119. There's
your Lordship's order of 2nd February requiring Model C disclosure.

Paragraph 1120 and 1121 draws your Lordship's attention to the practice direction dealing with the pilot scheme disclosure, and notes that:
"... It is for the party requesting Extended Disclosure to show that what is sought is appropriate, reasonable and proportionate (as defined ..."

It is described also as "request-led, search-based disclosure ".

Paragraph 8 of the practice direction also provided over the page at $\{A / 6 / 372\}$ :
"(1) The court may order a party to give disclosure of particular documents or narrow classes of documents relating to a particular Issue for Disclosure, by reference to requests set out in or to be set out in Section 1B of the Disclosure Review document or

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otherwise defined by the court."
So what does that establish? It established the requirement of a request:
"(2) If the parties cannot agree that disclosure should be given, or the disclosure to be given, pursuant to a request, then the requesting party must raise the request at the case management conference ..."

Now, I ask forensically, why does it use the word "must"? The answer is simple. The fundamental shift that has been achieved between ordinary, if I may say so, sounding like a dinosaur, standard disclosure and modern Model C disclosure is that with standard disclosure there is a default obligation to provide documents that adversely affect your case or support your opponent's case.

There is no such requirement in relation to Model C. All there is is a requirement to disclose known adverse documents, and a critical word there is of course "known". You have to know about, and if you don't know about it then you are not under an obligation to disclose it.

So in order to be in a position to complain about not having had a document, it is incumbent upon you as the requesting party if you are not satisfied by the response to go to court to get an order. That's how it
is supposed to work. Ironically, it means that more work now needs to be done by the court than hitherto. Although it is supposed to reduce costs, I rather wonder whether in the long run it will increase them.

So that's the regime that we work under nowadays in these courts.

If I could pick it up at paragraph 1125:
"By the 'Courts Fourth CMC Order 1368 Post Office
was ordered to disclose the documents set out in
Schedule 1 to the Order. Schedule 1 was largely agreed by the parties (mainly before the CMC but some of it after ). It focused on various documents (in particular reports and briefings) being provided to various categories of custodians which were defined in the Schedule itself ."

So that's Model C working as intended.
The parties come together, they have a conversation, they reach an agreement and an order is made. There was no outstanding issue at that stage, it would seem.
Certainly there was no application for anything further.
So we say at 1126:
"This was an example of Model C disclosure working broadly [as intended]."

If one goes over the page $\{A / 6 / 373\}$, paragraph 1127 adverts to paragraph 13 of the third CMC order where 73
your Lordship reminded the parties that the experts had the right to come to court to seek directions.

If I could pick it up at paragraph 1130. Well, perhaps at 1129 , the fourth CMC order:
"... the Court, by paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Order ordered the experts to provide an Error Codes List and jointly to compile a list of information which either or both considered they required."

1130:
"This joint report was duly produced on 26th June 2018."

It should be, it was a request:
"... for a huge amount of information, explanation and documentation."

My Lord, stopping there, what often happens in cases of this kind is that when issues have arisen, when the car crash has already arisen, you look back with the benefit of hindsight and you look back at a particular decision or letter and you look at it through a microscope and you think "Isn't that awful, I can't imagine why on earth that was done". Of course at the time when a party is faced with 30 or 40 pages of requests which go up hill and down dale which involve all sorts of different things, and remember these are technical requests which often the lawyers won't
entirely understand, the lawyers don't act for Fujitsu, they act for Post Office, that can put a recipient,
a receiving party in a difficult position. And it put, in my submission, Post Office in a difficult position.

Then over the page $\{\mathrm{A} / 6 / 374\}$ at paragraph 1131, Mr Coyne on 20th July sent an email to Freeths and WBD requesting yet further material. And at 1132, it says:
"Some mechanism was clearly required in order that
(i) each side's position on the various requests being generated by Mr Coyne was properly set out and could be fully considered and (ii) the requirements of Model C were met."

## And 1133:

"The parties agreed a sensible mechanism which the Court approved in the Fifth CMC Order ..."

Perhaps I could invite your Lordship to read the two paragraphs quoted there, the order's at C7, tab 22, but we needn't look at it.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: The two paragraphs at 1133 ?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, if I was a trust lawyer I would say those two paragraphs gave effect to the spirit and intendment of the pilot scheme for disclosure, Model C disclosure. In particular, it

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created a mechanism by which, if there were any objections, the claimants would explain why the documents were needed and then the recipient,
Post Office in this case, would be required to elect as to whether to continue its objection or not, with the benefit of the explanation as to relevance and why it is reasonable and proportionate.

That is how Model $C$ is supposed to work in my submission.

This mechanism would have ensured that by the end of August, in fact by the middle of August, the parties would have known where they stood and it would have been open to the claimants to raise the matter with your Lordship and seek an order if need be, if agreement couldn't be reached.

That is how Model C disclosure is supposed to work. That's effectively what's said at paragraph 1134. But your Lordship will see over the page at 1135 \{A/6/375\} or 1136, Post Office's response on 8th August:
"[ It] provided its response, as required by the Fifth CMC Order, on 8 August 2018. In many cases, it provided the information requested and additional documentation. In other cases it did not. Post Office was genuinely unsure of what Cs ' case was in relation to many of the Horizon Issues - neither the Outline

Document nor Mr Coyne's reports had been served at this point - and many of the requests sought not categories of documents but lengthy analyses and explanations of matters which Post Office did not have and which appeared to cut across the carefully negotiated categories of documentation which the Court had ordered at the Fourth CMC."

So following this impasse, the claimants were put to their election pursuant to the fifth CMC order, they should have served an explanation by 18th August if they maintained a claim to any of these requests together with the necessary explanation.

Did they do that? No, they didn't. They in fact sabotaged this entire exercise by doing nothing. I'm not here to blame them for doing nothing, I am sure they had plenty of other things to do at the time. But, my Lord, I'm here defending constant criticisms made of my clients, including during my cross-examination of witnesses. My learned friend kept popping up and giving your Lordship "That was disclosed on such-and-such a date". The reason why we are having this conversation is because Post Office has been consistently attacked by the claimants for failing to give proper disclosure in circumstances where those criticisms are based upon a fundamental misunderstanding of the way that

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disclosure is supposed to operate in the modern world, in my submission.

If one were to look at the claimants' account of disclosure in their own closing submissions, it is quite revealing. We needn't go to it, but that is paragraph 40 of their closing, $\{A / 5 / 15\}$. They suddenly say Mr Coyne made some requests in December or renewed his requests in December. But, my Lord, by then it was the ground rush to trial.

Two points that it is important to make clear about their complaint about disclosure. The first point is in actual fact, in my respectful submission, the claimants have had the disclosure that they could legitimately expect to have. Their real complaint is not that they have not been given the disclosure they need, their complaint is that it was disclosed late.

But, my Lord, that brings me to my second point, which is why was it disclosed late? The answer is it was disclosed late because they didn't take the opportunity that they had agreed that they would take in the terms of the fifth CMC order.

If, as I say, the claimants' only objection is one of delay, at whose door should responsibility for that delay be laid? In my submission, it should not be laid at the door of Post Office. Post Office tried to comply
with the order. It did comply with the order and it got no response from the claimants, and it does not lie in the claimants' mouths in those circumstances to say that between August and December Post Office should have been busying itself voluntarily disclosing documents it thought were a dead letter because it had no response.

My Lord, there is the third submission that it is important to bear in mind as well, because although in my submission the only real complaint that can be made about disclosure is one of delay and, as I say, if a complaint is to be made it is to be made of the claimants, not of the Post Office, but at the same time the claimants also wish to maintain a suggestion that the reason why this has been happening, the reason why they didn't get these documents when they needed them, was because Post Office is exhibiting a lack of candour about its case. That's lawyer's speak for trying to conceal the truth from the court.

My Lord, nothing can be further from the truth. In my respectful submission, it is an outrageous submission for the claimants to make in circumstances where they had the power in their own hands, an agreed power, to ventilate this issue in a way that they were required to do pursuant to the pilot scheme practice direction and they chose not to take it for whatever reason.

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My Lord, just a final point on lack of candour. It really is important to note that the documents that have been disclosed, the KELs were disclosed in May last year, they have had the KELs for well over a year. As soon as the Horizon Issue trial was ordered, KELs were agreed to be disclosed.

No order of disclosure for PEAKs has ever been made, but the PEAKs were identified in the Post Office's EDQ back in December 2017 and steps were taken. It was difficult to extract the PEAKs from the proprietary database on which they are held by Fujitsu and software had to be written in order to allow them to be extracted so that they could be used in a usable way. And that cost quite a bit of money, as I understand it, and that took time, but there was no resistance to giving them the PEAKs. No order has actually been made but PEAKs were provided as soon as they became available, and they became available in the September.

It is in the submissions. I'm going too fast. My Lord, OCPs, OCRs, MSCs, I have to confess at the time I didn't really understand what these documents were. I'm speaking for me. But, again, once Mr Coyne's report had been served and it became clear what the significance of these documents were, urgent steps were taken actually to secure that these documents were
available. And the dates on which they became available were set out later on in these submissions.

But, my Lord, this is not a story of Post Office seeking to hold back material that's unhelpful to its case. If that had been Post Office's objective, it wouldn't have run around like a headless chicken trying to get these documents for the claimants without any even threat of a court application.

What's more, the effect of these documents has not been unhelpful to Post Office. In fact, they have been helpful. The PEAKs, its OCRs and the OCPs and the MSCs all show, first of all, how few bugs there have been that are relevant for the purposes of at least Horizon Issues 1(a) and 3, and secondly, how minuscule the exercises of remote access have been in the context of a system of this size.

Those documents are actually helpful. There has been no smoking gun. There has been nothing that has been revealed that changes the whole complexion of the case, save insofar as it reveals things and has been useful for the arguments I'm now making to your Lordship.

So I would invite your Lordship to view with some scepticism an entirely understandable and, I have to say, entirely typical submission from my learned friend

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to the effect that Post Office is engaging in a process that is inappropriate and deserves judicial criticism in relation to this particular instance. In my submission, such a suggestion is grotesquely unfair.

