

SD

ALPHA DEVELOPER 07

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By Jaswant patel

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Respondent

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SD

Thursday , 03 Oct 2024

196	OBB: No, it's not another 10 minutes so it will be more than 10 minutes so definitely coming back tomorrow. PRESIDENT: All right. In which case we will finish for this evening. Thank you ve	Green 1 64ff83
196	It's the sum over the -- Q. Then divided by eight? A. I think it's seven or eight? Yeah, it's eight, because there is a blue line there, yes. Q. Yes. We're at 5.30.	Green 1 64ff83
195	ENT: On. MR ROBB: It's adding up the blue for 1999 it's taking the extent to which for	Green 1 64ff83
195	Id look another ^^ what is going -- the values, will say what is going on and call a statistician, hopefully. PRESIDENT: Can I just ask a quick question. Ath met I can and geometric ave	Green 1 64ff83
194	't change the weights, they published 2007 expenditure survey, that was the base year for COLI 2007 and they pub	Green 1 64ff83
194	but in average you will overstate it, yes. Q. Then we can look at your second report at D103, page 31. Do we see that? What you've presented here is a diagram to show whether there's an overstatement. So the zero line is accurate	Green 1 64ff83
193	these matters? A. Of course, because, you know, there are countries where they don't have a television licence, there are countries where you have a competitive power supply, for example, and people can	Green 1 64ff83
193	for what people normally buy, there is a lot of substitutions and what substitution means is that when the price of something, let me tell you ^^ ^ let's ^ or even rice, right, and there is one brand of rice that all of a sudden co	Green 1 64ff83
192	n takes place within the elementary aggregate and the car live might be preferred. The index compiler must make a judgment on the basis of the nature of the products actually included in the elementary aggregate." ^doc?	Green 1 64ff83
192	hey slowly changed ^^ Q. Then we get to D9 -- could we go to D9-25, please. Then we can see look at paragraph 9.37. You have seen this as being part of the approach to aggregating for elementary aggregates? A. Yes. Q. If we see at 9.37, ^^ is geo	Green 1 64ff83
191	guidelines or targets for agencies." ^doc. Do you see that? A. Yes, I do. Q. Again, this is very much guidance to be followed in accordance with the individ	Green 1 64ff83
191	is GaStat say that they -- Q. I'm going to move on to D100, please, at page 13. There's a paragraph which begins the paragraph in the middle there beginning the IWGPS ^doc). A. Where is it? Q. The paragraph that begins it's in the middle of the page on the screen, the IWGPS?	Green 1 64ff83
190	e committed to it. So they committed themselves to the GaStat, to this manual. Then in 2024, in the metadata, it's one of the exhibits if Ms Harfouche's report, her second report I think, in the metadata that	Green 1 64ff83
190	n we move now to the next point, which is in relation to what you call the out of date approach to averaging. You say that both the CPI manual and the US bureau of labour studies, services -- The labour bureau sta	Green 1 64ff83
189	rvey was done based according to the ^^ which is the international standard. So what happens is that the weights that were -- the goods that were in that basket corresponded to elementary items in the COICOP that were not completely	Green 1 64ff83
189	ou have that. You give some reasons as to why you think that its out of date -- you think it's inaccurate and 5.21 you refer to the out of date basket. Do you see that? A. Yes. Q. The basket, I th	Green 1 64ff83
188	nclusion of that assessment. So it says lat via index ^^ elementstry level are not based on a ^^ geometric averages index formula price indices ^^ lower aggregation levels are cats collated ratios ^^ mean	Green 1 64ff83
188	ee that? Yes. Q. So here what you're doing is you're making an evaluation of accuracy in relative term, aren't you? A. No, because in the CPI manual, actually advises that it doesn't matter what you use in the second stage. They are all unbiased. What ma	Green 1 64ff83
187	t D1-41. Then we can turn over to D1-42 where you deal with the inaccuracy in	Green 1 64ff83
187	u would like? A. Yes. Q. It's your first report,? A. Is it 6.6? Q. 6.6. A. Yeah, okay. I'm there. Q. Here you deal with this, this	Green 1 64ff83
187	e to move now to your second reason, which is the suggestion that call # is an inaccurate measure of inflation. So I think we can agree that all indices are -- no indices truly measure true inflation? Where are we?	Green 1 64ff83
186	I propose to do. I don't propose to go back every time. I propose to use the going forward approach. It's the only exception is that blue line ^ Q. For the links between	Green 1 64ff83
186	going to link it all the way back to COLI 2007 in COLI 2013. Nobody would do that, would they? A. I mean, why should they do that? COLI 2018 was already linked back. You mean for the purpose of contracts or for -- Q. For example?	Green 1 64ff83
185	why I link them in 2007. Q. That's not -- A. I think I have written it -- Q. I'll try the question	Green 1 64ff83
185	asis doesn't provide adjudication for users acting in the same way because we know that the reference year will be several years prior to publication of the later index; is that right? A. Are you saying in general or in t	Green 1 64ff83
185	2018 in the index reference years to the later indices as a support for your approach to COLI 1999 to COLI 2007? A. As part of it, as part of it, yes, yes. Q. But GaStat's actions don't justi	Green 1 64ff83
184	d when they have published them, they already -- they publish them when they publish COLI 2007, they didn't link it to anything. So the year before 2007 where a different index f	Green 1 64ff83
184	2018, COLI 2018 is not COLI 2018, it's COLI 2013 linked to -- that's why they are parallel. They are parallel. They just shift them downwards. They do statistical agencies tends to do backward linking, not forward linking, bec	Green 1 64ff83
183	rect? A. They have taken 2007 and linked it to 2013 and 2013 and linked it to 2018, because you link on the bay year and the reason why they do that is because	Green 1 64ff83
183	hem but they published them with delay. Q. But in 2020, GaStat was able to take a retrospective view, wasn't it, looking back? A. I asked for a histo	Green 1 64ff83

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h unfortunately it was published a few years after 2013, so it was published with a delay. They actually estimated starting for a few years before and the four years before w

[182](#)

agency they all do that. Q. But the point is they were doing it let spickatively, weren't they? A. No, they weren't. They did it as they published the indices. Q. No, but the one you w

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LI 2018. They didn't estimate COLI 2018 going back. Q. No, no. I think you're actually agreeing with me. That the way they've done it they've linked in the index year for each different COLI,

[182](#)

is t
ve view, it used COLI 2018 as far back as it could; is that right? A. It's not COLI 2018, it's the base year of COLI 2018. COLI 2018 is the combination o

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all parallel. The dotted line are all parallel to each other, which means that they are essentially estimated the same relative inflation, they are all the same index. So COLI 2007, then in 2013, COLI 2013, then in 2018 COLI 2018.

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ely, it made sense, because they were provided ^^ their most accurate view, is that they would use COLI 2018 for as long as they could; is that correct? Going backwards?

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they actually came out and said this index is not a national statistic. Q. What I want to move now to is as I said, GaStat was

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hat couldn't have been done in the KSA, but in fact the KSA never did that, did it? A. The CPI was published -- if I'm not wrong, the CPI was published from the first time in 1996. Okay? In 1996, which is 17 years later, the UK

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at from the experience in the UK, this it's perfectly possible for a national statistics organisation to say t

[180](#)

3 and the whole series of studies and consultations for that RPI to be removed from being a national stay test ticks,

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y careful before saying, you know what, we publish something that was completely wrong. In fact, when you think about what happened in the UK, for example, they publi

[179](#)

ke loose because, you know, people don't know whether to believe it or not. So of course it is a serious thing and inflation is fundamental to the point where if you are a statistic

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e for 10 years and we've publishing something that is wrong, would have been catastrophic. I mean, there was an article yesterday, yesterday, on the Financial Times, which is about Germany of all countries, my husband's

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ese, you are starting asking questions. Maybe they did ask questions. And that is why we are here. I don't know. F

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e saying it's 3-pointle. In 2009 it was 5-point # and now they're saying that 4.1. What is going on? They could have done that. And then they knew t

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Yes, yes, I agree with that. Q. And you had the 54th annual report from SAMA as your exhibit mm19, which is at D23. Then we go to page 9 and page 10. Scroll down a bit, I think. There we can see the reference to in table 7.1, we see the reference to general consumer pri

Highlights

WITNESS: Can I have dinner with them if I don't talk about?
I think it's safer not to.

WITNESS: Okay, okay.

PRESIDENT: Thank you. Then we'll see you back here, if you
could be back here about 9.30 ready to start at 9.30.

^.

WITNESS: Okay,
(c 32 pm)

The Court adjourned until 9.30 am on the following day)

I N D E X

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So you're agreeing with Ms Harfouche that SAMA
treats COLI 1999 in the same way as the later indices,
do you agree?

A. Yes, they don't prepare the indices, they just publish

them and agree with Ms Harfouche, yes.

Page No. 1

1 Test test.

2 Good morning everyone. This is the day 2 of the

3 hearing.

4 Testing mic number 1, testing mic number 2, testing

5 meek number 3, testing mic number 4, testing mic number

6 5, testing mic number 6, testing mic number 7, testing

7 mic number 8

8

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22 (10.01 am)

23 PRESIDENT: Good morning, everyone. This is day 2 of the

24 hearing in case number PCA 2023-45.

25 Mr Hanke, is everyone who needs to be here from your

1 side here.

2 MR HANKE: Yes.

3 MR ROBB: Yes, also.

4 PRESIDENT: Excellent, thank you.

5 So do we have any housekeeping matters to deal with.

6 MR HANKE: Not in the claimant's side.

7 MR ROBB: Only to say that the termination of the variation

8 which you had asked for in writing is with my

9 solicitors. If you're content and SWPC is content, it

10 will be emailed during the course of the morning.

11 PRESIDENT: Is that okay for you.

12 MR HANKE: As soon as we can have it, yes.

13 PRESIDENT: Perfect, that would be very helpful.

14 I think, then, our first witness will be.

15 MR HANKE: Dr Meschi.

16 PRESIDENT: Is she here?

17 MR HANKE: Yes.

18 PRESIDENT: Will Dr Meschi affirming or taking an oath.

19 MR HANKE: Oath.

20 PRESIDENT: Do we have the right book available?

21 MR HANKE: I think there might have been a mild oversight on

22 having the right book.

23 WITNESS: It doesn't matter.

24 PRESIDENT: If you wouldn't mind affirming as

25 a practicality. Heading ^.

