



STATEMENT OF APPROACH – SUBMISSIONS AT THE END OF THE ORAL EVIDENCE

1. This statement aims to ensure that all core participants and recognised legal representatives understand the process which the Inquiry will adopt to enable closing statements (referred to below as submissions) to be made in accordance with rule 11 of the Inquiry Rules 2006.

2. In order to honour the principle that the Inquiry will be completed as quickly as reasonable thoroughness permits and to gain full benefit from the participation of core participants:
 - (a) Time will be allowed for all core participants to make submissions after the conclusion of the oral evidence hearings in 2022; those who are represented will do so through their recognised legal representatives as provided in rule 11 of the Inquiry Rules.

 - (b) The time allowed for those submissions to be made orally will necessarily be limited, and in due course a timetable will be drawn up to which those making oral submissions will be expected to adhere.

 - (c) The Inquiry expects that all those wishing to make oral submissions will provide in advance written submissions. The Inquiry does not intend to impose a limit on the length of written submissions. The Inquiry is, however, likely to be most assisted by submissions that are well focused and do not simply repeat the evidence which has been heard.

 - (d) The Inquiry recommends that time should be found by recognised legal representatives to begin work on written submissions from now on (awards will be made to enable those in receipt of public funding to do this) – any extension of time sought following the conclusion of

the oral evidence hearings on the basis that there is not enough time to complete the submissions is likely to be refused unless the circumstances are both unusual and unexpected as well as highly compelling.

- (e) However, no submissions should be provided to the Inquiry until invited, as below.

Written Submissions

3. Written submissions should be delivered electronically, when requested, with paragraphs numbered (for ease of reference) and there should be no restriction on copying.
4. To enable forward planning for the hearings at which oral submissions may be made, written submissions will be required by the Inquiry no later than 2 weeks prior to the first date set for those hearings, and preferably a week earlier. The date will be notified nearer the time.
5. Written submissions will be disclosed by the Inquiry to other core participants and their recognised legal representatives. All are reminded that such disclosure is subject to an obligation of confidentiality not to disclose the document or any extract from it to any person (whether individual, institutional or corporate) who is not a core participant.
6. Notwithstanding the duty of confidentiality, core participants and recognised legal representatives are reminded that the full submissions as received by the Inquiry will be published in due course. This is by definition publication to those who have not undertaken to keep disclosed material confidential, as have the core participants and some others, as a condition of having disclosure made to them. Therefore, in the (albeit unlikely) event that core participants wish to alert the Inquiry to material not previously considered by the Inquiry and already disclosed, this must be clearly notified to the Inquiry (as early as possible in the process) so that the

rights of individuals to privacy and confidentiality can be adequately protected in accordance with law.

Oral Submissions

7. No closing oral statement may be made unless a written submission has first been delivered by the recognised legal representatives concerned (or in the case of unrepresented core participants, the participants themselves), within the time specified.
8. Since both the time allowed for any one participant or group of participants to make an oral statement may be insufficient to permit a full exposition of every point that participant might wish to make, and to help limit the extent of unnecessary repetition, participants and their recognised legal representatives should consider the following:
 - (a) those legal representatives whose clients (“A”) identify that they share some issues in common with some other core participants (“B” and/or “C” etc) are invited to discuss among themselves whether each can focus on a different aspect of those submissions they wish should be made orally, so that (for example) A deals more fully with one particular submission held (broadly) in common with B and/or C, whilst B and C in turn deal more fully with a second or third submission which A, B and/or C hold in common. If it suits them, they may also identify briefly in writing any part or parts of another’s written submission of which they become aware and wish to adopt. It will be understood by the Inquiry that by doing so briefly (e.g. by reference to paragraph number, sub-heading, or content) they are not in any sense detracting from the emphasis they would otherwise have given to that submission, but are aiming to assist the Inquiry and core participants generally.
 - (b) Further, the Inquiry does not by urging co-operation between like-minded core participants on some issues seek to have them reach an

artificial consensus: if, therefore, A broadly agrees with B on an issue on which B “majors” but has some reservations, this does not preclude those reservations being noted (either by B, or by A, in writing or even orally).

- (c) It is of limited help to urge that the Inquiry take a particular view (whether positive or negative) of the general quality of the evidence of an individual witness on a purely subjective basis. Time doing so is likely to be wasted. By contrast, where there is some objective reason for thinking some evidence wrong, or materially inconsistent with other evidence from the same source (or to be particularly supported by other material), the reasons for that view are likely to be useful.
 - (d) Participants are reminded that it is open to the Inquiry to accept all, or to reject all, that a witness has said, or to accept it in part whilst rejecting it in other parts.
 - (e) It may be that the Chair raises questions during an oral presentation, if he thinks it is needed to aid his understanding. This should be borne in mind in assessing the time to be taken.
9. No timetable has yet been finalised for the making of closing statements, or for the order in which they are to be made. However, it may help representatives and participants both to plan ahead and to focus on the essential points to be made, to know that as far as practicable participants likely to share a common interest in the outcome of the Inquiry will not be heard one after the other in a block, but their contributions will be spread throughout the time allotted. Thus participants with divergent interests are likely to be heard throughout.
10. Though Counsel to the Inquiry has no brief to present any particular view to the Inquiry, and will not do so, it is important that the Inquiry report is factually accurate and faithful to the evidence it has heard. Accordingly,

she has a standing invitation from the Chair to correct any inaccuracies in a closing statement, and will do so in public at a convenient moment after that oral statement has finished.

Issued by the Chair on 1 April 2021