Then, my Lord, just going on through the
submissions. It is worth adverting to, but only very briefly, paragraph 1146: the decision of the Court of Appeal in Serafin v Malkiewicz. A very different case: a question of procedural unfairness to a party. And the Court of Appeal naturally drew attention to the fact that the judge made criticisms of the party for not disclosing documents that that party had not been ordered to disclose. And I would invite your Lordship similarly to refrain from making criticisms of that sort.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I am glad you have mentioned that case because that was one of the questions I had for you. That is under the heading "The Court's interventions on disclosure ".

That case concerned demands and criticisms by the judge during the trial. Now, I'm unaware of making any criticisms or demands during this trial.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I'm going to interrupt your Lordship with the greatest of deference.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well, I'm interrupted regularly by both
of you, so ...
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I want to make it clear that this case is not cited for the purpose of affecting your Lordship in any way, or suggesting to your Lordship in any way that that has happened during the case of this trial.
And I would like to reassure your Lordship of that fact.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I'm not necessarily seeking reassurance,
I'm just seeking clarification because 1146 \{A/6/377\}
says that that passage is relevant and it is under a heading "interventions on disclosure ". Now, when I read it I went back and reminded myself not only of my approach to disclosure during this trial, but Common Issues trial as well, and I did in the Common Issues Judgment make certain observations in respect of managing the group litigation generally.

But so far as this trial is concerned, I think I have only been involved on three occasions. One was to invite you to perform a redaction review.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: One was to require a witness statement of explanation in respect of Royal Mail.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: One was to require a witness statement of explanation in respect of a large quantity of documents which came, I was told, originally in May, May

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of this year. But I do not think I have criticised anybody. I certainly haven't intervened. But if I have I would like you to identify those occasions to me.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I do not think you have criticised. No, I would go further. If you had I would remember, and you haven't. The purpose of my reliance on this case -- this is a terrible thing, I'm throwing my learned friend under a bus here --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: No, please don't throw anyone under a bus.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It is that the importance of this case, this paragraph -- it is a paragraph -- is simply the principle that my learned friend is making criticisms which are based upon the very error that was identified by the Court of Appeal in this case. That's all.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well, that's rather my point. But it is not necessary to spend too long on it. But what occurred in that case were interventions during the trial in respect of disclosure said to be deficient, in respect of which there was no order.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: What Mr Green did and his team did in their opening is they made a number of complaints in respect of the known error log, which we call the KELs,
the PEAKs etc. And as you rightly point out there have been no applications in respect of that. It is more what could be said to be a generic complaint about the Post Office's approach generally, which I understand your submission to be is effectively made for forensic reasons, is what it comes down to.

Let me put it slightly differently. I'm generally unimpressed with a party complaining about not receiving disclosure if they haven't made a specific application. Equally, during this trial there have been certain features of disclosure that have developed, for example, Royal Mail and the recent bulk disclosure when Fujitsu, I think you explained, had forgotten that there was some archive documents --
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: This is the OCRs?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes. Which so far as the court is concerned I'm always interested in having an explanation in a witness statement. But I'm not aware I have criticised the Post Office.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Nor am I, my Lord, and I'm happy, I'm glad your Lordship has given me the opportunity to make that clear.

The simple point that I make, and I'm glad I have come to this so we have had this discussion, the simple point that I make is that just as it would have been

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inappropriate were your Lordship to have done that, by the same token it is inappropriate for my learned friend to make those criticisms in the hope that your Lordship is going to echo them.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I understand. I mean, I also appreciate, so far as disclosure is concerned generally, that the Post Office has been reliant on Fujitsu to a large extent.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: But now that we have the Fujitsu Post Office contract, it is obvious that Fujitsu has got a contractual obligation in respect of assistance so far as documents are concerned, but those things take time obviously.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes, and whether that obligation -I was going to raise the question of what that meant about control, but my Lord, I'm not in a position to do that.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I do not think it is necessary, to be honest. But the short point is, and I think it is mentioned once or twice in this passage in your closing, that the Post Office was reliant upon Fujitsu.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: And as you say, for example, the PEAKs, they had to develop the certain piece of software to
extract them.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes, my Lord. I believe that's also the case with OSPs, and also MSCs have to be -- a lot of work had to be done in order to -- your Lordship will have heard Mr Coyne complain about the form in which MSCs were disclosed. Well, they would have been completely unusable if effort hadn't been made to put them into spreadsheet form. And actually, in relation to that it is worth mentioning that it is possible, it was possible on the spreadsheet to actually download individual documents and drop them onto paper in the way that I did, or was done at my request, so that one could see precisely what the documents showed.

My Lord, I see that it is 12.58 . I have still got perhaps 10 or 15 minutes on disclosure.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Do you want to stop now?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: This may be a convenient moment.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. We will come back at
1.58 pm . Thank you very much.
( 12.59 pm )
(The short adjournment)
( 1.58 pm )
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, two matters of housekeeping before I proceed.

First of all, I have handed up a series of
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typographical -- they are purely typographical -corrections to our closing submissions. Some of the internal paragraph references hadn't been updated when the document was served and there were some false references. An amended version of the submissions will be uploaded onto Magnum, but I imagine that your Lordship will have already started marking up the version that you have got, so a copy of just the amendments that have been made has been provided and that's available to your Lordship.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I actually got two hard copies. I was working off the one that came from your solicitors , although I did get one from you. Yours was in two volumes and theirs was in one, which is why I used theirs not yours. But I assume they are both exactly the same.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I would be very surprised if they weren't.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: That's why I mentioned it. These are corrections to the submissions?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes. They are purely typographical. It is things like footnote 5 should be GDCC, and things like that.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Thank you very much.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, the second housekeeping
matter is something I have been taken to task on over the short adjournment.

When addressing your Lordship on what the impact would be of having a trial of the reconciliation and transaction correction processes in Post Office that have existed over the last 20 years, they have changed quite a bit during the course of those years, as I understand it, I told your Lordship it would be over 1 million documents and could take six months. I have to say that was a product of my brain.

My instructing solicitors have very properly indicated to me that rather than just firing off the hip with a prediction of that sort one should be rather more careful, and really my submission should have been if those things were to be included in the Horizon trial it would not have been possible to have covered them within the timetable that was available by any means.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: So I stand corrected in relation to that.

My Lord, disclosure. I was on the question of disclosure and I addressed your Lordship on the standards that I submitted the claimants were, in my submission, inappropriately seeking to impose on Post Office.

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Before leaving the question, I would like to compare the standards that the claimants have been seeking to impose with the standards that they are willing to accept for themselves.

My Lord, if we could pick it up in the disclosure section of our written submissions, and if we could pick it up, please, at page 382, paragraph 1171 \{A/6/382\}:
"By paragraph 5 of the Fourth CMC Order, Cs were ordered to provide disclosure of documents upon which they intend to rely at Horizon Issues Trial ..."

At that time, it pointed out in 1172:
"... that the Fourth CMC Order provided for witness statements to be limited to 'any witness of fact whose generic evidence (in distinction to Claimant- specific evidence) they wish to rely upon for the purposes of determining the Horizon Issues '.'

So those two orders went together.
The reason why there was a limitation in the order that was applicable to the claimants was because the claimants weren't expected to be given the same sort of evidence that the Post Office would be giving.

That point is made in paragraph 1173 \{A/6/383\}, and I invite your Lordship to read that.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Then picking it up at $\{A / 6 / 383\}$,
paragraph 1174:
"On 17th July ... Cs provided disclosure of 45 documents. At this time it was not known to Post Office that Cs would be serving extensive claimant- specific witness statements."

But certain slightly ominous sounding statements were made and Post Office sought to explore that in 1175, explaining that:
"... 'additional relevant documents may come to their attention, and most likely as a result of the work of experts '"

So no mention was made of claimant-specific evidence that was to come, but they did say it was not their intention to make another round of disclosure.

Then there was correspondence in which my instructing solicitors sought to press my learned friends on the scope of the disclosure which had been given, and your Lordship will see the submission that's made in paragraph 1178 on page $\{A / 6 / 384\}$.

There is a suggestion that there was a desire to avoid a repeat of late disclosure of documents close to trial which had happened at the Common Issues trial. My Lord, I don't know about that.

Then we then come to 28 th September where the claimants serve nine witness statements, including

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several claimant- specific witnesses. Those witness statements for the first time exhibited 17 new documents -- that's in paragraph 1180 -- and a total of 30 new documents were disclosed at that time.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Is this with the witness statements that means?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I believe so, yes. At the end of paragraph 1180.

Then, your Lordship will see quite a lot of correspondence where my instructing solicitors are pressing for information as to the scope of the disclosure that has been taken.

Then at 1182 there is a reference to the letter of 14th January:
"... 'Given the nature of the Horizon Issues Trial there was good reason for the court to seek to limit the ambit and cost of disclosure from the Claimants themselves. Hence, the disclosure order made here; the obvious good sense of that has not changed.'"

Well, my Lord, your Lordship will anticipate what my response to that is. Everything changed when the claimants served substantial evidence of their own which they weren't supposed to, and that's the point that's made in paragraph 1183.

At paragraph 1184 it is pointed out that as
claimants had flouted the order that your Lordship had made about evidence, Post Office sought to understand what searches, if any, had been conducted by claimants so that it could understand whether further disclosure would be required.

Several requests were made.
1185:
"This lack of response by the Cs should be viewed in light of the approach adopted by Post Office. One example of the further disclosure that Post Office has agreed to give to Cs which is outside that ordered by the Court is the requests for disclosure made by Cs on 18 December 2018 in which the Cs sought ..."

Your Lordship will see the following categories of documents including:
"... 'disclosure of the documents that were responsive to searches by, and collated by the Defendant in respect of the operation of branches by Angela Burke, Aakash Patny, Anup Patny, Jayesh Tank, Setpal Singh and Adrees Latif. We would expect such documents to include but not be limited to."

Then there is a whole series of documents which the claimants were demanding.

So your Lordship will see the double standards that are being applied by the claimants. On the one hand
they are standing on the orders, or rather the lack of orders, that have been made against them, but at the same time although no order has been made against Post Office either, they are demanding all manner of further documents.