1 If you can first sit down and you should have clean
2 copies of the expert report and that will be it.
3 In which case, when you're ready, do you have enough
4 space.
5 WITNESS: Can I actually put this on the floor.
6 PRESIDENT: Would it be helpful if you had a chair next to
7 you to put them on a chair.
8 WITNESS: Yeah, maybe I'll try this. It's better.
9 PRESIDENT: I think you were here yesterday, so you know how
10 it works.
11 WITNESS: Yes.
12 PRESIDENT: Just remembering to keep your voice up and speak
13 slowly, so we can get the transcript.
14 If you could first repeat after me.
15 I Dr Melra methy witness I Dr Mel chesschy.
16 PRESIDENT: Solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm.
17 That the evidence shai give.
18 WITNESS: That the evidence I shall give.
19 PRESIDENT: Shall be the truth witness shall be the truth.
20 PRESIDENT: The whole truth.
21 WITNESS: The whole truth.
22 PRESIDENT: And nothing but the truth.
23 WITNESS: I affirm that I have followed I affirm that I have
24 followed and will follow and will follow the tribunal's
25 procedures.

1 WITNESS: The tribunal's prior duress.

2 PRESIDENT: Regarding the accuracy.

3 WITNESS: Regarding the accuracy.

4 PRESIDENT: Truthfulness.

5 WITNESS: Truthfulness.

6 PRESIDENT: And fairness.

7 WITNESS: And fairness.

8 PRESIDENT: Of my evidence.

9 WITNESS: Of my evidence.

10 PRESIDENT: To the best of my ability.

11 WITNESS: To the best of my ability.

12 PRESIDENT: Thank you.

13 Mr When.

14

15 Examination-in-chief by Mr Hanke

16 MR HANKE: Dr Meschi, I might ^^ I'm not quite sure, but

17 within them you should find your first report, if

18 I could ask you to turn to page 96 of that.

19 A. Yes.

20 □20240924□0004Q. If you turn to the last page of the report, please. It

21 should be 96.

22 A. Okay.

23 Q. Is that your signature?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Does the contents of that report remain your true

Page No. 5

1 professional opinion?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. If you could take your second report, please, which I'm

4 assuming is in the second bundle. We can have it up on

5 screen, D112, page 39 -- sorry, D103 ^, and then to page 54. Is that your signature?

6 A. It is.

7 Q. Does the contents of that report remain your true,

8 professional opinion?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Thank you. I believe you have a presentation that you

11 wish to make.

12 A. Yes.

13 MR ROBB: Sorry, is it worth also could affirming the

14 content of the joint table.

15 MR HANKE: Yes.

16 MR ROBB: D130.

17 MR HANKE: D130, please, then the final page on that which

18 is 29.

19 MR ROBB: The signatures are on page 2.

20 MR HANKE: Sorry, thank you. D130, page 2, that's your

21 signature there?

22 A. It is.

23 Q. The contents of the relevant column of this remain your

24 true professional opinion?

25 A. They do, yes.

1 MR HANKE: Thank you.

2

3 Presentation by Dr Meschi

4 PRESIDENT: Mr Hanke, would you be able to call up -- give

5 instructions for her presentation, call it up as well

6 ^^.

7 MR HANKE: I don't have a reference for that.

8 MR KIRYUSHIN: I haven't seen those slides in the hearing

9 bundle, so I'm not sure in they were inserted after

10 Friday or not.

11 MR HANKE: Lloyd Michaux have them, but I don't think

12 they're in the bundle as such.

13 PRESIDENT: Okay, if they can get put into the bubble, but

14 we're on the screen, so we can work with that.

15 MR HANKE: Yes.

16 PRESIDENT: Dr Meschi, if you would like to give your

17 presentation.

18

19 Presentation by Dr Meschi

20 WITNESS: Good morning. My name is Melra Meschi and I am an

21 economist and ^^ with over 25 years of experience,

22 academic and professional, an economic metrics is the

23 application ^^ of statistics to economics and that's my

24 area of expertise.

25 This morning, what I plan to do is go through the

1 following five things. First, I will give you some are
2 you of my instructions and then discuss the fundamental
3 economic and statistical concepts that are relevant to
4 minutes and the inflation indices in this dispute,
5 followed by the index cation approaches that have been
6 taken by the experts and finally, just a few seconds,
7 the loss assessments of the figures.

8 My instructions are here. In summary, this is the
9 summary of my instructions. I am instructed to provide
10 my opinion from an economic and statistical perspective
11 on the appropriate indexation approach from
12 transitioning between successive COLI indices. Second,
13 to review and comment on Ms What are's reports and her
14 preferred if forward approach.

15 To assume that the parties' rationale in including
16 the indexation clause was to adjust payments for true
17 inflation.

18 And finally, to assume that this tribunal has
19 discretion to consider any relevant factors when
20 determining the current dispute, including the accuracy
21 and bias of COLI 1999.

22 First of all, the theory and practice of statistics,
23 of measuring inflation, is a specialist topic and there
24 are some fundamental concepts that in my opinion, are
25 quite intuitive and are very important to this dispute.

1 Section 3 of my first report aims to provide an
2 overview of those concepts. I will remind you of the
3 most important ones in the next few slides.
4 It is very important that I make myself clear, so if
5 I don't, please ask me questions.
6 First of all, what is inflation? So inflation is
7 the rate of change of prices over time. It is
8 impractical and outrageous I will expensive to measure
9 the price of every single good and service in the
10 economy and inflation is therefore unknown and must be
11 estimated using priced indices.
12 From an economic perspective, it is obvious that one
13 wants to measure true inflation and accuracy and bias
14 are actually related to this. They are statistical
15 properties of price indices.
16 In general, statistical properties all $\hat{\theta}$ have
17 particular meaning in statistics. They refer to how
18 close an estimate is on average to the true value being
19 measured and an estimate is inaccurate or biased in its
20 systematically deviates from the true value that one
21 seeks to measure θ .
22 An estimate can be known to be inaccurate or biased
23 based on fundamental statistical and economic
24 considerations without having to quantify that bias. If
25 we want to, we can quantify it by comparing the known

1 bias estimate to the true value or if that is unknown,
2 to an estimate that is known to be unbiased.
3 To give you an example, if I want to measure the
4 average height of people in a city, I can use a sample
5 of men to do this. But then measure will be biased
6 in absolute terms, which means fundamentally inaccurate.
7 I can take a sample of men and women and I can
8 compare the average height of a sample of men and women
9 to the original estimate that I obtained with the sample
10 of men, but regardless of the size of the bias, the
11 estimate which has been taken from the men shall never
12 be used because it's fundamentally inaccurate.
13 So that's the difference between measuring something
14 and having something that's fundamentally inaccurate.
15 So what is the best thing to do when it comes to
16 inflation indices? How do we go about this in practice?
17 There are national statistical offices that are
18 responsible for designing and maintaining accurate
19 measures of inflation and therefore accurate inflation
20 indices.
21 This requires good methodologies based on sound
22 economic and statistical theory that are jointly
23 provided in the CPI manual, CPI consumer price index,
24 manual, by international organisation.
25 So the working group of the ILO of the UN, the IMF,

1 the World Bank, OECD and your statistic ^, they are the
2 ones who jointly publish these CPI manuals.
3 (euro stat ^.
4 ^name).

5 We can think of CPIs as tools to track the cost of
6 a large shopping basket that represents what the typical
7 household buys. For example, rice and bread are items
8 in this basket. Statistical agency, how could they go
9 about this? First of all, they use what I call the
10 expenditure surveys that are carried out at regular
11 intervals, the best practice is at least every five
12 years, to determine what has to go into that basket. So
13 the items in the basket.

14 Each item in this basket has a weight and the weight
15 is based on its importance in the expenditure of the
16 typical household. For example, rice may have a weight
17 of 1 per cent in the basket and the whole set of weights
18 has to sum to 100 per cent, which is the total
19 expenditure.

20 Once the weights are set, they remain fixed until
21 the next survey is carried out. Then the CPIs are
22 calculated in two stages. So we can think of this as
23 going from the bottom to the top of a pyramid.
24 In the first stage, which is the bottom of the
25 pyramid, price indices for each item, which are called

1 also arithmetic aggregates are calculated in the
2 following way (elementary \wedge for each item, for example
3 rice, the prices of many brands, many varieties of rice
4 are collected from a large sample of Venn DrS. These
5 prices are then averaged into an index for rice using
6 a math that the call formula without using any weights,
7 because the weights are not available at that level.
8 In the second stage, going towards the top, these
9 are averaged to obtain a high-level indices. For
10 example, food and non-alcoholic beverages is one such
11 groupings. Then, ultimately, the CPI, which is the top
12 of the pyramid. All these in the second stage, all
13 these indices are based on the basket weights for the
14 items.
15 So CPIs that use arithmetic rather than geometric
16 averaging in the first stage are known to be biased.
17 Their use is strongly discouraged. So what is the
18 difference between these two statistics? The arithmetic
19 average of your height, I just get it by summing your
20 heights and dividessing by three.
21 The gee met I can average I just multiply your
22 heights and I raise it to the power of one-third.
23 That's the difference.
24 This is how indices are constructed when the weights
25 are fixed.

1 But as time passes, consumption patterns change and
2 the index need updating. When a new survey is carried
3 out, the composition of the basket and the weights
4 change.

5 The new updated CPI is more accurate by default than
6 the old one, because its weights are updated. This
7 updating process is called re basing. Because the new
8 index is not completely comparable with the old one,
9 statistical agencies link them and linking two indices
10 is an arts met I can operation that can either bring the
11 old index to the level of the new one or vice versa.

12 When the old index is brought to the level of the new
13 one, it's called backwards linking. The other way
14 around is forward linking.

15 PRESIDENT: Sorry, Dr Meschi, can I just ask a question.
16 You said that the new updated CPI is more accurate by
17 default. Is it only more accurate in relation to the
18 contemporaneous expenditure while because it's
19 reflecting the changing spending patterns, but it
20 wouldn't necessarily be more accurate if you would
21 looked, say, five years previously?

22 WITNESS: Yes.

23 PRESIDENT: Thank you.

24 WITNESS: Yes, because they are what is called last pair
25 indices ^ so the base of the index is the base period.

1 So it's five years -- of the weight is five years prior.

2 They all are -- the whole ^^ is characteristic the price

3 indices.

4 PRESIDENT: Thank you.

5 WITNESS: Sorry, the CPIs.

6 So what are the inflation indices in this dispute?

7 Before I apply this concept in general, before

8 I speak about the indices in this dispute, I wanted to

9 ask you if you had any other questions?

10 So what are the indices in this dispute? There are

11 several issues of COLI indices in this dispute.

12 COLI 1999, 2007, 2013 and 2018.

13 COLI 1999 is inaccurate due to fundamental

14 statistical and economic considerations and let me show

15 you these in relation to this table.

16 The first column is COLI 1999 and in the first

17 instance, it uses arts met I can averaging formula for

18 elementary aggregates ^^ . As I said before, these are

19 known to produce bias.

20 Second, it uses a classification framework or goods

21 and services which is not in line with international

22 standards, because the way all these goods are

23 classified is as changed over time and the international

24 classifications that used now is called copy pop ^name),

25 which is a classification which was first published in

1 the first instance in 1999 but it was not used by
2 COLI 1999. It was used by all subsequent indices.
3 In the third instance, these end cease never used by
4 GaStat, is never linked to any other index.
5 The other indices do not have these shortfalls. So
6 that these defects are only unique to COLI 1999.
7 Also, I point to this line here. The weight
8 reference for COLI 1999 is 1999, but the GaStat changed
9 the weights in 2007. The weights were obtained with the
10 survey that was base on a different classification. But
11 the weights were changed in 1997, because in 1997 -- in
12 2007, sorry, they changed and adopted these copy cop
13 classification in the survey ^ and they recalculated the
14 weights for COLI 1999 based on that survey.
15 So what is the effect of all this? COLI 1999
16 materially diverges from its successor indices between
17 2007 and 2013. Here there are two charts that show
18 this. The chart on the left shows the indices as they
19 were published and it is from this chart is very hard to
20 say much about them, because they all have different
21 base years and the only thing we can see by looking at
22 this chart is that these three indices are all paralegal
23 and the fact that they are paralegal means that they are
24 linked, so that the statistical agency actually linked
25 them.

1 The chart on the right, I have brought them back to
2 the same because year of 2005. The reason I have done
3 that is simply because that is the year of reference in
4 the WPA and it is immediately obvious by looking at this
5 line, that the blue line, which is COLI 1999 takes off
6 starting in essentially 2007 and departs from all the
7 other lines.

8 Ms Harfouche has a different take on this chart.

9 I disagree with the premise of that analysis. I can
10 explain this later in the proceedings.

11 What I notice from this line is that -- from this
12 chart is that the blue line shoots off and goes in
13 a different direction altogether.

14 PRESIDENT: Sorry, if we can just go back to that slide,
15 please.

16 WITNESS: Yes, I can't do that with the mouse.

17 PRESIDENT: Thank you. What I notice in figure 4-3 is that
18 in the first sort of 25, 26, 27, that COLI 1999 and COLI
19 2013 appear to be broadly the same and then suddenly
20 there's a deviation.

21 Yes.

22 PRESIDENT: What changed or can you explain why they were
23 the same and then there was a deviation.

24 WITNESS: They look the same in this line, they are
25 different. You can see in the next slide. What changed

1 is that all those indices are backtracked, they are
2 backtracked with weight from 2007 and in 2007, COLI 1999
3 also had a change in weights, but based on a different
4 classification. So the original weights, the original
5 basket, to which the weights had to be applied, was
6 a basket that was created with a different
7 classification. So the weights that were applied came
8 from a survey back that was based on a different
9 classification.
10 Just to give you an idea, I mean, going back to the
11 rice, 1999 had two types of rice, par boiled and brown
12 I think it was?
13 A. But 2007 had different types of rice. So the weights ^
14 for rice that were calculated from the 2007 expenditure
15 survey must have been different from the ones that were
16 calculated originally.
17 The combination, in might be, of this with the
18 formula effect is what caused that line to shoot off.
19 PRESIDENT: Sorry, can I just check. You said then that the
20 weights must have been different. Have you checked? Do
21 you know they were different?
22 WITNESS: The weights from 1999 to 2007?
23 PRESIDENT: Yes, because you said 2007 had different types
24 of rice, so the weights for rice that were calculated
25 for the for # expenditure survey must have been

1 different from the ones calculated previously. I just
2 wanted to check whether when you say must have been",
3 that was your conclusion or when whether you checked and
4 the weights were different.

5 WITNESS: No, because the weights at the level of the
6 elementary ago bats were not -- are never provided. The
7 weights above are provided. So the only thing that we
8 can see is that the weight for the aggregates are
9 different, not for the elementary ones. And we could
10 never reconcile them. What I was told by ga stated is
11 that they changed the weights in the 1999 formula based
12 on 2007 survey.

13 PRESIDENT: Thank you.

14 WITNESS: Then they applied the 1999 formulae to these
15 changed weights.

16 PRESIDENT: Thank you.

17 WITNESS: I have now explained what is the difference
18 between the COLI indices and this is we turn to the
19 indexation approaches.

20 So in this slide, there's what these two charts show
21 is GaStat view of the most accurate measure of
22 inflation, which is the green line, and COLI 1999, which
23 is the blue line.

24 Let's start with the chart on the left and what does
25 this chart tell us. This chart simply shows the price

1 path, right? It shows the price of rice, the price of
2 a kilo of rice.
3 Another way that we can show the same information is
4 on the chart of the right. So think about one kilo of
5 rice. The green line on the left here is the price of
6 one kilo of rice over this period of time. The green
7 line on the right simply shows how many kilos of rice
8 you can buy on each -- at each price. So because this
9 is the most accurate estimate of inflation, according to
10 GaStat, at each price on this green line, you can buy
11 one kilo of rice.
12 For the blue line is COLI 1999 and so it shows that
13 by the time the index was retired, whoever was buying
14 rice, according to that index, was able to buy more than
15 one kilo of rice and the area, the grey area here,
16 simply shows how many more kilos of rice, if you want,
17 the party being paid with this blue line was able to
18 afford.
19 Now, COLI 1999 was -- this continued
20 after January 2013 and the parties now need an index to
21 use from 2014 onwards. The question is how to precede
22 given that COLI 1999 was discontinued in 2014 and there
23 are two ways of doing this.
24 So the first way is the approach that has been taken
25 by Ms Harfouche, which is simply to carry on from the

1 blue line onwards.

2 So the consequence of this is that essentially bakes

3 in the inflation, the cumulative inflation under

4 COLI 1999 and progress gates it forward all the way to

5 the end. When you look at the right, you can see that

6 the red line is nowhere close to the green line and that

7 there are increasing -- there is increasingly more rice

8 with respect to what the most accurate measure of

9 inflation is than can be afforded under this approach.

10 So what I have done is what I propose to do is to

11 link COLI 1999 to COLI 2007 in 2007 which is the base

12 year for COLI 2007, the year in which the weights were

13 changed and simply move on from there.

14 What this does is if you want in a way is split the

15 overpayment, moving forward, in the sense that with

16 respect to the green line, there is more, still more

17 rice to be afforded, but what it does, it just corrects

18 and takes away the overpayment, the grey area and brings

19 it back to the level of the most accurate measure of

20 inflation.

21 It is absolutely true that there is a correction

22 here, but what I have attempted to do is I have

23 attempted to essentially guarantee margins and over the

24 year, in the lifetime of the project, because -- the

25 project is not over yet, there are five more years.

1 Do you have any questions?

2 PRESIDENT: I have a question, actually, for counsel,
3 because we're now over 20 minutes even with my
4 questions.

5 Is what do you want to do about that?

6 MR ROBB: My view is any time that's being used by Dr Meschi
7 now comes off SWPC's time. As long as we're going to
8 wrap up in the next five minutes or so, I'm not going to
9 rain on her parade, as it were, but we hear what you
10 say.

11 MR HANKE: I agree that the consequence must be that it
12 comes from my client's time. I think we're quite close
13 to that time now stopping anyway. But I agree with what
14 Mr Robb says.

15 PRESIDENT: We're happy for you to carry on, then. Thank
16 you.

17 WITNESS: Okay. How do we link future indices in there are
18 two possible situations for new index publication. So
19 the first one is back-to-back, so one index terminates
20 and the next index starts and starts, let's say -- call
21 2007 terminates in 2012 December and COLI 2013 starts in January 2013, published with a few
22 months of
23 backwards estimate, and you link them back-to-back at
24 the last time in which the old index was available and
25 then move forward.
There is a possibility of a periods a overlap, which

1 I had not considered, because the last two indices were
2 never published with the overlap, but if that happens,
3 my proposal is to link them at the first possible time.
4 So to link the new index more accurate index to the
5 old index ^ as soon as the new index is published, if
6 there is overlap.
7 Then apply the new charge rate at the first possible
8 opportunity afforded by the WPA, which is generally the
9 year after.
10 I would say that this is, for me, consistent with my
11 instructions. A individuals prolonged use of a less
12 accurate index and so this is my approach.
13 I don't think I need to show the damages
14 calculations, because they are agreed among the experts,
15 so I could stop here.
16 MR GHAFARI: One question. Where there's a period of
17 overlap, do you essentially disregard the last part of
18 the previous index?
19 WITNESS: When there is an overlap in the approach, yes, but
20 as I said, I have not considered that before, because
21 I didn't think that this would happen, but, yes.
22 MR GHAFARI: Thank you.
23 PRESIDENT: I had one question for you, Dr Meschi, because
24 you say in your reports and you've mentioned today that
25 you had the instructions to assume that the parties

1 rationale was to adjust to reflect true inflation.

2 Is there anything about your analysis and what

3 you've done that would be different if you hadn't had

4 that instruction?

5 WITNESS: No. The reason why is because as an economist, to

6 me, you know, two parties wouldn't enter in a contract

7 if they wanted to reflect something that's not true.

8 PRESIDENT: But --

9 WITNESS: Inflation, true inflation are the same thing ^^.

10 PRESIDENT: But it could simply have been a commercial deal

11 which reflects all sorts of inputs into the deal, but is

12 that something that you're only looking at the inflation

13 aspects?

14 WITNESS: I only look at the inflation aspects, so I've been

15 asked -- yeah, I'm sorry. What other inputs into the

16 deal?

17 PRESIDENT: For example, it would be possible -- sort of

18 talking in the hypothetical here, that the parties might

19 have agreed a tariff rate that was lower and then agreed

20 an index which they knew was what you would say was

21 overly generous, because those two would off set each

22 other. That there's a lot of parameters when you're

23 entering into a commercial deal, not just inflation.