Further requests for claimant-specific disclosure on 4th February. Post Office responds on the 11th and provides disclosure on the 20th:
"The failure by [claimants] to provide their own claimant- specific disclosure suggests that they clearly intended disclosure to be a one-sided exercise." \{A/6/386\}

My Lord, there is a further observation I would respectfully make about that. The observation being Post Office are criticised for only producing documents on 20th February. My Lord, in my submission, the double standards explicit in that criticism takes the breath away.

On the one hand claimants refuse to give disclosure themselves or explain what disclosure has been given further to the few documents they have or provided. On the other hand they are demanding more and more documents from Post Office. And one can understand why. I'm not criticising them for that. What I'm criticising them for is for applying double standards between
themselves and Post Office .
Then at 1187 the claimants write to Post Office indicating there is a document which is helpful to the claimants, Mr Tank's Yahoo -- what is it called? -Yahoo group forum document which he has found. He has found a post. The point is made just for consistency, notwithstanding the claimants' complaints about delay, it is pointed out in paragraph 1187 that there is no explanation of delay by the claimants. This is a double standards point, not a complaint point.

My Lord, there is then a series of paragraphs dealing with various documents that appear to exist. At page $\{A / 6 / 387\}$ there is a long part of the transcript of Mr Tank's cross-examination.

About halfway down the page, where Mr Tank says:
"Answer: I kept all my Post Office sort of related paperwork in a box file and that's -- when I was asked to look for evidence I went strictly to that box file and that's where I sourced all my information from."

So when asked "How do you know all this?" he says there is a box file that's got this information.

Similar points arise at the top of page $\{A / 6 / 388\}$. A lot of reliance on this box file. Amongst other things, 1192:
"... it was Horizon generated receipts, print-outs,
with hand-written dates and reference numbers on them."
My Lord, a similar summary of the evidence of Mr Latif where he discusses the records that he had access to to help him change his evidence. My Lord, that led to a request for disclosure which your Lordship will see on paragraph 1196 on page $\{A / 6 / 390\}$.

My Lord, just to cut a long story short, your Lordship will see at paragraph 1198, \{A/6/391\}, the claimants refused:
"... to provide further disclosure of the requested documents on the basis that they were either outside Cs' control, no longer existed or were not relevant to the [Claimants'] evidence and not relied upon at trial ."

My Lord, if one compares the approach that Post Office adopted to providing disclosure relevant to the allegations made by the claimants against them with the approach that the claimants have adopted in relation to the same issues, one does see distinct divergence, in my submission.

The claimants appear happy to stand behind the fact that no order has been made against them, whereas they won't for a moment countenance the possibility of the fact that no order has been made as being at all relevant to Post Office's position.

To be fair, Post Office hasn't stood on the orders
either. Virtually all of the disclosure about which the claimants make so much complaint is actually all voluntary. But still Post Office is accused of lack of candour.

My Lord, before leaving the question of disclosure, and in particular disclosure by the claimants, I would respectfully submit that that reinforces the point that I hope your Lordship already has loud and clear from our submissions in relation to how inappropriate it would be for your Lordship to make findings that claimant- specific witnesses were the victims of undetected bugs or other defects in Horizon causing them trouble.

In principle --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: You mean in a Horizon Issues judgment?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes. My Lord, in principle that is
a matter for --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: None of the Horizon Issues go to that at all.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Well, my Lord, the reason why I mention it is because your Lordship is invited to make all sorts of findings by the claimants and I'm quite anxious that your Lordship should understand, and I imagine you already do, that we say that would be an entirely inappropriate --

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MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well, I'm trying the Horizon Issues and I am answering the Horizon Issues. There will obviously be a lot of detail in the judgment prior to arriving at the answers to those issues. The idea that a specific finding could be made on the evidence before this court on a specific shortfall for a specific claimant in a specific amountallocating it to a specific bug seems to me to go outside the Horizon Issues.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I'm obliged to hear that from your Lordship.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: But I'm surprised it is a point of enormous difference between you given the orders, given the CMC orders about what the trial is about.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I agree. It is surprising. But if your Lordship were to go to the claimants' closing submissions, you will see that you are being invited to make all sorts of findings. And one of the most remarkable ones I think is in relation to Mr Latif. Your Lordship will recall there is said to be a difficulty about a stock unit transfer in or around July 2015.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: The evidence demonstrates, in my submission quite clearly, if your Lordship were to make findings on it, which I say you shouldn't, the evidence
demonstrates quite clearly that there was no such problem during the period identified by Mr Latif.

The claimants are suggesting your Lordship should make a finding that it happened at some other unspecified time that's not covered by any disclosure, it is not covered by any evidence, in circumstances where Mr Latif himself didn't say it happened at a different time.

There is an Alice in Wonderland reaction to those submissions, but it is right that your Lordship should understand -- I can see that your Lordship does -- our response to the submissions of that kind. In my submission, it would be entirely inappropriate.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well, the way in which I deal in the judgment with claimant-specific issues is obviously something I am going to have to consider carefully and deal with carefully. But so far as the findings on the Horizon Issues are concerned, it is very clear on the face of the order and the discussion that led to the order that they are not going to be claimant- specific . They are generic.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I'm grateful for your Lordship's indication.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: That's not to say that I have a concluded view now that I should ignore all of the

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claimant- specific factual evidence, but I'm fairly clear, as with the Common Issues in fact, that the answers arrived at in the judgment are the answers to the issues that I am trying. I would have thought that's a fairly elementary approach.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: To the extent that -- the experts -Mr Coyne doesn't base any conclusions on the witness evidence, as far as I'm aware. He refers to the witness evidence as being consistent with his views. But nowhere -- I hope I'm correct, I am sure I am correct in saying. The fact that I'm saying I am sure I am correct in saying means I'm not sure. But I think I am correct in saying that nowhere does Mr Coyne conclude that a particular bug existed because a particular claimant- specific witness has said something.

At most, what he does is he says, well, I noticed Mrs Burke had problems with reconciliation, or I see that Mr Latif says this, that and the other. But he doesn't, first of all, base any conclusions on the basis of their evidence, nor should he. Secondly, nor does he suggest that their assertions flow from a bug that he has identified that could be the source of a particular -- I think I'm right in saying he doesn't specifically say bug 13 . This was in existence at that time and that's when we had Mr Latif's problem.

My Lord, that's not how his evidence is constructed, as I recall. In those circumstances it would be highly -- your Lordship as got my submissions. There hasn't been proper disclosure. If there were to be some findings about what the claimants did, what they suffered, there would need to be an investigation of wider issues about how the relevant branches were operated. One would need to go into the history. One would need to investigate all sorts of things.

These snapshot witness statements, most of which are almost impossible to understand because they are so short and bereft of detail, one would need to go into far more material in order to be able to be in a position to make findings at all. If your Lordship were to make findings, in my submission the only proper findings would be to dismiss the claims that are made. But my primary submission is that your Lordship should not entertain them in the first place.

My Lord, that completes my submissions on disclosure.

Let me now come as briefly as I can to the bugs that my learned friend addressed you on yesterday. What I would like to do as briefly as possible is to talk about bug 11, bug 12, bug 13 and bug 15 .

Bug 11 is Girobank. Your Lordship will recall that 101

Post Office contends that there's no evidence of financial impact from the relevant bugs. Your Lordship may or may not -- I suspect not -- be alive to this already, but bug 11 raised in appendix 2 raises six issues. My learned friend didn't deal with all of those six issues in his submissions yesterday. He only addressed Issues 1 and 2 and he referred to a principal PEAK which is at $\{F / 25 / 1\}$, and perhaps I could ask your Lordship to go to that very briefly.

My Lord, this is opened on 5th May. The claimants argue that Post Office hadn't grappled with the concept of what a discrepancy is, and I'm informed that that's in the transcript at \{Day21/101:1\}. If that is their submission, in my submission it is not correct.

Post Office has grappled with what a discrepancy is, but the word "discrepancy" means more than merely a comparison between one thing and something else, as the claimants suggest.

The thing and the something else are relevant to the Horizon Issues. They can't be any two things. Here what's required is a discrepancy in branch accounts.

Now, the PEAK notes that there was a $£ 505$ discrepancy between a branch's cash account, and the cash account at this period of time means its own accounts, and its daily reports.

Your Lordship will see that from the bottom of page $\{\mathrm{F} / 25 / 1\}$. 5th May at 15.02 :
"New evidence added - Full message store.
"... Response:
"This difference (£505.72) between the Cash Account and the Daily reports is explained by," a particular KEL.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: The discrepancy there is not
a discrepancy in the branch's accounts. It is
a discrepancy between the accounts and the report that was sent to Girobank every night. The issues discussed in the PEAK are reporting issues, they are not account issues.

Indeed, Mr Coyne agreed the following in cross-examination, that the detection and investigation of Issues 1 and 2 in this PEAK demonstrated the good and effective operation of robustness countermeasures in Horizon. My Lord, that was at \{Day17/52:1\} to 56, and pages 63 to 64 .

He also accepted that the PEAK was not evidence of a transaction correction or error notice being issued to the subpostmaster in such a way as to subject him to a risk of loss. That is \{Day17/65:1\}. My Lord, that summarises my submissions on bug 11 .

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If we could move on to bug 12: counter replacement causing one-sided transaction. The claimants raise a specific issue, namely that the KEL at F421, that's J Ballantyne 5328 R , does not make reference to issuing a transaction correction, or error notice, or a BIM report.

If we could go to that, it is at $\{F / 421 / 1\}$. It is true that the KEL does not make reference to a BIMS or to an error notice or transaction correction. However, usually KELs don't do that. They don't include specific instructions in relation to BIMS or TCs. It is a standard process which goes beyond what's required in one specific KEL.

If a SPM needs to be made good it is a standard process, and in paragraph 12 of his third witness statement Mr Parker said:
"This process of identifying a bug, then identifying its effects and then remedying those effects is not special to Horizon. It is a standard part of any IT support practice." \{E2/13/3\}

Having said all that though, look at the bottom at page 1, just before "Evidence" $\{F / 421 / 1\}$. About three lines from the bottom, it says:
"For a multi-counter outlet ... need to retrieve the messagestore from another counter, as well as the
affected counter. For MCO (and SCO), transaction numbers for the RiposteVersionString messages should reveal the original transactions. When you have identified any missing transactions attach the details to the PinICL," that is an old name for PEAK, "and route to MSU."