24 WITNESS: But I think in order to do that, they would have

25 had to know that that index was overestimating

1 inflation. I don't think they could possibly know it at
2 that time when they entered the contract. It was not
3 known that COLI -- when the contract was signed, it was
4 not publicly known that that index had these problems
5 and it was fund mentally flawed.

6 PRESIDENT: For example, was it known that it used the ath
7 met I can method rather than geometric method.

8 WITNESS: I don't think it was known publicly, no, no.

9 PRESIDENT: Okay.

10 WITNESS: Because the first time that this appeared publicly
11 was after COLI 2007 was published. So what actually
12 happened was that SAMA, in 2012, in the unwas report ^^
13 was still showing inflation according to COLI 1999 and
14 they always go three, four years back. In 2013, the
15 next iteration of their annual report, which if I'm
16 wrong is the 49th, they showed inflation according to
17 COLI 2007. When a few years back ^.

18 If one compares those two inflation, that's where
19 you see there is a problem. That's the first time that
20 you can see that there is actually a problem, that the
21 measure is different, and quite a bit so.

22 PRESIDENT: Thank you. No further questions from me at this
23 point.

24 MR KIRYUSHIN: Just to follow up on something that you said
25 in response to the chair's question.

1 You said the inflation that it wouldn't matter to
2 you -- I'm just reading from the transcript. That it
3 wouldn't matter -- your analysis wouldn't differ in your
4 instructions on the true inflation were not there. But
5 I had understood even on your slides, you mentioned that
6 bias and accuracy are basically properties of the
7 indices, so you either have accuracy in terms of
8 reflection of what we're calling true inflation as
9 opposed to certainty of the index that you have. Is my
10 understanding correct?
11 WITNESS: Accuracy in -- so you either have accuracy in the
12 sense of the -- but the certainty regarding the index is
13 the certainty regarding the use of the index you mean?
14 Which index you're using or?
15 MR KIRYUSHIN: The reference point, so the index is my
16 reference point.
17 WITNESS: Your reference point is the chart rate established
18 in 2005 and then you escalate it according to an index
19 that you agree to use.
20 KIRYUSHIN: Correct.
21 WITNESS: Now, if you are asking me if the agreement was to
22 actually use that index until the index was no longer
23 available, that is the close of the WPA, so you use that
24 index until it's no longer available, or the parties
25 agree otherwise, or I think it says that there is an

1 independent expert who needs to determine on a different
2 index or a different methodology.
3 I am not a lawyer, so I can't really interpret this
4 clause in legal terms, but from an economist
5 perspective, when you use an inflation index, you are
6 trying to -- and you apply it to a charge rate, you're
7 doing this to protect your margins over a certain period
8 of time. One of the reasons why this is a popular way
9 of doing it is because it actually prevents perverse
10 incentives that could arise from other types of
11 contracts. This is, for example, the reason why, if you
12 think about the regulatory regimes in the UK, they are
13 all based on this type of formula. There's a ratchet
14 formula that ^^ a charge rate is agreed at the beginning
15 between the regular interest and the regulated company
16 and then every year, it is increased by a price index
17 minus a factor that represents efficiency and that is in
18 order to have the system as transparent as possible and
19 avoid continuously having to go back and review this
20 charge rate that is very final consuming, expensive and
21 ^^.
22 MR KIRYUSHIN: But again, just to perhaps I'm missing it
23 here, but you're saying it wouldn't matter whether or
24 not I was asked you as an expert were asked ^ whether to
25 reflect true inflation or whether I was asked not to

1 reflect true inflation. It wouldn't change the outcomes
2 of your report.
3 WITNESS: It wouldn't, because from an economic perspective,
4 inflation -- you're not trying to measure something that
5 is false and in contract, if you agree to measure
6 inflation, it must be through inflation ^^ the index, it
7 must be that you are trying to reflect that. What else
8 would you reflect? I don't think any party will agree
9 not to reflect true inflation. If an index doesn't
10 reflect true inflation, there are perverse incentives,
11 it becomes arbitrary and if that is the case, there is
12 always one party that wins and one party that loses.
13 MR KIRYUSHIN: Thank you. That's much clearer.
14 PRESIDENT: No further questions from the tribunal at this
15 stage.
16 Mr Hang, anything further from you.
17 MR HANKE: Nothing further from me.
18
19 Cross-examination by Mr Robb
20 MR ROBB: Thank you very much.
21 Dr Meschi, is that the correct pronunciation of your
22 name? I just want to make sure, Dr Meschi?
23 A. Yeah, I think for people who speak English, to pronounce
24 my surname mess can I is too difficult, so I always say
25 me she ^. I myself say ^^ Italians.

1 Q. Okay, I will go with Meschi, then?

2 A. Yeah, I think it's easier.

3 Q. If that's okay.

4 So as a preliminary point, obviously you know I'm
5 here to ask you some questions. My aim is asking the
6 questions is to test your evidence, but the key part of
7 that is that you understand the questions, so that when
8 you give an answer, you know who you're answering.

9 I will endeavour to make my questions clear. Obviously
10 if there comes a time, I'm sure there will do, when my
11 question is not sufficiently clear, please ensure that
12 you say "I don't understand" and I will attempt to
13 rephrase it to make it clear here, because I don't want
14 to try and trick you, I just want to make sure that I'm
15 getting your clear answers.

16 So moving on now, can I just ask you, please, when
17 were you first retained in relation to this dispute?

18 A. When I was first retained?

19 Q. By SWPC in relation to this dispute?

20 A. It was -- the exact date I do not remember, but it was
21 about -- it was during the pandemic, it must have been
22 about June 2020. I can't remember the exact date. But
23 I think it must have been that date.

24 Q. Have you been retained by SWPC in relation to other
25 disputes?

1 A. No. In the past? No. I am retained in relation to

2 other disputes, the SWEC.

3 Q. In relation related dispute, how many other disputes are

4 you retained in by SWPC for ^^?

5 A. Three.

6 Q. Including this one?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. I just want to pick up now by looking at your

9 instructions and the meaning of true inflation. Can we

10 start, please, by having paragraph 1.30 of your first

11 report, which is D114.

12 Sorry, it's D1, page 14, paragraph 1.30 at the

13 bottom.

14 PRESIDENT: Dr Meschi, it will come up on the screens either

15 side of yours well.

16 A. Right.

17 MR ROBB: Do you have that there?

18 A. So my first report, this is which -- this is not the

19 first report in this arbitration.

20 Q. Yes. It is? Okay.

21 This is the second part. Okay. Okay.

22 Q. So here you say in preparing my report I'm instructed to

23 assume that the parties action article in including

24 ^reading...) was to adjustment payments for true

25 inflation." ^doc.

1 Do you see that?

2 A. Yeah.

3 Q. Then perhaps we could go through to page D1-23, which is
4 within the same report, paragraph 2.15(3). Do you have
5 that?

6 Then you can see there what you've headed this
7 subparagraph Ms Harfouche's approach to indexation is
8 not consistent with the parties action article for the
9 inclusion of the indexation clause in the WPA." ^doc.

10 Do you see that?

11 A. So this is which report?

12 Q. This is your first report, we're in the same document.

13 A. Okay.

14 Q. You can see there you have said one of the reasons --
15 this is one of your reasons for disagreeing with
16 Ms Harfouche's approach, is that it's not consistent
17 with what you're instructed is the parties rationale for
18 inclusion of the indexation clause in the WPA. Do you
19 see that?

20 Yes.

21 Q. So you don't say in your reports what is meant by or
22 what you understand by true inflation, but you do say
23 that in the joint statement at item 4, we can have that
24 up. It's D130, page 4.

25 Do you have that?

- 1 A. Do you want me to read the first paragraph?
- 2 Q. No, I just want to make sure we're got the right ^^ you
- 3 can see there.
- 4 Here you say -- and this is something you said
- 5 earlier in your presentation -- that it would be
- 6 probabliatively expensive and impractical to calculate
- 7 true inflation; is that correct?
- 8 A. Where is it? Is it on the --
- 9 Q. Yes, sorry, if you go down, if you scroll down a bit
- 10 further, it's the value of -- paragraph begins the value
- 11 of true inflation ^doc)?
- 12 A. The value of true inflation is not known with certainty.
- 13 This is because it would be impractical and
- 14 prohibittatively expensive to track the price of every
- 15 good and service ..." ^doc.
- 16 Q. Yes. So effectively what you're saying here is in the
- 17 real world, nobody knows what true inflation is?
- 18 A. Essentially, you cannot measure it.
- 19 Q. Yes.
- 20 A. You cannot measure it. Your best measure is the price
- 21 index. I mean, essentially, there are everything that
- 22 has to do with the population is not known in the real
- 23 world. If it was known statistics wouldn't exist.
- 24 Q. Okay, but I'm just trying to clarify with you that you
- 25 accept that in the real world, no one can know what true

1 inflation is at any point in time?

2 A. No one can know, they can only measure it in an n

3 biased way or in a biased way.

4 Q. If you've been instructed to assume that the parties

5 rationale was to track true inflation, do you accept

6 that that means on that instruction, that the parties

7 intended to do something which was simply not possible?

8 A. No, because I consider true inflation as inflation.

9 When I say inflation, to me it means something very

10 specific, actually. Because as a statistician, as

11 average economist, right, I know that you can't have

12 a measure of every price. So what you are trying to

13 measure, you are trying to get as close as possible to

14 that measure and that what statistics does. What you

15 are trying to do to use the closest possible measure to

16 that and not to choose a measure that you know it's

17 biased. Why would you want to do that?

18 Q. But your instruction was to assume the parties intended

19 to track true inflation; is that correct?

20 Yes.

21 Q. Right. And you accept that it's not possible to track

22 true inflation; is that correct?

23 A. No, I don't accept that. You can estimate true

24 inflation. I mean, that's what a statistician does.

25 Q. You say that you track true inflation you equate true

1 inflation in your reports with the next accurate

2 indecision; is that correct?

3 A. What you cannot ^ measure is every single price that

4 exists. What you can do is you can track true inflation

5 via an appropriate estimator. The same way as we track

6 just about everything else. You can't also measure

7 Guangdong P, right, by tracking every single things that

8 produced, but you can estimate Guangdong P and produce

9 an estimate and that was what statistical offices do.