Now, the reference to MSU, there has been quite a bit of evidence about it but for present purposes I can simply rely on Parker 1. If I could ask your Lordship to go to $\{E 2 / 11 / 12\}$. It is paragraph 44. Starting at the second sentence, Mr Parker says:
"There was (and is) a process run by the Management Support Unit (MSU) which involves examination of various system reporting and may result in Business Incident Management Service (BIMS) entries going to Post Office . An incident may also be raised by MSU with the SSC to provide support to the MSU in resolution of the BIMS."

My Lord, the MSU is the body within Fujitsu which is involved in the production of BIMS.

So the fact that the MSU was being involved by the SSC here actually is an indication that what could end up happening is that a BIMS report will go from MSU to Post Office.

My Lord, secondly in the context of this very bug, it is worth looking at $\{F / 77.1 / 1\}$, one of the other

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PEAKs. Same phenomenon. If one goes over, this is 24th November 2000, so a similar period. One goes to page $\{F / 77.1 / 3\}$ of that PEAK. The bottom green box starts at 5th December 2000 at 10.43:
"Response:
"4/12/2000 ... By John Moran - MSU."
It is worth noting.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I can't see where you are.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It is halfway down the page.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Have you still got black and white or have you got colour?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: No, I have green now. It is the green box. If I didn't make that clear, I do apologise. 5th December at 10.43.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes, I've got that. Oh, I see, yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: So MSU is involved.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: "This incident has the same cause as one to be recorded on the SIL ..."

I'm afraid I don't know what SIL means:
"... under BIM."
And there is a number. You see MSU is involved in BIMS. Then if one goes down to the bottom of the box, about two-thirds of the way down there is a line that starts "These two credits ". Does your Lordship see
that?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes, equal £167.12.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: "As they were written over they were not added to the cash account.
"Final BIM issued.
"Please close this call.
"Closing as Reconciliation resolved."
Here you have evidence first of all of BIMS being sent in relation to precisely this bug, and second you have evidence of the MSU being involved. So that disposes of the submission made by my learned friend about that.

Withdrawn stock next. That is bug 13. If I could pick it up at $\{F / 765 / 1\}$. Your Lordship may recall that this is a problem where stock is withdrawn. It is no longer being sold by Post Office. Branches are supposed to rem out the relevant stock and send it back to Post Office, but what sometimes happened is that they don't rem it out, they just send it to Post Office and the problem is Horizon doesn't actually have a pair of eyes. If you don't record the rem, then Horizon doesn't know that the stock has been removed, and then there is a problem because you have stock which Horizon thinks is held at the branch, and it is historic stock, it's stock which Post Office no longer sells. And that creates

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problems in itself and what to do about that stock and so on.

This was a case where the SPM did not follow the correct procedure. The underlying issue explained of in the PEAK is not a bug in withdrawn stock, but it is the SPM not following correct procedure in remming out the stock that's being withdrawn.

One gets that, my Lord, if one looks at page 1 of this PEAK halfway down the big yellow box:
"This office physically held $137 £ 5$ Post Office stamps and did not rem them out before the date the rem out icon disappeared."

That will be when, I presume, reference data ceased to be applicable to in relation to that particular stock:
"The office physically returned the stamps to Transaction Processing as advised and the office then did a Trading Period balance on 17 November 2010 and showed this value as a loss."

Now, what my learned friend did yesterday was go like a magnet to the second line and said: look, look, transaction processing advised them to do what they did. It must be a bug. I don't know if your Lordship recalls that?

I think the quote from the transcript is:
"So pausing there. We do not get from the PEAK itself the fact that the SPM failed to do what they were advised to do in terms of failing to rem them out."

That is \{Day21/110:14\}. But your Lordship will see from this very sentence that the SPM had not done what he was supposed to do. He had not remmed out the stamps in the first place. So it is quite right that the SPM had been advised to return the stamps, but they had to also rem them out. That is fundamental to the way that the Post Office business works and it is commonsense really because, as it says, Horizon doesn't have eyes.

So, my Lord, again, a very brief submission in relation to that.

Phantom transactions is more complicated. There were three documents that my learned friend referred to yesterday. The first was -- well, a PEAK at F/97, then at PEAK at $\mathrm{F} / 100.1$ and then a PEAK at $\mathrm{F} / 88.2$. These PEAKs are relied on with a view to casting doubt on the conclusion set out in those PEAKs that the problems were not probably attributable to bugs in Horizon.

If we go to $\{\mathrm{F} / 97 / 1\}$ first, your Lordship may recall that I cross-examined Mr Coyne about this, who would only rely upon the Romec engineer point. Does your Lordship recall the Romec engineer point? MR JUSTICE FRASER: I do.

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MR DE GARR ROBINSON: That was the point he had referred to in his report and I had taken him to the end of the PEAK in which Patrick Carroll had set out his overall conclusion.

My learned friend very fairly went to a different page of the PEAK, page $\{F / 97 / 7\}$. Before going there, it is worth noting that this is a master PEAK that doesn't just relate to one particular branch, it covers a number of different incidents with different branches. And that's an important part of the context.

If one goes to page $\{F / 97 / 7\}$, that's relevant to what's said in the box that my learned friend referred to. It is 19th June, 15.17, about two-thirds of the way down. My learned friend understandably relies on the sentence:
"This has been seen at Old Iselworth (OI) and Wawne ... with OI being the best site ; when the PM has been asked to leave the screen on overnight I have observed system activity corresponding to screen presses happening with no corresponding evidence of either routine system activity or human interference, the way forward now is to correlate this with the Microtouch supplied monitoring software and to this ends Wendy is arranging for installation of Kit at OI on Friday ..."

So it is the Old Isleworth site on Friday:
" ... we can then, provided the PM agrees, leave screens on over the weekend and record what happens. Once these results have been analysed I feel sure that we will be in a position to move forwards at OI. All other cases should be considered on their individual merits ..."

So this is 19th June, the installation took place on 22nd June. This entry followed up on 20th July at 13.40. That's at page $\{F / 97 / 8\}$. It says:
"Comtest readings have been correlated with perfmon stats and a recommendation to install resitive screens at Old Iselworth has been made."

So that is the last entry relating to this site on this PEAK. But it is picked up in $\{\mathrm{F} / 100.1 / 1\}$, if I could ask your Lordship to go to $\{F / 100.1 / 1\}$. I'm sorry to jump about like this. Your Lordship will see the last entry was 22nd July. This picks up at the top of the page, 25th July 2001 at 9.39 .
MR JUSTICE FRASER: 25, yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Does your Lordship see that in the top green box?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Third line down:
"24/07/01:
" PM reports that he has been having phantom

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transactions ..."
Over the page, here is Patrick Carroll's conclusion about all of this $\{F / 100.1 / 2\}$. 5th September:
"Following a significant amount of monitoring ..."
Stopping there. That clearly is the case. Mr Coyne himself I think accepted that Fujitsu had worked quite hard to get to the bottom of what these reported problems were:
"Following a significant amount of monitoring we have been unable to definitively link any equipment/environmental issues to any particular event.
"There have been incidents which showed a possible correlation between system activity and phanton Txns, these pointed to a touch screen problem and as a result the screen was replaced with a Resitive model. As this produced no measurable improvement it has to be assumed that the problems were user related."

So that's Mr Carroll's considered opinion having done all the tests and changed all the equipment that could be changed.

If one goes back to the previous master PEAK at \{F/97/9\}, his overall conclusion at 12th November 2001 at 9.48 at the bottom of the page:
"Phantom Txns have not been proven in circumstances which preclude user error.
"In all cases where these have occurred a user error related cause can be attributed to the phenomenon.
"I am therefore closing this call as no fault in product."

My Lord, that's the conclusion of Mr Carroll who is on site and who is the experienced Fujitsu operative. In my submission, that opinion should not be rejected.

So far as is relevant to the Old Isleworth site it is also worth noting something about the postmaster there. If one goes to $\{F / 88.2 / 1\}$, this is 15th February 2001. So we were in July 2002, weren't we? I'm so sorry, we were in September 2001. That was the last entry for Isleworth in the previous F/100.1, but this started in 15th February 2001.

If one goes to the green box at the top about halfway down:
"Outlet went live ... requested further training, the PM was referred to his RNM ... It would appear that there is a training issue here which needs to be addressed."

Then PON actions:
"Has PM completed and passed his training?
"When, where and with whom did PM complete training?
"Has further training been considered?"
One sees that the postmaster seems in need of help.
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Then at page $\{F / 88.2 / 3\}$, 20th September, 12.07, the main box:
"PON have written to the RNM to address the training issue, see text below.
"From RNM - I spoke to training and Dev this afternoon and arranged 2 days training for next week, when I rang Mr Parker he told me that he did not need the extra training so I have now cancelled it. He also told me that the phantom transactions have stopped.
"PON to RNM: There seems to be no issues at this outlet if you are happy with the postmasters response.
"Is there anything else that needs investigating at the outlet proven to be directly liked with phantom txns (discrepancies?) as there are none recorded?"
" If not I would like your agreement to close down this problem as now resolved. I would like to make you aware though that the postmaster does seem to be making quite a few calls still to the HSH helpdesk, mainly around simple things such as reversals."
"RNM to PON: Thanks for making aware about the number of calls your still receiving, I don't think we will ever stop him from making these. I see no reason why this call cannot not be closed. As i said the Postmaster said he is no longer getting these transactions."

So the changes made didn't seem to change anything but then miraculously the transactions stop. What's more, it seems that this postmaster is the kind of person that needs more support than perhaps you would expect for more postmasters.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: What does "PON" stand for?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I would have to take instructions.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Don't worry, I will give you a list of three- letter acronyms later on.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I shall look forward to that.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I will give it to both of you so you are not the only person who has to ...
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Unless I can assist your Lordship further, those would be my submissions on the PEAKs that my learned friend went through yesterday.

## MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.

MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Then, with your Lordship's permission, I propose to deal with a number of miscellaneous points.

First of all, number of criticisms made of Mrs Van Den Bogerd's evidence. First of all, she was criticised for her treatment of the Helen Rose report and she accepted some criticism in her evidence, and my learned friend places some emphasis on that in his submissions.

In my respectful submission, her witness statement

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was clear and fair. It wasn't right to criticise her. If I could ask your Lordship to go to her witness statement. It is $\{E 2 / 5 / 34\}$. This is to do with the Helen Rose report.

Your Lordship will recall that Mr Coyne in his first report made a number of criticisms based on the Helen Rose report, including the criticism that a transaction correction had wrongly been sent to the postmaster in that case.

At the bottom of page 34 Mrs Van Den Bogerd refers to paragraph 5.175 of his report. She says:
"The extracts taken from the report by Helen Rose ... are taken out of context and mistakenly claim that the relevant reversal was issued in error by Horizon, not the Subpostmaster. The Rose report makes it clear that:
"154.1. The concerns were based on the fact that reversals were not being shown on the particular data sets reviewed / reports typically run by Subpostmasters in branch on Horizon.
"154.2. Transaction reversal data can be extracted from Horizon;
"154.3. The issue was therefore surrounding how the transaction reversals were displayed / accessible in branch and that there was no issue with Horizon itself ."
Then 155:
"There is therefore no indication that the reversal was not notified to the subpostmaster. When recovery was carried out a discontinued session receipt would have been printed and messages would have been clearly displayed to the User in branch during the recovery process."
My Lord, in those paragraphs Mrs Van Den Bogerd is not saying that the postmaster reversed the transaction. She is saying that what happened in the branch was part of the reversal process and was correct. And she was saying that the SPM knew about it.
In my submission, the evidence shows that both those points were true.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Both which points, sorry?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: First of all, that the reversal was part of the recovery process operating normally, and secondly, the SPM knew that the recovery process was operating because he received the printed receipts .
MR JUSTICE FRASER: You are saying that's what's on the face of her witness statement? Are we at the point of her witness statement now rather than her cross-examination?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes, I'm talking about her witness statement. I'm not going to go to her cross-examination, my Lord. What I'm submitting to
117"There is therefore no indication that the reversal
your Lordship is that there was no basis for criticising her --
MR GREEN: My Lord, I'm sorry to interrupt but she agreed that was wrong in her cross-examination.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: What she said in her cross-examination was that she didn't intend to suggest that the SPM was responsible for the reversal and that's not what she says in this witness statement. So she was right to have that intention.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: So, my Lord, that's point 1 on Mrs Van Den Bogerd.
Point number 2, paragraph 183 of the same witness statement $\{E 2 / 5 / 42\}$, she says:
"Before the change to Horizon Online, a cash check was completed in branch by the HFSOs. Branches were notified in advance that this cash check would be carried out. I recall that this mandatory cash check across the entire network caused a temporary spike in declared losses. I suspect that this was due to branches tidying up their accounts before the cash check and therefore losses coming to the surface that had previously been ignored or covered up."
My Lord, it 's always dangerous for counsel to say this, but I don't understand what the criticism of

Mrs Van Den Bogerd is here. She is speaking from her own recollection and she remembers a spike in declared losses during the period of the mandatory cash check, which of course is before the migration to Horizon Online.

She is not purporting to state a considered view that having investigated the matter this must be the cause. She specifically qualifies what she says by saying:
"I suspect that this was due to branches tidying up their accounts."

So she lived through the process and she suggests a possible reason. My Lord, that's not speculation on which she needed to be challenged by reference to Fujitsu documents to which my learned friend sought to take her.

My Lord, furthermore it is worth noting that Mr Coyne himself agreed, and had already agreed, that it was a likely factor in the spike along with a possible increase in bugs during migration to Horizon.

My Lord, that's in JC2, \{D2/4.1/219\}. Perhaps we could go to that.

Paragraph 5.345. Mr Coyne has referred to certain statements made by Dr Worden in the previous paragraph, you can see the end of it is in italics, and he says:

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"In my experience, a major change to a platform will almost always lead to an increase in bugs, errors and other issues. Therefore, I do not agree that the mandatory cash check was 'more likely' to be the cause of the spike in 2010. The most likely scenario is that both of these were factors."

So my learned friend's own expert says it was a factor.

Mrs Van Den Bogerd is talking about the period before migration when the mandatory cash checks were being done. My Lord, in those circumstances it was not necessary to take Mrs Van Den Bogerd to any documents to challenge her evidence. Her evidence was perfectly understandable and needn't have been challenged at all. And that's my very brief submission about that.

My Lord, a third point about Mrs Van Den Bogerd's evidence is that in paragraph 35 of the claimants' submissions there is a suggestion that she is basing her evidence on a document that she didn't actually have because it didn't come into existence until after her witness statement was made.

I don't criticise the claimants for doing this but they have done this quite a lot. I can tell your Lordship on instructions why it was that the cash declaration that they refer to in paragraph 35 -- it is
not necessary to go to it -- was dated 1st March when her witness statement was dated the previous year, in November the previous year.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: 1st March this year then, you mean? MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes. She couldn't explain that in cross-examination.

My Lord, on instructions I'm in a position to explain it now. During preparation for the cross-examination of Mr Patny, my instructing solicitors realised that they didn't have a copy of that particular declaration and so they requested it from Post Office.
That was on 1st March. My Lord, that was the document that was then hyperlinked to Mrs Van Den Bogerd's statement. She doesn't specifically say "I refer to a cash declaration". The fact is she had seen a cash declaration. She had seen it a long time before, but it was the same data just obtained on a different date.

So the fact that the date on that particular document post-dates the date of her witness statement doesn't mean that she didn't have sight of the same information previously; she certainly did have. That's why one sees it. She makes a number of statements about it which are correct.

My Lord, a similar claim made in the claimants' written closings about the evidence of Mr Membery, who,
as your Lordship is aware, was unable to give evidence. It is at paragraph 123(c) of their submissions. It is to the effect that Mr Membery refers to a document that has been produced to him by Mr Lenton but the metadata on the document suggests that the document was produced by someone called BH.

My Lord, I can tell your Lordship on instructions that the version of that document received by my instructing solicitors from Fujitsu recorded that it had last been modified by Mr Lenton. How BH's name got on it and who BH is they have no idea, and my instructing solicitors are happy to provide that document in native form if my learned friend would wish to see it.

My Lord, another miscellaneous point. Criticism is made of Mr Johnson in my learned friend's closing submissions. He is criticised because he didn't know the source of a screenshot. My Lord, it did not matter where the screenshot came from. What mattered was whether it was a true screenshot. It was not from the Horizon guide, but Mr Johnson did not claim that it came from the Horizon guide.

If I could ask your Lordship to go to $\{\mathrm{E} 2 / 4 / 2\}$. At paragraph 10 you will see that Mr Johnson says:
"The screenshots that appear in this statement are primarily taken from a document called Post Office

Onboarding Counter Guide ... Where a screenshot has been taken from another document I refer to that document."
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, Mr Johnson didn't know where the particular screenshot had come from but he did know that it was a proper screenshot, and that's the short point.

And indeed it was. My Lord, another criticism made of the claimants' witnesses relates to the cross-examination of Mrs Burke. It was suggested in the claimants' closing submissions that because Mrs Van Den Bogerd's witness statement was only amended shortly before she went into the box, that enabled my learned friend Mr Draper to criticise Mrs Burke on the basis of a false apprehension of the facts to be collected from the unamended witness statement.

My Lord, this related to the fact that in Mrs Burke had undertaken three transactions for several different customers all in one basket, which of course is not proper procedure. And she explained why. She very fairly explained why in her witness statement: it was because Horizon was playing up.

But what was suggested to her was, first of all, that was a breach of procedure as it evidently was, and secondly, it was suggested to her that by doing that she

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increased the risks of unfortunate things happening. For example, if there was a failure it might well be that the failure would relate to a transaction in relation to which the customer was long gone.

My Lord, that was all that was put. No criticism was made of Mrs Burke and, more importantly, no suggestion was put to her that her having undertaken a series of different transactions all within one basket, that had a causative effect on the issue that she then faced when there was a system outage on 9th May.

My learned friend's suggestion that a false case was improperly put to Mrs Burke on the basis of an unamended witness statement of Mrs Van Den Bogerd's is simply unfounded, and it is an unfair criticism and I resist it.

My Lord, I'm going to finish with some very brief submissions in relation to audits. A number of submissions are made about audits in the claimants' closings. I can pick them up really at paragraph 620 of the claimants' closings, which is at page $\{\mathrm{A} / 5 / 217\}$.

Picking it up at (c) at page $\{A / 5 / 220\}$ :
"The purpose of these audits is to provide assurances to Post Office and its auditors about the risk of material misstatements in Post 'Offices
financial statements. The audits themselves expressly state that they 'should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties ${ }^{\prime}$.

So there is a claim.
Your Lordship will recall that there were a number of financial audits done by Ernst $\&$ Young for Post Office, including in 2011 and 2013. They are the documents that spring to my mind as being relevant.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think you just read from page 217 and you said page 217, but I followed it perfectly adequately.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I'm grateful. I read from page 220 and I may have given the wrong page number.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: No, you said 220 but in mine it is 217. But that could be because I'm using the hard copy.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I see. My hard copy version seems to be different, I'm so sorry.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Don't worry. Just pause one second.
On the common screen we have got page 217 , which starts with paragraph (a) and runs down to (g) and has 621(a) and (b), which is what my version has. Have you got a different version?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My version has page 220.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I do not think it has come up before so I do not think it is an issue. But I have got the right

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paragraph and I followed you reading it .
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I'm grateful.
But in subparagraph (c) $\{A / 5 / 217\}$, a factual claim is made, which is that there are Post Office's financial audits is one thing and then there are the service audits that were done for Fujitsu. And the suggestion is being made that the service audits were just about Post Office's financial statements.

My Lord, in my submission that is demonstrably wrong, and if we could look at the document referred to in the submission, $\{F / 1041 / 9\}$, please:
"Intended use.
"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 ... 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."

So your Lordship will see two things. First of all,
the intended users are not just the auditors when auditing. The intended users include Fujitsu itself and Post Office as the user of the IT support processes provided by Fujitsu. That's point 1, and point 1 demonstrates that the submission made in (c) that we saw before was incorrect.