10 They produce estimates of underlying population

11 quantities that are the true quantities.

12 Q. Is it your true that you don't need a true value, you

13 just need a more accurate estimator; is that correct?

14 A. You need a best estimate, yes.

15 Q. I see. So you have reininterpreted the instructions as

16 meaning that the parties intended to use the next best

17 estimator; is that correct?

18 A. The best measure that there was of the underlying

19 inflation, which for all intends and purposes is true

20 inflation, because it's the best measure that there is.

21 Q. I think you said that during the period when COLI 1999

22 was being used, there was no basis for saying that it

23 was inaccurate; is that correct?

24 A. Yes, yes.

25 Q. I think you refer to the fact that when SAMA started

1 publishing reporting in 2013, ^ it was possible to see

2 that there was a divergence between COLI 1999 and

3 COLI 2007; is that correct?

4 A. Mm-hmm.

5 Q. But that didn't tell you that it just told you that

6 there was a difference in estimate, it didn't tell you

7 why that there was a difference in estimate, did it?

8 A. Me? I wasn't there in 2013. But anybody who would have

9 looked at those -- let's say that I'm somebody who has

10 to pay and this paying according to a certain formula,

11 right? And all of a sudden, I realise, okay, in the

12 last two years, I've paid this much, this proportion.

13 This year, I'm noticing that it was actually quite

14 different. What is going on here? Let's try to see if

15 we can recollect few this situation.

16 Q. What I'm trying to say is that you could have seen there

17 was a difference in the numbers being produced by the

18 two indices, but they didn't tell you the reason for the

19 difference, did it ^^?

20 □20240924□0033A. No, I would have asked the statistical office. If I had

21 been asked at that time what is going on, give us your

22 opinion, the first thing I would have done is what I did

23 in 2020, try to set up a meeting with GaStat, at that

24 time wasn't GaStat, was CDSI, I think ^.

25 Q. If we go back to paragraph 1.30 of your report, your

1 first report, D1, page 14.

2 A. This is my first report?

3 Q. Yes. We can see that as part of -- the reason why you

4 were instructed about the parties' raise article was

5 something that SEPCO had said in its prove arbitration."

6 ^doc.

7 Do you see that? Then you footnote 43 and 44 on

8 page 15, if we just scroll down so we can make sure we

9 get it. We see the references are to the SOC in the

10 previous arbitration at paragraph 3.6 and paragraph 3.2.

11 Do you see that?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. If we could bring up paragraph 3.2, which is at B90,

14 page 12, please.

15 So we can see 3.2:

16 "It was never the intention of the parties that the

17 local portions of the charge rates, which rely on

18 indeckisation would be ^reading...) real movements in

19 prices ie inflation in the KSA." ^doc.

20 Do you see that?

21 A. Mm-hmm.

22 Q. Then 3.6, I just want to focus on the last pat of that

23 paragraph:

24 "The parties put this rationale into effect in the

25 agreement through periodic adjustments to the charge

1 rates for inflation as measured by movements in agreed
2 USA and KSA price indices." ^doc.
3 Do you see that?
4 A. Yes.
5 Q. So if we go back to your paragraph 1.30,?
6 A. Sorry, can I read that again?
7 Q. Yes.
8 A. Is it in ... (Pause).
9 Okay.
10 Q. Going back to -- if we go back to your report, paragraph 1.30, where you quote from those
paragraphs.
11 Do you see, if we can just scroll down a bit is we can
12 get the second part of paragraph 1.30. You see that.
13 But you didn't quote, you didn't refer in paragraph 1.30
14 to the sentence which said in the statement of claim the
15 parties put this rationale into effect in the agreement
16 through periodic adjustments to the charge rates for
17 inflation as measured by movements in agreed USA and KSA
18 price indices." ^doc.
19 Did you?
20 A. This is my instruction.
21 Q. I see. So you didn't go and read this yourself?
22 A. Sorry?
23 Q. You didn't go and read the statement of claim yourself,
24 did you? Did you --
25 A. I read the statement of claim, but, I mean, a long time

1 ago, but this is what my instruction says. Didn't they
2 track inflation following the inflation indices in the
3 KSA? It was ^^ that was COLI 1999 when they agreed to
4 use it.
5 Q. Yes. You're saying you just copied and pasted the
6 instruction given to you by SWPC into your report?
7 A. It was given to me by dla, not SWPC.
8 Q. When I say ^^ I mean dla, so you just copied and pasted
9 the bit from dla's instruction into your report, did
10 you?
11 A. That's my instruction, yes.
12 Q. If we just look now at paragraph 5.24 of your first
13 report, D1-73.
14 Look towards the end of that. You say at the end,
15 very final sentence:
16 "Put simply, SWPC overpaid SEPCO for many years."
17 ^doc.
18 Do you see that? And in fact, you're making that
19 statement because of what came out from
20 GaStat's November 2020 view; is that correct?
21 A. The GaStat 2020 view provided me with an index of what
22 they considered to be the most accurate measure of
23 inflation and they provided it to me in 2020, because
24 that is when I asked. But already, had I asked them in
25 2014, I would have probably received the same answer,

1 because they didn't link to indices, so they would have

2 given me COLI 2007.

3 Q. But whether it happened in 2014 or 2020, when you're

4 saying SWPC overpaid SEPCO for many years ^doc)?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. That's on the basis of applying a non-contractual index;

7 is that correct?

8 A. No, it is a windfall essentially. I didn't say that

9 they shouldn't have or -- that's just an estimate of

10 a windfall that was caused by the application of an

11 index that overstated inflation.

12 Q. But to say that someone overpaid means, suggests that

13 they should have been paying a lesser amount; do you

14 agree?

15 A. They should have -- if they had used the most accurate

16 measure of inflation, which was not available at that

17 time, therefore they couldn't have used it, they would

18 have paid less. So it's an unintended windfall.

19 Yes, it's an unintended windfall. It's an

20 overpayment -- (overspeaking) -- ^^.

21 Q. It depends what you mean by intended. Do you agree that

22 COLI 1999 was in fact specified in the contract?

23 A. Of course it was specified. It was the only index

24 available. They couldn't have done anything else.

25 Q. So your statement that there has been overpayment for

1 many years depends on applying an index that wasn't

2 available at the time; is that correct?

3 A. Yes, yes, it's an estimate.

4 Q. And an index that wasn't included in the contract?

5 A. Yes, in fact, nobody is asking anybody for any money

6 back. That's just to give an idea of what the windfall

7 was from using that index.

8 Q. I'm very happy for you to keep on using words like

9 windfall, because it explains your attitude, so your

10 attitude is that and your understanding of the process

11 is that SEPCO has received some kind of undeserved

12 benefit and your job is to try and put that right; is

13 that correct?

14 A. No, not at all. I have been asked for my opinion from

15 an economical statistical perspective of what is --

16 would be the appropriate way of linking these indices.

17 So I have gone and spoken to the statistical agency and

18 I made up my mind as to what this implies. From that

19 perspective, this is what it implies. So --

20 Q. Okay, but you've said, you've used words like

21 overpayment, you've used words like windfall?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And your view, I think, is that SEPCO obtained a benefit

24 under the contract which it really shouldn't have had and

25 therefore, when you're assessing the appropriate way of

1 linking one factor to take into account is how to undo
2 that benefit; is that correct?
3 A. No, they did not enjoy a benefit that they shouldn't
4 have had. Right? That was a windfall and it was
5 unintended and that is what it was, but then moving
6 forward, the question is, does it have to propagate
7 forever or not? My opinion is that because it is based
8 on an index that is fundamentally flawed, it should not.
9 But then, you know, this is my opinion of an economist.
10 I'm not a lawyer. From the point of view of an
11 economist, that's the way it is.
12 Q. Weight investigate the way in which you approach it in
13 due course.
14 I just want to touch one more point on the idea of
15 true inflation, because I think it's very important that
16 we distinguish true inflation from the idea of the
17 actual inflation experienced by any particular
18 individual. Do you agree those are two very different
19 concepts?
20 A. Yes.
21 Q. Measuring true inflation is not the same as trying to
22 measure the actual inflation experience by any
23 individual?
24 A. It's not the same thing and it's not what -- the parties
25 agreed to measure to escalate the charge rate, according

1 to the measure of general price inflation in Saudi
2 Arabia, not to measure according to what any other
3 measure or their individual experience of inflation.
4 The inflation that is experienced by a single
5 individual, a single individual, cannot be estimated.
6 That's why they estimated the inflation -- the inflation
7 experienced by the typical household, because this is
8 all done on average and also bias is an average concept.
9 Q. I'm going to suggest to you that SWPC's instruction to
10 you about the parties' intentions in regard to true
11 inflation is a fundamental part of your opinion, isn't
12 it?
13 A. Can you repeat the question, please?
14 Q. SWPC's instruction to you about the parties' intentions
15 with respect to true inflation is a fundamental part of
16 your opinion, isn't it?
17 A. I took into account that instruction in forming my
18 opinion, but it is not a fundamental part of it.
19 □20240924□0040 I think it's a fundamental part of it from what concerns
20 the law, but for what concerns the economics, and the
21 statistics, it is not.
22 Q. I see. So if we could perhaps pick up -- throughout
23 your certainly your first report, paragraph 5.22, D1,
24 page 72. Do you have that?
25 A. 5.22?

1 Q. 5.22, so again you're referring to the parties'

2 rationale?

3 A. This is what Ms Harfouche says.

4 Q. No, you are saying:

5 "I am instructed to assume that the parties'

6 rationale for including the indexation clause in the

7 within amount was to adjust the payments for true

8 inflation." ^doc.

9 Yes?

10 A. Mm-hmm.

11 Q. Then you use that to explain something that Ms Harfouche

12 has said. If we go to paragraph 6.3 in the same

13 report, which is page D1-79, 6.3(1), you again refer to

14 parties'

15 rationale as instructed to you by ...?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. We can even go back to paragraph 5.30, which is at D1-74

18 to 75. Again, if we scroll down to the second half of

19 the paragraph:

20 "In my opinion, this is clearly consist if the wert

21 parties rationale as stated by." ^doc.

22 I think that should be -- I think that's supposed to

23 be by SWPC. Is that a typographical error?

24 A. SEPCO, it's not SWPC.

25 Q. Sorry?

1 PRESIDENT: You were very quiet, then, Dr Meg. I didn't

2 hear.