Point 2 is wider really, which is there is an interesting, how can I put it, tension in the claimants' attitude because on the one hand they are very happy to trumpet the reliability of Ernst \& Young's financial audit when referring to the 2001 E\&Y management letter, but when it comes to a document which is helpful to Post Office they suddenly say, well, it is just financial misstatements, it's got nothing to do with the price of fish.

So, my Lord, those are the two submissions I derive from that page.

Finally, it is worth adverting in this context to the evidence which Mr Coyne gave on \{Day16/188:1\}. We needn't go to it, but on that page Mr Coyne accepted that the service audits are more specific than general financial audits.

My Lord, if we can go back to the closings, that will be at $\{A / 5 / 217\}$, I believe, we see another claim that's made by the claimants. (d):

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"The control objectives and controls are selected by Fujitsu rather than the auditor ..."

What the claimants are trying to do here is they are faced with a series of audits that essentially are very positive about Fujitsu's approach to the IT support that it is giving, all the way from 2012 through to 2017.

So here they are trying to think of points which will somehow undermine the value of those audits. And what they are suggesting in (d) is that somehow Fujitsu is marking its own homework. It has self-developed the test which it is to be inferred therefore has no real value and cannot be taken as a justification for anything.

But, my Lord, first of all, there is no proper basis for suggesting that Fujitsu would have developed tests that had no value in this context. Secondly, if one goes back to the document, so this is $\{\mathrm{F} / 1041 / 8\}$, please -- I'm so sorry, I'm afraid I haven't marked up this document. If your Lordship will give me a moment.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Don't worry.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes. Top of the page. This is Ernst $\mathcal{\&}$ Young describing the work it was doing:
"An assurance engagement to report on a description of a service organisation's system and the suitability of the design and operating effectiveness of the service
organisation's controls to achieve the related control objectives stated in the description involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the fairness of the presentation of the description and the suitability of the design and operating effectiveness of those controls to achieve the related control objectives stated in the description."

My word, that is a six-line sentence:
"Our procedures included assessing the risks that the Description is not fairly presented and that the controls were not suitably designed or operating effectively to achieve the related control objectives stated in the Description."

So your Lordship will see the auditors weren't simply taking a test that was given by Fujitsu and blindly applying it, they were also assessing the risks involved in the relevant functions and assessing the suitability of the design of the controls.

Then it goes on:
"Our procedures also included testing the operating effectiveness of those controls that we consider necessary to provide reasonable assurance that the related control objectives stated in the Description were achieved. A reasonable assurance engagement of this type also includes evaluating the overall

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presentation of the Description, the suitability of the control objectives stated therein and the suitability of the criteria specified by the service organisation and described in the Assertion."

So what Ernst \& Young are saying there is that not only did they audit the processes to ensure that the control objectives were met, but they also evaluated the suitability of the control objectives in the first place.

So this wasn't simply them jumping over a hurdle that Fujitsu had very conveniently placed for itself. It was Ernst \& Young evaluating the value of that very hurdle itself. I hope I put that point clearly.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes. As I understand it, Fujitsu specify the control objectives and the service auditors' responsibilities, which actually start on the previous page, on page $\{F / 1041 / 7\}$, are described in detail in those two full paragraphs?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes. Those functions include evaluating the objectives in the first place; in other words, making sure that the objectives that they have been told to test for are appropriate objectives to test for.

My Lord, that's my submission on the suggestion that appears to be made in paragraph (d) in paragraph 620 of
the closing submissions, that there's something wrong with the objectives because Fujitsu selected them.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, (f) in paragraph 620 on page 217 of the closing submissions:
"Much of the content of these audits has been simply cut and pasted from one year to the next. (Eg for control objective 10 , which Dr Worden relied upon, the tables within the audits for 2013 and 2014 are identical, and likewise for 2015 and 2016 ..."

My Lord, difficult to know what to make of that submission.

It is added to in ( g ), where it is said:
"Dr Worden said he had noticed that quite a lot of the wording was very similar or identical from one year to the next ..."

There appears to be an intention, I may be wrong, but so far as I can tell it may be intended to achieve the implication that somehow Ernst \& Young weren't doing a proper job, it was simply repeating words it had said previous years. If that is the suggestion, there's absolutely no basis for it. Given that they were every year evaluating and assessing similar objectives it is not surprising to see them use the same language if their views remain the same.

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My Lord, if that's not being suggested I don't understand what the relevance of the submission is and I invite you not to understand it as well.

My Lord, that leaves a submission in (e), which is that:
"The audit expressly excludes the auditor giving any opinion on application processing and application controls."

My Lord, difficult to know what that submission means. In my submission, the control objectives and the conclusions drawn in relation to those control objectives mean what they say. It wouldn't be right to somehow construe Ernst \& Young's opinions as somehow having no application to Horizon system or the like if that's the intended implication.

My Lord, finally, paragraph 621 \{A/5/217\}. This is where the claimants cut to the chase.

They say:
"The only one of the EY audits which significantly advances the parties' understanding of the issues in this litigation is in fact the 2011 EY audit ..."

My Lord, all these comments in relation to the service audits which actually are more specific than the financial audit in 2011, all these arguments are designed somehow to dismiss the value of the service
audits. And in my submission it wouldn't be right to do that.

Secondly, it wouldn't be right also to suggest that all that matters is the 2011 EY audit. What should also be borne in mind, for example, is the 2013 EY audit. I needn't go to the document, but for your Lordship's note the reference is $\{\mathrm{F} / 1138 / 1\}$.

At page 4 of that document it records that management action has addressed many of the issues raised. At page 7 of that document it praises the efforts taken to strength the control environment. My Lord, in my submission, that advances the parties' understanding of the issues in this litigation.

My Lord, your Lordship may be really rather exhausted by the miscellaneous points/submissions that I have to make. I do have time to make one final submission and then I will stop, you will be pleased to know.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I'm not remotely exhausted by them. MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Perhaps it is just me.

My Lord, it is a criticism that's made quite forcefully in the closing to the effect that Post Office didn't behave with candour because when it had corrections for its witness statements it would produce a document setting out those corrections rather than

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producing a red-lined version, an amended witness statement.

I say this some trepidation because your Lordship's experience may be completely different from my own, but I have to tell your Lordship that neither I nor members of my team have ever encountered an amended witness statement that has been amended in the way the claimants' witness statements are amended. I have to say personally I feel a certain amount of discomfort, just because of habit, I think, of amending witness statements that way.

So suggesting that Post Office is at fault for not adopting a practice which to me is an innovation is, in my submission, rather unfair. It is inappropriate in my submission to make criticisms of Post Office because its legal team did things in the traditional way.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well, I have seen them done in three or four different ways and the way you have adopted was not unconventional.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I'm grateful.
My Lord, I would finish on this point by suggesting, by speculating really, what would Mr Roll's witness statement look like if it had been amended to reflect the evidence he gave in open court.

Unless I can assist your Lordship further, those are
my submissions.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Your closing submissions in toto rather than the end of the miscellaneous section?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. Well, I have got some questions for you. We have also got a bit of housekeeping, but it is not going to be very much.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Actually, on housekeeping matters, there has been some discussion between Mr Green and Mr Henderson about the suggestion that your Lordship made yesterday about a mechanism for identifying the source for various statements contained in appendix 2.

My Lord, we would suggest the simplest route would be for the claimants to provide us with a version of appendix 2 which marks in highlight particular passages for which they don't understand the support relied upon.

If that's provided by a certain date then my team can respond by a certain date by explaining the source with a footnote.
MR GREEN: My Lord, I did mention to my learned friend Mr Henderson that we are already partway through producing overnight, the efforts of the entire team, a table which is confined only to those points your Lordship mentioned, which is where no evidential support is identified.

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MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right, I m not going to deal with this now. We are going to have a short break for the shorthand writers. We will come back, I won't deal with housekeeping straightaway because I have some questions on your submissions.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I should not have --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Which I will deal with then and then we will deal with housekeeping.

There's that point plus another one and then we are going to deal with the rest of 2019.
MR GREEN: My Lord, we have a couple of references by way of factual correction only to hand up to the court.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: We do. Or I do, not using the royal plural -- these breaks are for the writers, they are not for me or for you, although I know most people look forward to them, particularly people who are not on their feet. But I don't think it is going to take longer than about 20 minutes. But I think out of fairness I will break for them and then we will have the 20 minutes.
MR GREEN: Of course.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: In view of the fact we are so gloriously ahead of schedule, let 's come back at 3.25 pm .
(3.15 pm)
(A short break)
(3.25 pm)

## Housekeeping

MR JUSTICE FRASER: The first point I actually confirmed with you during your submissions. It was that the Horizon Issues were drafted and agreed by the parties and approved by me. I do not think they were imposed on the parties. But you confirmed that this morning.

I'm fairly sure I know the answer to this question but I just want to be very clear just because the nature of the word might, or has been so contentious. Insofar as the place I go for a benchmark definition of robustness, I intend, unless you tell meI should go somewhere else, to go to your pleading because you define it in your pleading.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Sorry, I'm not sure I understand your Lordship's question.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Well, robustness, the experts have agreed a particular meaning. I asked Mr Green where I should go for his meaning yesterday and he told me, made submissions.

I would ordinarily, and I have looked at your pleading quite carefully. Where you do define robustness?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Do you know, I'm afraid I need to remind myself. Could we go to my pleading, my Lord?

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It is a slightly impertinent thing to ask the judge.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I am sure it is your pleading, but I might be wrong.

My private screen seems to have stopped working for some reason. It will be in the $C$ bundle somewhere.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: $\{C 3 / 3 / 1\}$. It will be referred to in the Horizon Issues, won't it? I'm so sorry, my Lord.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Not at all.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Mr Draper is suggesting paragraph 16 on page 5 , so he' ll get all the blame if he's wrong. MR JUSTICE FRASER: So \{C3/3/5\}, paragraph 16.
MR GREEN: My Lord, yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I didn't bring the reference to your pleading with me but I did look at it very recently, so I'm pretty sure that's likely to be right.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: So what's pleaded in paragraph 16 is:
"Like any other IT system, Horizon is not perfect, but Post Office maintains that it is robust and that it is extremely unlikely to be the cause of losses in branches. Its design and technical controls, when supplemented by the various accounting and cash controls applied in branches, make it very unlikely indeed that an error in Horizon could affect a Subpostmaster's financial position and go undetected."