3 MR ROBB: Sorry, it should be the first ...?

4 A. I don't understand the question.

5 PRESIDENT: No, I was just asking you to speak up?

6 A. Sorry.

7 PRESIDENT: Could you also --

8 A. Maybe I should drink.

9 PRESIDENT: Can you also make sure that you say "yes" or

10 "no", because a couple of times you said mm-hmm, by

11 comes out on the transcript and it's not sure whether

12 you were agreeing or not?

13 A. Sorry.

14 PRESIDENT: That's quite all right.

15 MR ROBB: So here you've referred to the parties' rationale

16 and you said as stated by SEPCO." ^doc?

17 A. Can I actually read the whole thing, because I don't --

18 Q. Of course. I don't know who this refers to. Maybe

19 I should -- is this my first report?

20 Q. Yes. You can see the date on the top right hand corner

21 of 4 July?

22 A. Okay. So 5.306789 let me just go there and read it on

23 this. (Pause).

24 Yes, okay. I finally understand. Is maintaining

25 the margins. This is what it is referring to.

1 Q. So is the reference to SEPCO a typographical error and

2 should that be SWPC or do you mean to refer to SEPCO?

3 A. I think it's what was written in the statement of claim.

4 Q. I see, so this is your own assessment of what SEPCO is?

5 MR ROBB: Saying in the statement of claim?

6 A. There was one sentence ^ in the statement of claim.

7 I mean, I think it's going to take too long for me to

8 go and read everything back. I have to figure out where

9 this is coming from.

10 Q. Sorry, when I asked you earlier on about your

11 instruction at paragraph 1.30 and the references to the

12 SEPCO statement of claim, you told me that you just

13 effectively copied and pasted whatever DLA had told you

14 to put into your instructions; is that correct?

15 A. This was my instruction, I didn't copy and paste. It

16 was the instruction.

17 Q. Yes, sorry. I'm trying to copy and pasting is not --

18 I'm not trying to criticise you, because that's what an

19 expert would do. If an expert is given an instruction,

20 you take that, could by and paste means you copy it out

21 of the document that that send you and put it into your

22 report in a completely unaltered fashion; is that

23 correct?

24 A. In a completely?

25 Q. Unaltered fashion?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Yes, exactly. So when I asked you earlier on about this
3 instruction, my understanding of your answer was that
4 you hadn't gone back to raid the statement of claim
5 yourself?

6 A. I did read the statement of claim, but I read it a long
7 time ago. It was the statement of claim in the first
8 arbitration and my instruction stayed the same for four
9 years. I can't remember everything from four years ago.

10 Q. If we could go to paragraph 5.35, which is at D1-76. Do
11 you have that?

12 A. Mm-hmm.

13 Q. This is again part of your explanation about why your
14 approach is to be preferred to that of SEPCO; is that
15 correct?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. The first point is that you say that your position is
18 more balanced because SWPC is not seeking a true up for
19 historic overpayments. Can I understand what you mean
20 by that, which is that SWPC is not seeking to recover
21 payments it made between 2009 and 2013, when COLI 1999
22 was the index being used?

23 A. It's more balance for simple reason. The payment made
24 up to 2013, as far as I'm concerned, are the sunk cost,
25 right? So it's something that happened conditioned

1 cannot be modified in anyway, shape or form because
2 there were contractually agreed. Is more balanced
3 because these payments that were made were linked to an
4 index that was wrong and if you actually continue the
5 linking and continue along that inflation path, you
6 carry on making these -- you bake those payments into
7 the future and it is when you are looking at the future
8 that you can modify the situation.

9 The position is more balanced, because essentially
10 you are rectifying something that had gone wrong.

11 Q. Sorry. That's not actually what you're saying here.
12 You're referring -- I just want to check what you mean
13 by seeking a true up for historic overpayments ^doc).

14 I had understood that what you're saying there is
15 that you think the position is more balanced because
16 SWPC is not seeking to recover so-called overpayments
17 between 2009 and 2013; is that correct?

18 A. It provides ^^ through the application of what -- of the
19 contract as it was up to the end of that index when the
20 COLI 1999 stopped being produced, so they are --

21 Q. I'm not actually getting an answer to the question,
22 I don't think. Just focusing on the words used historic
23 overpayments, yes?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Can I just check that what you mean there is payments

1 made by SWPC between 2009 and 2013 and the overpayment

2 bit is the difference between what they actually paid

3 and what they would have paid in GaStat's November 2020

4 view had been in the contract?

5 A. Yes, yes, yes. Is what you said we're going to call it

6 windfall.

7 Q. No, I know you call it a windfall.

8 A. Yes, of course.

9 Q. I know you're not a lawyer, but you do understand, don't

10 you, that there have been no bases at all for SWPC to

11 try and --

12 A. Of course.

13 Q. -- recover those payments?

14 A. It's a sunk cost, it's a sunk cost to the unlucky party.

15 I mean, it could have been the other way around.

16 Q. So what you're trying to do here with your approach is

17 to effectively recompense SWPC for those what you call

18 overpayments by reducing their payments in the future?

19 No. Let's restart the clock and apply what I know is an

20 index that is not fundamentally inaccurate and biased

21 and that is not -- has never been linked or used by

22 GaStat ever since.

23 Q. Your argument about or SWPC's instruction to you about

24 the parties alleged intentions, that's the basis on

25 which you consider it appropriate to make a statistical

1 and economic analysis of the indices; is that correct?

2 A. The statistical and economic analysis of the indices

3 I made them according to another instruction. I have to

4 go back to my instructions now.

5 Q. I think it might be paragraph 1.18?

6 A. 1.30?

7 Q. No, that's only part of --

8 A. No, it's paragraph 1.29 in the same report.

9 Q. Yes. Okay --

10 A. Here it is. (5):

11 "Provide my opinion from an economic and statistical

12 perspective on the appropriate approach for adjusting

13 the local portion of the charge rates to account for the

14 successsive discontinuation and replacement of

15 COLI 1999, COLI 2007, call if and COLI 2018 in KSA."

16 ^doc.

17 This is what I was instructed to do.

18 Q. I see. Then in terms of your analysis of accuracy, do

19 you accept that that is not going to be relevant to the

20 consideration of how to link COLI 1999 and COLI 2007 if

21 the tribunal does not accept SWPC's case as to the

22 parties' intentions?

23 A. That is a legal question. In terms of my analysis,

24 right, from an economic point of view, that is my

25 opinion, right? That those indices, that's how those

1 indices should be linked, because of the way that there

2 is a fundamental flaw in COLI 1999.

3 Q. Is your answer that even if you hadn't been given an

4 instruction as to the parties' intentions from SWPC,

5 your analysis -- you would still consider that your

6 analysis of accuracy and the merits of the various

7 indices would still be relevant to the linking between

8 COLI 1999 and COLI 2007?

9 A. From my perspective, from my expertise, yes. There are

10 two issues here. One is contractual and one is

11 statistical. So from a statistical point of view, I am

12 confronted with an index that has never been used, has

13 never been linked in any published material or in any

14 document that I have been given by GaStat, since it was

15 discontinued.

16 So from a statistical perspective, that index should

17 be discarded, and it's not because I say it is because

18 that's what GaStat has done.

19 I say it because it's fundamentally biased.

20 Then you go -- and that's what GaStat has done, they

21 went to pains to back cast COLI 2007 all the way to

22 ideal 0, so that they didn't have to link it (1980 ^ to

23 COLI 1999. Then there is the contract actual issue,

24 right, which is a different issue, which you can't just

25 jump from one to another. You have to link them at some

1 point because you have to continue this.

2 So the question is how do you do it? Do you

3 continue it by forecasting into the future and

4 projecting into the future what was the difference

5 between the two, or do you try and rectify the

6 situation?

7 To me, from a statistical perspective, there is no

8 doubt about what you need to do, but I am not the one

9 who's making this decision and I'm not a lawyer.

10 Q. Can we just test what you said against what you say at

11 item 20 of the joint statement, which is at D130,

12 page 11.

13 A. This is the joint statement?

14 Q. Yes, does she have a hard copy of the joint statement?

15 I wonder whether that might be easier.

16 MR HANKE: We'll turn it up for her.

17 MR ROBB: It might just be easier, because it's moving

18 things around and it runs over the page as well.

19 You have been given it in A4, so I hope your eye

20 sight is better than mine?

21 A. Okay.

22 Q. Bottom right-hand corner, I'm hoping you've got the

23 bundle version, so it should have page numbers and

24 your --

25 A. Page 11, yeah, it's here.

1 Q. Can I just check before asking you to look at it that

2 actually this is legible for you. Yes?

3 A. Yeah, because I got an eye operation and I can finally

4 read and see now.

5 Q. Item 20, the question that was being put or the issue

6 that was being put to the two experts was if the

7 tribunal does not accept the instruction to Dr Meschi

8 that the parties' rationale and including the indexation

9 clause was to adjust payments for true inflation, then

10 the going forward approach applies to the transition

11 from COLI 1999 to COLI 2007." ^doc.

12 Do you see that?

13 A. Yeah.

14 Q. You say that the wording of this issue is not factually

15 correct, but then you go on to say whilst the parties

16 intentions is one of SWPC's arguments, ^doc) you then

17 recite a number of SWPC's legal arguments and we can see

18 that from the first sentence of the second paragraph.

19 Where you say:

20 "This is merely a restatement of SWPC's legal

21 position." ^doc?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. You're just reciting there what you understand to be

24 SWPC's legal position; is that correct?

25 A. This is my -- I received an instruction as to that,

1 right, as to the fact that the tribunal has -- what is

2 the word?

3 Q. Is granted a wide discretion?

4 A. Yes, yes, has discretion to decide that, yeah, that was

5 an instruction. The arguments in the first paragraph

6 are my opinion as to why COLI 1999 is..

7 Q. Let's just read what you said. We know that you got

8 a new instruction in your second report about the wide

9 discretion and that instruction wasn't in your first

10 report?

11 A. No, no, it was not.

12 Q. My reading of this, what you said here, especially where

13 it says this is merely a restatement of SWPC's legal

14 position, is what you've set out above ^doc) is simply

15 what you've been told by SWPC; is that correct?

16 A. Yeah, that is essentially a new instruction that

17 I received in my -- when I wrote my second report. But

18 I didn't change my opinion at all, because I provided my

19 opinion on the basis of my expertise, not on the basis

20 of this is things. It's not changed throughout any

21 reports that I write ^^ four reports.

22 Q. It's relevant here, isn't it, because here in

23 paragraph 20 you're being asked to present your opinion

24 on the assumption that the tribunal does not accept

25 SWPC's case as to the parties rational, aren't you ^?

1 A. Yes, yes, but the issue is this, you know. Even without
2 that rationale ^dict), the tribunal could still decide
3 that because the index is fundamentally wrong, and is
4 fundamentally inaccurate, ^ and because it overstates --
5 it's an overstated measure of inflation, that could be
6 a different approach to follow.

7 Q. Okay, but --

8 A. Which is not my decision to make, but if they have the
9 discretion to do so, they could do so.

10 Q. The first point is that in your first report, you didn't
11 have this discussion, this instruction about the
12 tribunal's discretion?

13 A. No.

14 Q. So this second instruction comes in on the basis that
15 what happens if the tribunal does not accept SWPC's case
16 as to the rationale; is that right?

17 A. This is an item on the joint statement. If they don't
18 accept that, they can still consider the fact that that
19 index was biased, was a biased measure of inflation and
20 therefore, there is there can be an alternative way of
21 linking the two indices. The end cease are lib asked,
22 the issue is when do you link them ^.

23 Q. Yes, but what I'm trying to get at is that the matters
24 which are set out in the first paragraph beginning
25 "whilst the parties' intentions", that was another

1 instruction to you from SWPC, was it?

2 A. Yes, the instruction about the parties' intention has

3 been the same throughout all four report, yes.

4 Q. Sorry. In this paragraph, there's not only a reference

5 to the parties' intentions, but there's also then if you

6 read on, it says:

7 "Whilst the parties' intentions is one of SWPC's

8 arguments, SWPC's case is also that the independent

9 expert, as well as the tribunal, were I can'ted a wide

10 discretion." ^doc.

11 Then you say:

12 "Those facts SWPC says, include." ^doc.

13 Then you list out some facts, yes?

14 A. Mm-hmm.

15 Q. I just want to be clear -- I don't think it's going to

16 be controversial -- that everything in this paragraph

17 has been presented to you by SWPC; is that correct?

18 A. Everything in the first paragraph?

19 Q. Yes.

20 A. Well, COLI 1999 was a fundamental inaccurate measure of

21 inaccurate index is my opinion and ^doc) it has -- what

22 does RDC mean?

23 Q. Reply and defence to counterclaim.

24 A. Okay. It is my opinion and it has been -- and it is

25 SWPC opinion, but this is my opinion.

1 Q. I'm focusing on the words SWPC says", which led me to
2 conclude that you were simply recording something that
3 you had been instructed by SWPC. I'm not asking at the
4 moment whether you agree or disagree with it. I'm just
5 saying --

6 A. Yes, I was instructed by -- I said it in the
7 presentation. I was instructed to assume about the
8 rational of the parties ^ and I was instructed that the
9 tribunal has this discretion, I don't remember the exact
10 wording.

11 Q. Are you agreeing that everything in this first paragraph
12 is just something that you were instructed by SWPC?

13 A. The first paragraph is the wording of this issue is not
14 factually correct." ^doc.

15 Q. Sorry, I'll rephrase. Can we agree that everything in
16 the paragraph beginning whilst the parties' intentions
17 ^doc)?

18 □20240924□0054A. Is one of the ^^ arguments ^^ SWPC case is than also
19 that (witness reads to herself) ^. Yes.

20 Q. This was just -- everything in this paragraph was an
21 instruction to you from SWPC?

22 A. Yes, yes.

23 PRESIDENT: Sorry, Dr Meschi, can I just understand, that
24 paragraph starting "whilst the parties intentions ^doc)
25 were you given those words and instructed to put them in

1 the joint table or is this you paraphrasing --

2 A. No, no, no.

3 PRESIDENT: -- what you've been told previously?

4 A. This is not -- no, I wasn't instructed to put those

5 words in the table.

6 PRESIDENT: I just wanted to understand what you meant when

7 you said these were your instructions. So these are

8 your instructions you've received previously which

9 you're paraphrasing?

10 A. Yes, my instructions that I received are that the ones

11 that I read to you before. I actually have the

12 presentation. I can read them to you again.

13 PRESIDENT: No, you don't need to. I just wanted to

14 understand when you were saying in relation to --

15 A. Yeah, I wasn't told by anybody what I had to put in this

16 paragraph. No, no.

17 PRESIDENT: Thank you.

18 MR ROBB: Dr Meschi, just to be clear, if you are making it

19 clear that something is what you're been told or what

20 one party thinks, then obviously you can take that from

21 that party and that's not a problem as long as it's

22 clear that that's what the party are saying, not what

23 you're saying?

24 A. Yes, as I said, what I'm saying is about COLI was

25 fundamentally inaccurate index and I actually do believe

1 that there is no other -- although the parties'
2 intention in agreeing an indexation clause was to track
3 real inflation and this is ^doc) the statement by SWPC
4 and it's also my instruction, I actually, from
5 a professional point of view, I cannot believe that they
6 may have intended to do anything else. Why would you
7 index something to -- why would you actually create an
8 indexation in order to follow a ^^ measure of inflation?
9 To me it makes no sense. (witness reads to hrs).
10 And if this is -- if this is established SWPC
11 position, it is a position that I actually agree with.
12 Q. Looking at the time --
13 A. And that's the third -- that's the (c), I do you agree
14 with that. Because from an economic point of view, that
15 is the result of all this, yeah.
16 MR ROBB: I think we started at 10 o'clock, we're finishing
17 at 1, so we're about I think we've halfway through. Is
18 now a sensible time to take a break?
19 PRESIDENT: Yes, the transcriber is nodding, so yes, that's
20 a good time to have a break.
21 Dr Meschi, we will have a 20-minute break now.
22 During the break, please do not speak to anyone
23 including your sis tantsds, but you can obviously speak
24 for cups of tea and coffee and the like, but don't
25 discuss your evidences with anyone else.

1 WITNESS: Of course.

2 PRESIDENT: Thank you.

3 (11.40 am)

4 (A short break)

5 (12-point

6 (12.00 pm)

7 PRESIDENT: Dr Meschi, just to are behind you that yourself

8 still under the affirmation you gave previously.

9 Mr Robb.

10 MR ROBB: Thank you. Dr Meschi, can we turn up joint

11 statement item 20, so that was D130, page 11. It was

12 the bit we were looking at just before the break?

13 A. Yes, yes, yes.

14 Q. In the first bit Ijy want to check that I understood

15 your evidence correctly, which is that you had drafted

16 the paragraph that begins:

17 "Whilst the parties' intentions is one of SWPC's

18 arguments." ^doc?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. You drafted that. But I think you also said in the

21 course of your evidence that you didn't know who RDC

22 meant; is that correct?

23 A. I do not?

24 Q. You did not know who RDC meant?

25 A. Yes, I'm sorry, I just forgot.

- 1 So you forgot?
- 2 A. Yeah, I didn't think quickly enough, I guess. I don't
- 3 know, it didn't occur to me what it meant.
- 4 Q. And you're sure this wasn't drafted to you by DLA?
- 5 A. No, no, no.
- 6 Q. So you had gone through the pleadings, had you, to
- 7 identify these parts of SWPC's case, had you?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. I see. You use the word "could" in the second
- 10 paragraph. You say:
- 11 "The tribunal could decline to apply the going
- 12 forward approach." ^doc.
- 13 Do you see that?
- 14 A. Is it the second?
- 15 Q. It's the second large paragraph --
- 16 A. The one after the --
- 17 Q. It says:
- 18 "I consider that if the tribunal accepts that it has
- 19 this wide discretion and takes into account any of the
- 20 above considerations, it could decline to apply
- 21 Ms Harfouche's going forward approach ..." ^doc.
- 22 Do you see that?
- 23 A. Okay, at the end of the page, yes.
- 24 Q. At the bottom of the page?
- 25 A. Yes, yes.

1 Now, I'm going to suggest to you that the reason why you
2 use the word "could" is because, in your view, in fact,
3 the proper way to go forward, if the tribunal does not
4 accept SWPC's case as to the parties' intentions, is
5 that the going forward approach should apply, isn't it?

6 A. It means that it could do that or it could do something
7 else.

8 Q. I'm asking you that if you had the discretion and you
9 weren't allowed to take account of SWPC's case as to the
10 parties' intention, then your view would be that the
11 going forward approach should apply, wouldn't it?

12 A. What this sentence means (Pause).

13 So it's in two parts, right? If the tribunal
14 accepts that it has this wide discretion, which is the
15 instruction and it takes into account any of the above
16 considerations, which is ^doc) the situation with
17 COLI 1999 and the resulting unfairness blah, blah, blah,
18 then it could decline to apply that approach and use
19 another one.

20 Q. I see that and I'm asking a slightly different question.
21 I'm asking you if you assume that SWPC's case as to the
22 parties' intentions is wrong, yes, and if you had the
23 discretion that --

24 A. If I had the discretion?

25 Q. If you had the discretion you refer to, you would

1 consider that the only sensible approach would be to
2 adopt the going forward approach, wouldn't you?
3 A. If the tribunal is wrong and the parties didn't have the
4 intention of tracking true inflation, how could I not?
5 ^^ I mean, this is very hypothetical. I mean, for me,
6 it's not possible that somebody wants to track something
7 else. So even if they wanted -- didn't want to track
8 true inflation, that's what you're asking me, right?
9 Even if they didn't want to track true inflation, what
10 should they do? And my decision would be if you wanted
11 to track -- even if you didn't want to track true
12 inflation, you should be doing what is right, because if
13 that is not what you do, you're going to create winners
14 and losers and in one case, in this particular case that
15 before here, there is one winner and one loser, it could
16 be switched around if the situation was the of sit with
17 the index.
18 And you don't really want to -- I wouldn't want to
19 find myself in that situation, but that's me.
20 Q. When you say could, the tribunal can decline to apply
21 the going forward approach ^doc), that means presumably
22 that the tribunal could also properly apply the going
23 forward approach, couldn't it. It's their decision, not
24 mine.
25 Q. I just want to deal with some of the facts or some of

1 the issues raised by SWPC in this part of the -- in JS20

2 that you've referred to. So you have three items that

3 are said to be relevant. Do you see that? (a), (b),

4 (c)?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. We know that we are dealing -- this is on the hypothesis

7 that the tribunal does not agree with SWPC's case as to

8 the parties' intentions?