Is that the paragraph your Lordship had in mind?

MR JUSTICE FRASER: On the basis I haven't got that paragraph you have just read in front of me on either screen. Just to put your mind at rest, it is not designed to be a trick question.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: No, and I'm not trying to be clever either, my Lord. Every time I do try I always come a cropper.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I have now lost it off the common screen as well. Give me one second.

The short point is that the experts in different places discuss robustness in more or less expert terms. They also agree robustness in one of the joint statements. I asked Mr Green the specific question yesterday where I go for his benchmark definition of what robustness is and I wanted just a similar reference from you.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I would not say that paragraph 16 is a definition. I would submit that a system that is robust is extremely unlikely to be the cause of losses in branches.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Quite.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It has the features referred to in the rest of that paragraph $\{\mathrm{C} 3 / 3 / 5\}$.

My Lord, my submission would be that it is consistent with the answers that Mr Coyne gave when

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I asked him to unpack what he meant by " relatively
robust" when he identified comparable systems, and then he identified the condition under which comparable systems needed to operate and he said Horizon compared well with those conditions.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I know, and I have gone through that in some detail.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I'm grateful.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: In fact, probably the best thing to do, and it is really just a request for a reference, I would just be grateful for a reference from you for the best place to go for -- I used the phrase loosely yesterday -- a benchmark definition of robustness. If one is describing robustness in specific terms this is what it is.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I will --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: It is just going to be a reference. I do not think it is this passage in your pleading actually because I was looking in your pleading, I was looking in all the pleadings, and that is not the one that jumped out at me. But I'm not going to tell you where the best place is, that's rather why I was asking the question.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I will try to resist the inevitable urge that barristers are subject to --

MR JUSTICE FRASER: I don't want a fresh definition .
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Exactly. I will try and avoid all of that. But it may be I will be referring to a number of different documents.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: That's perfectly in order, but I just want somewhere to go to so when I'm explaining, probably quite early on in the judgment, what robustness is, I can explain by reference to a specific -- the way in which the defendant construes the word "robustness", because it is obviously different from what the claimants are suggesting.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I need to remind myself of where the claimants' definition is, but that's my problem.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I do not think I got one, but I got an explanation of why there wasn't one.

So that was supposed to be an easy starter, that one. We will see about that.

The next point is essentially -- I suppose it could be seen as an extension of the appendix 2 exercise, but yesterday Mr Green took me to your closings at page 68 and paragraph 147.4.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: 68?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes. Paragraph 147.4.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I have it. (A/6/68\}
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Which what it says about the adoption of

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section 1.4 of the relevant document and when it was adopted. I beg your pardon, when it was implemented.

Now, that's either evidence or it is a submission.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: He says it is a submission, it wasn't in any of the evidence.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, it is my instructions but, my Lord, it is based upon a previous version of the document and then an amended version of the document. And I will undertake to give your Lordship the two references.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: And the dates on documents.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: If you could give me those references that would be great.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: If my understanding of those documents is incorrect I will withdraw the --

MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. That's helpful, thank you.
The next point is -- and you won't be able to give me this now, but just if it could be added to the references I'm going to be sent -- could I have a reference, please, to the ruling that I made at the PTR about Mr Henderson -- the witness, not counsel -and the Second Sight report. Because within the transcript of that hearing when one gets to my ruling
there is just a bracket that says "see separate ruling ".
I am sure it is there somewhere, I just don't know where it is and I would like to know.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: We will look for it.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Appendix 2 we will come onto in a moment.

There are the following acronyms I would just like to know what they stand for. Two are from today, one is yesterday. Yesterday's was RPOS. So R-P-O-S, RPOS. Today's were SIL and the one this afternoon, PON. I would just like to know what they are.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, yes. It will be something like retail point of sale --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I was tempted to guess and I decided I wouldn't and I would like to know what they are, please.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: That will be done.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Then the appendix 2 exercise, and this again is not supposed to be controversial but I think from your side, Mr de Garr Robinson, you said can they highlight it with highlighter and they may have started doing the exercise in a different way. Is that right, Mr Green?
MR GREEN: Yes, we have a table just identifying roman paragraphs.

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MR JUSTICE FRASER: I do not think anyone is going to go to the stake on the difference.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: If they want to do unnecessary work I won't stop them. I was anxious that there shouldn't be any hidden submissions, but my learned friend has assured me that isn't the position so it is just a matter of dates.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Of dates, yes. Well, actually, there is more than just dates, there's something I want to make clear because I'm very anxious to do two things. One is not to create unnecessary expensive work and the other is not to lead to fresh rounds of submissions.

When you are responding to that, Mr de Garr Robinson and your team, it seems to me there are one of three available alternatives: a reference to a witness statement; a reference to an expert's report; or just the word "submission" to demonstrate that it is a submission.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, what about a reference to a document or a reference to commonsense?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. Well, let's have a look at appendix 2.

By reference to commonsense, do you mean a statement of the blindingly obvious?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes. Or words to that effect.

MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. Well, then we will add the following alternatives : reference to a document and then in brackets it has to be said if that document was put to anyone or not.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Okay.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: And then the fifth one, I will adopt your nomenclature and we will say commonsense.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I'm grateful.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: So those are the five alternatives .
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I understand.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: The ones we were shown yesterday, I'm not necessarily sure any of them jump out at me as commonsense, but as I said yesterday some of them, for example, the notion of slave units and a master unit, that is commonsense within the IT world and I have a degree of commonsense in that respect. And if, following the commonsense answers, I need any more information, then I will ask.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I see. So, for example, slave and master, I am sure there are documents about that because I'm familiar with the concept, yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I would just like to make this clear for everyone's benefit. This is not designed to be a new,

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expensive, lengthy grinding exercise. It is just so I have everything marshalled in one place.

Right, well, that's everything from me. Mr Green, you were proffering a piece of paper and I asked you to take your seat.
MR GREEN: My Lord, just a couple of points of clarification.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Thank you.
MR GREEN: Yesterday my learned friend said that the double trouble document references, he thought that many of them he hadn't seen at all before. So they are all the references to where they are in the evidence in these proceedings, including in the Post Office's own submissions. That's the first page.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR GREEN: Drafting of Horizon Issues 1 and 3, the short point is the words were carefully chosen. We were asking for caused as a separate issue, and potentially caused. That was resisted by the defendant. In the end we got a careful agreement on what the wording actually is and my learned friend's speculation about potential being what he said is just not available when one looks at how that happened. And (c) is 18.7 should be million in shortfalls. We are not able to, at this stage, disaggregate the extent to which they were caused by
bugs, errors and defects, erroneous TAs or TCs, helpline advice etc at this stage, but that is the figure in the SOCIs.

And disclosure, my learned friend said regarding the disclosure issues, a dead letter from August to December, there are the intervening references and then we just added this afternoon in handwriting in relation to EY audits, Dr Worden, his understanding of application processing meaning SSC was out of scope and the reference to the transcript where he said that.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR GREEN: In the ISAE audits and then over the page just to give the context to the KELs' complaint, the history of them said not to be in Post Office's control. There are lots of other references, we only put four there. There was obviously an RFI about it as well. It was identified as an issue in the pleadings and maintained in the CMC in October 2017 when your Lordship was specifically asked about it.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Why is my learned friend -- just going through this list, obviously I will need to look at the drafting of Horizon Issues 1 and 3, but your Lordship has my submissions on what the document means.

My Lord, application processing. My submission about that is that what was excluded from the service

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audit was any kind of audit by Ernst $\&$ Young of the operation of Horizon itself, the software and how good Horizon itself was. What wasn't excluded was the controls that was applied by and on Fujitsu in relation to the support it provided in relation to Horizon.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It is important your Lordship has that submission. If it is suggested that my learned friend or that Dr Worden suggested otherwise, I will have a look at that. But I would be surprised if that's what he said.

Then there is this paragraph (f). I don't know why my learned friend has even mentioned it. Is there some objective being achieved by it?
MR GREEN: My Lord, it was just in relation to the disclosure history which was an issue my learned friend responded to.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Can one of you just give me the reference to the contract between Fujitsu and the Post Office which I know was produced and put to Dr Worden in re-examination?
MR GREEN: My Lord, the contract itself is at \{F/1659.2/868\} I think is the one with paragraphs 25.8 and 25.10 and so forth about court assist. Court support.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I am sure if I consider it necessary to
look at it I will look at it. If I consider I need any submissions about it, I will ask for them in writing. Does that seem a sensible way forward, Mr de Garr Robinson?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, yes. If your Lordship is minded to make some kind of finding on the basis of the contract, I would welcome the opportunity to make submissions, although I have no idea what those submissions would be.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: If you understand what I'm saying.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I do. In other words, if I'm going to look at it for any material reason I should give you both, I would give you both the opportunity to --
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: I'm grateful.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Because the document is there, I have looked at it on a speed read basis. Only one part of it was put to Dr Worden in relation, I think, to the cost of making ARQ requests.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: That was by me.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: By you. Well, I think you said when you introduced the document you had had it uploaded for that purpose.
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I didn't even know if it was in play
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before that, to be honest.
Right. Just remind me, Mr Green, what does TA stand for?
MR GREEN: The transaction acknowledgements, which are the automatic ones from National Lottery.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Because TCs used to be called error notes for the first four years.
MR GREEN: They did, and then they came in, and then TAs are the ones that you can't do anything about at all.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: So far as Horizon Issues, other than the fact that there's a judgment to be written, is that everything?
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: My Lord, I do hope so.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I think it is . Apart from obviously appendix 2 and the reference point. That then brings us onto the second part of 2019.

At the moment there are the following dates in 2019 which are in the diary and have already been subject to orders by me. 23rd July; 18th September; they are both the CMCs. The 17th October, which is down as a pre- trial review, and then a trial starting on 4th November on the limitation issues.

It does not seem to me that those dates are necessarily either should stay there or are achievable certainly, so far as a limitation trial is concerned,
because they were set when this trial was supposed to finish at the very end of -- well, originally early April and now it is obviously 2nd July, therefore, I' ll -- is this now your part of ship Mr Henderson?

Mr Green, what do you have to say about it, if anything?
MR GREEN: I understand the solicitors on both sides have discussed it and rather taken up your Lordship's suggestion of maybe having a CMC in September rather than July when we will know more, we are not sure how much more, but we will know more and --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: When you say you will know more though, the only piece of information I think you will know is how far I'm on in writing the judgment because I do not think I will have been able to finish the judgment by the middle of September.
MR GREEN: My Lord, that's slightly why I am putting it lightly in those terms.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Right.
MR GREEN: We might have an idea of the timeline on that. In those circumstances the parties solicitors, have had discussions and subject to obviously your Lordship's view, are agreeable to the November listing coming out if it can't be used for proportionality reasons. Your Lordship should know there are also discussions in

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parallel about how holding a mediation --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: You don't need to tell me anything about that. Well, at one point I think before the Common Issues trial when we were scoping the group litigation generally, you asked me for a three-month stay and I told you I didn't have one.
MR GREEN: I think there may have been a slight misunderstanding but I know what your Lordship means.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: When I say don't tell me about the mediation what I mean is unless you are asking me to fix a timetable around periods of time, you don't need to trouble me with that.
MR GREEN: My Lord only to have in mind that it would be helpful not to have anything too compressed happening in late October, that we can get to that in September.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. When you said the November trial coming out.
MR GREEN: My Lord, yes?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: There is another trial date in 2020.
MR GREEN: Precisely, for which we can consider directions in September.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right. Okay Mr Henderson?
MR HENDERSON: My Lord, I'm grateful for the indication in relation to the November trial and certainly the parties are agreed that that's not feasible really to use that
date at the moment. The question really is when your Lordship lists the further issues trial, which is referred to in the orders.

If we are to use the current date which your Lordship has put aside for the fourth trial, which is four weeks commencing on 2nd March, the question that really arises is: what steps need to be taken in advance of that? Can I just ask your Lordship, I appreciate your Lordship is, in light of the dates your Lordship has just recounted to the court, you have probably already looked at the seventh CMC order, but if I could just ask your Lordship briefly to look at it. It is at \{C7/39/1\}.

What your Lordship will see is the various steps from paragraph 3 of that order. Does your Lordship have that on the screen now?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I have page 1. Is that what you are asking me?
MR HENDERSON: Actually if you go to step 2 you will see the steps that have been ordered. 3.1 and 2 have taken place, but from 3.4 all the way up to 20.2 is currently the subject of a stay. So where we --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: And that's the stay that was agreed I think in the interregnum period?
MR HENDERSON: Exactly so my Lord, on 12th April. If
your Lordship casts an eye down that you will see that, absent that stay, we would now be in the position of having completed the first round of disclosure; pleadings would be very nearly completed; principal pleadings would be incompleted; we would have particular claims and defences; replies would be shortly due and we would also be about to embark upon the second round of disclosure referred to as extended disclosure.

We would also be about to convene a costs and case management conference on 23 rd July. So there is a great deal of activity and you will see that if you carry on in those directions you will also see -- I appreciate your Lordship has these points in mind -- that there is also a directions for the identification of the issues that would form part of the fourth trial and that's in paragraphs 13 to $17 .\{\mathrm{C} 7 / 39 / 4\}$

All of that is currently stayed. We would respectfully support the suggestion that the further issues trial be vacated and re-listed for the 2nd March, which is currently the slot that's being held for the fourth trial, so in other words we use that slot for the third trial.

The only question is as to how we arrive at detailed alternative, updated directions for all of this. My concern -- our concern is that if we use the

18th September CMC we might not be leaving ourselves enough time because if nothing has happened and the stay remains in place and nothing has happened and we come before your Lordship on 18th September, we have only got
a relatively compressed period to do an enormous amount of work; and my respectful suggestion would be that the parties liaise now, try to agree those steps, but in default of agreement or in default of the court's approval of any such agreement that we arrive at, we use the 23rd July appointment to try and --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: At the moment everything is stayed except the Horizon Issues. You are not asking me to lift the stay?
MR HENDERSON: I'm not asking you to lift the stay.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: But you would like the 23rd July kept in?
MR HENDERSON: I am only asking that the November trial be vacated and re-listed for 2nd March; that the parties be directed to liaise to try and agree directions leading up to that trial and in default of agreement, we come back on 23 rd July so that we can have a timetable in place in July rather than in September leading up to that --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: You mean have a timetable ordered in July to cover the period July to March rather than wait

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until September?
MR HENDERSON: Indeed so, my Lord.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: By definition, therefore, one of the things you are going to be seeking either on 23rd July by asking me or before that by seeking agreement of the claimants is the lifting of the stay?
MR HENDERSON: Yes, I think it would be part of the agreement.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Unless I suppose you could both decide that the stay will be lifted on date X and this direction will start after that date?
MR HENDERSON: Absolutely. My learned friend has already indicated that there is discussion of a possible mediation, that needs to be borne in mind. There are other things happening. Your Lordship obviously is going to be preparing the Horizon Issues judgment. There is the application for permission to appeal in front of the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal has indicated we won't get a decision on permission until September/October probably.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: But that doesn't factor into anything that is happening at first instance.
MR HENDERSON: I'm not suggesting that it does certainly for the time being. So we need to get directions in place, in our submission, leading up to, if your Lordship
approves, the 2nd March. Really I think the only point of difference, and it is a slight one, is that we think that using the September date rather than the July date may be to save up problems for ourselves.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Mr Green.
MR GREEN: My Lord, the only thing, the parties' solicitors have agreed, subject to your Lordship's view, that it is sensible for the pleadings for the further issues trial to be done with the benefit of receipt of the Horizon Issues judgment for obvious reasons.

There's also the question of whether the Court of Appeal grants permission on the obligations, breach of which and concealment of a breach of which --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: But that is from the Common Issues you are talking about?
MR GREEN: My Lord, yes. Just highlighting what feeds into what will have to be pleaded. For that reason the only actual step --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I don't follow that point at all but it doesn't matter for the moment. Go on.
MR GREEN: Rather than trying to get the parties to agree everything going forward between now and March now, we'll come back on the 23rd --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I'm not going to ask you to agree anything now. I'm not going to make any orders now

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other than varying any dates I have to order.
MR GREEN: I mean prior to the 23rd, my Lord. The only actual substantial step, I think, prior to the pleadings being done is the giving of stage 4 disclosure by Post Office, which was to be done prior to the pleadings. So if that can be completed in good time prior to --
MR JUSTICE FRASER: All right, I think --
MR GREEN: It just avoids us coming back on the 23rd.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Mr Henderson has got a valid point which is, if you can't agree everything sensibly and you wait until 18th September, you have only given yourself six months.
MR GREEN: My Lord, the only problem on my learned friend's submission, with respect, is that there's giving stage four disclosure and then the pleadings start, which the parties have agreed in discussions between solicitors shouldn't happen until after the Horizon judgment.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: But Mr Green if it is as straightforward as that and you can agree all of those directions between the two sides in the next week or so, you do not even have to come on the 23rd July.
MR GREEN: I was just trying to short cut it, my Lord. I'm in your Lordship's hands.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I'm going to tell you what orders I'm
going to make now and then each of you can tell me if I have missed anything else and then there's another point I have to address.

## Order

The pre- trial review on 17th October for the further issues trial has to be vacated. The trial date on 4th November for the further issues trial has to be vacated. The further issues trial will be tried in the current time set aside starting on 2 nd March with the same time estimate as it currently has. The parties are to seek to agree directions for the further issues trial by noon on 21 July and failing agreement they are to attend for a CMC at 10.30 on 23 rd July .

I would like to hope that that is not going to be necessary. It would be far cheaper for everyone if it were not needed. Right. So is that 2019 tidied up?
MR HENDERSON: I think the only outstanding matter is the 18th September hearing.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: I'm leaving that in because until I know what's happening on 23 rd July -- I assume one of the directions you might seek to agree between yourselves, if you can agree everything else, is that the $18 / 9$ can come out but I am going to leave it in for the moment.

Right. The only other point which goes to or arises from judgment number 5 is, as the managing judge and as

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the parties have got cost management orders, I made certain observations about costs and also said it would have to be revisited at the end of the Horizon Issues trial. Since then there has been one further notification on costs which was from the Post Office, who I think notified in a sum of 13.9 million it is now, which is about $£ 1$ million more than it was when I made the comments that I did in judgment no. 5.

I'm not going to make any orders or anything like that but I would like the two of you, please, when discussing and considering your draft directions in advance of 23rd July to direct your minds to what, if any, further costs in case management conferences and/or costs management orders you might be considering and the point at which this year that can be addressed in the absence of agreement. Because obviously if there is going to be a contested CCMC there are certain steps you have got to take in advance for 28 days, 14 days, etc.

Right. Is that everything?
MR GREEN: Yes.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Is that everything?
MR HENDERSON: I believe so. Two minor points. We have agreed between counsel dates for the bug appendix point.

I do not think that needs to be subject to an order but my learned friend has indicated he will serve his
comments by 9th July, a week today, and we are going to 1 aim to respond to that by 19th July. But I do not think that needs to be in any order.
MR JUSTICE FRASER: No, but thank you for telling me, it means I know when I'm going to get it .
MR HENDERSON: Presumably on the order that your Lordship
has just made it would be the usual common costs in case
and liberty to apply?
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Yes. Although they would be Horizon
Issue costs anyway given it has only been 25 minutes,
but by all means and could someone draw up the order
please. I hadn't seen Mr Warwick appear from behind the screen.

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Right. Is that everything? 11
MR GREEN: My Lord, it is . 12
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Mr de Garr Robinson, does that seem to 13
be everything? 14
MR DE GARR ROBINSON: It is. 15
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Mr Henderson, so far as the directions 16
are concerned I think that's everything? 17
MR HENDERSON: My Lord, yes. 18
MR JUSTICE FRASER: Thank you all very much. 19
$(4.00 \mathrm{pm}) \quad 20$
(The court adjourned) 21
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