9 A. Okay.

10 Q. Do you agree?

11 A. So we are discussing a hypothetical situation in which

12 (b) doesn't apply. Is that what you're asking?

13 Q. The first point is that (b) clearly doesn't apply, does

14 it?

15 A. In what case?

16 Q. If the tribunal does not accept SWPC's case as the

17 parties' rationale, then plainly the factor referred to

18 at subparagraph (b) can't apply?

19 A. The factor -- yes, of course -- well, yes.

20 Q. And if (b) falls away, then item (a) also falls away,

21 doesn't it?

22 A. No, it's still fundamental inaccurate index and the

23 result is still up fair. (a) doesn't follow from (b).

24 (a) is -- well, as far as I'm concerned is a fact. Of

25 course it's my opinion, but it's -- yeah, it's still

1 a fundamentally inaccurate index. It doesn't depend on
2 what the parties thought and the same with (c). It
3 doesn't depends on the intentions of the parties. COLI
4 is a fundamentally inaccurate index, as far as I'm
5 concerned, and the results would be unfair, because it
6 would be projecting that inflation forever more, until
7 2029.

8 Q. So your approach on here is what you consider to be
9 a matter of fairness, is it?

10 A. From an economic point of view, yes. Is not --
11 I appreciate it is not legal, but from an economic point
12 of view, yeah.

13 Q. When you talk about non-existent inflation, what you're
14 really talking about is the fact that the call #
15 estimate of inflation turn out to be lower than that of
16 COLI 1999?

17 A. It could have turned out to be higher. COLI 1999 would
18 still be wrong. But fit was higher, it would be -- the
19 situation would have been reversed.

20 Q. The point here is that when you talk about non-existent
21 inflation, you're simply talking about the fact that the
22 two indices have different estimates of inflation over
23 the same time period; is that correct?

24 A. There are two indices. One of which is fundamentally
25 flawed and overestimates inflation systematically due to

1 its mathematical -- to the flaws that I have described
2 in my presentation this morning. The other index does
3 not have those characteristics, so that other index is
4 not flawed, right?
5 So the flawed index is measuring to an extent,
6 inflation that is not there, that does not exist, just
7 to give you an example of what I'm trying to say. When
8 in 2003, Gordon brown changed the Bank of England
9 inflation target, because the CPI had been introduced
10 a few years earlier, the inflation target was the RPI.
11 The RPI is like COLI 1999, in terms of formulae, so in
12 terms of bias.
13 The CPI is not. What did Gordon brown do? He
14 changed from RPI minus 2.5 to CPI minus 2. That's what
15 Gordon brown did, because there was a difference between
16 these two indices, the RPI was flawed and therefore, you
17 couldn't force the economy to follow a target that was
18 obviously based on a component of inflation that was
19 non-existent ^^ because it was *Ms Measured*. That is
20 what I meant.
21 Q. If you ever have two indices which measure inflation of
22 the same period, and you have different results,
23 different estimates, that can happen, yes?
24 A. Yes.
25 Q. So on your analysis here, it wouldn't matter why the two

1 indices had different measures of inflation. Your

2 argument at (c) would simply would be the same, wouldn't

3 it?

4 A. My argument about?

5 Q. At item (c) would be the same?

6 A. No, because if two indices have different measures of

7 inflation and one is biased in a fundamental way and

8 one it is not then it is unfair ^^.

9 Q. If we assume the later index is more accurate than the

10 later indecision, that's a fair assumption, isn't it?

11 A. Well, okay, successive indices are always more accurate

12 than the indices before. The reason why they're

13 accurate is because of the question that the precedent

14 asked me this morning, right, is because of the way

15 (president ^ they with weighted and the fact that the

16 weighs ^^ five years long in the case of COLI 2007, 10

17 years old. That is an inaccuracy that is known and is

18 part of all the indices. The fact that you are basing

19 an index on a formula that is known to be fundamentally

20 biased and it should not be used, right, is what makes

21 a difference between those two indices.

22 Q. If two successcy indices -- for example, COLI 2007 and

23 COLI 2013 -- they diverge, don't they?

24 A. They don't?

25 Q. They diverge, don't they?

1 All the indices diverge to a certain extent.

2 Q. Exactly. So what I'm suggesting here is it doesn't

3 matter why the indices diverge. You're going to have

4 the same unfairness that you talk about whenever the

5 indices diverge, aren't you?

6 A. No, no, because one is biased in a fundamental way and

7 another one is not biased in a fundamental way. In

8 statistics, what you're trying to do, right, you're

9 trying to measure the underlying parameter of

10 a population. In this case, ^^ that's all we're trying

11 to do, but it's a complex measurement, because it's not

12 just taking the average of five items.

13 What happens is that because you are measuring the

14 average, you are having a measure which has a margin of

15 error around it and because of that, every measure has

16 a certain degree of accuracy or inaccuracy. But when

17 a measure is fundamentally biased, it doesn't matter

18 what size the measure is. It should never be used.

19 It's like saying the example that I gave before, you're

20 trying to measure the height of people living in Dubai

21 and only take a sample of, you know, young men. That's

22 going to be biased, regardless, and you shouldn't do

23 that, because it's wrong.

24 Q. Can I just understand this. Your evidence is that it

25 doesn't matter why -- it doesn't matter why there's

1 a difference between two indices and it doesn't matter
2 what the extent of that difference is in numerical
3 terms?
4 A. It matters why there is a difference, because the
5 difference could be due to the uncertainty around the
6 confidence interval of that measure, it could be due to
7 a fundamental error in the way that the index is
8 constructed, like with everything else.
9 Q. Just to take some very crude examples, these are
10 entirely made up numbers, just to illustrate the point.
11 So don't --
12 A. Okay, okay.
13 Q. I'm not trying to tie them to any particular set of
14 indices.
15 If you have two indices and one of them is, as you
16 say, biased for a fundamental reason and the next index
17 isn't, and the two indices when diverged by 10 per cent
18 ^, and then let's take another two indices, where the
19 first index doesn't have what you call a fundamental
20 inaccuracy, but still measures different inflation from
21 its successor index and that difference is 20 per cent,
22 right?
23 So you're say that is there would be no unfairness
24 under your item (c) with respect to that second example,
25 but there would be with the first example?

1 So if the index is biased and it measures a difference
2 as 10 per cent and the other two indices are not biased,
3 right, they cannot have a difference of 20 per cent.
4 It's not possible.

5 Q. Okay, let's say that in the two examples, both sets of
6 indices are diverged by 10 per cent, so they both
7 diverge by 10 per cent by the same actual amount. Is
8 your evidence that your treatment of these two sets of
9 indices would differ because of the reason of the
10 divergence on the first set?

11 A. Can you please qualify what the divergence of
12 10 per cent mean? How is it measured?

13 Q. When you take a starting point and then you get to an
14 end point, the same number of years later --

15 A. The same?

16 Q. Number of years later, so you're measuring -- like with
17 like?

18 A. Okay, okay, I get you. So if you're measuring like for
19 like and we are going more into the practicality of what
20 is being discussed here, if you measure like for like,
21 the two indices in this dispute, which are COLI 1999 --

22 Q. Sorry, I'm not asking you about the indices in dispute,
23 I'm just asking you -- that's why I was trying to put
24 I side all the ^^?

25 A. Yes, but that's not going to happen.

1 Q. So your evidence then is that if you couldn't have two
2 sets of indices diverging by the same amount, say
3 10 per cent, over the same number of years, if one of
4 them -- if only one of those indices was funds mentally
5 biased?

6 A. I don't think it can happen, because you see both
7 indices have the same underlying problem, right, that
8 you have a margin of error, that you have a confidence
9 interval, blah, blah, blah, that is every index has.
10 But one has another problem, which is on top, and
11 that problem, which is on top, is the fact that it is
12 known to be biased upwards, ie to systematically
13 overestimate inflation and so if I'm really do measure
14 them like for like, that's not going to happen.

15 Q. I see, so you're saying that your (c) could never happen
16 in the case of where there's no fundamental inaccuracies
17 as you describe it?

18 A. My (c) -- hold on.

19 Q. Do you have it?

20 A. Yeah, yeah, I do have it. Yes, because if it an index
21 was not biased, right, it would be an average -- so
22 essentially, let's go back one seconds and define bias,
23 right? Bias is the systemic tendency of an estimator,
24 any estimator, to systematically deviate from the true
25 value on average. So if it is known to be

1 systematically upward biased, it means that every single -- on average, that index will overestimate
the
2 true value more than an index that is known not to be
3 biased. That is the dif in addition.
4 So how can it happen that you have an index that is
5 known to be upward biased, that returns the same gap as
6 an index that is known not to be?
7 Q. You accept, don't you, that if you have a later index
8 which measures lower inflation over the same period as
9 an earlier index, but no fundamental inaccuracies as far
10 as you're concerned, that still would mean you're
11 embedding some non-existent inflation?
12 A. If I have an index ^^ inflation because what you're
13 saying is that because it is still an estimate -- yes,
14 I mean, you can see it. Actually, you can see that. We
15 can see that in my presentation. It's on -- I can show
16 you. It's on slide -- where is it? It's slide 13 --
17 14. Could you please pull that up.
18 14, the next one. So you see, when you're linking
19 the indices, the way I have linked the blue line, right,
20 there is still a difference between ^^ the way they have
21 been linked by GaStat, so in the base year, and the way
22 that we need to link them because of the commercial
23 nature of this transaction, because you can't carry on
24 going back, carry on going back.
25 So what is happening here is that you link them, but

1 each successive index is more accurate than the other.

2 It is unbiased and there is still the light pink colour

3 that shows an overestimate over what the statistical

4 agency of Saudi Arabia considers to be the most accurate

5 measure of inflation. So that happens every time. But

6 those indices are not biased, fundamentally, but the

7 index before that is.

8 Q. If we could go to slide 10 within this. We're looking

9 at figure 4-3 on the right-hand side.

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. We can see there, can't we, that the green line is 2007

12 and then the red line or orange --

13 A. Is 13, the red line. Actually, the red line is two #,

14 2013, and ^^ they're all linked.

15 Q. Exactly, but we can see that the green line

16 overestimates inflation compared to 2013 and 2018?

17 A. Yes, it does. I mean, the thing with the green line is

18 that by the time you get to 2017, right, the weights in

19 that line -- I mean, in that index are 10 years old.

20 So, yeah.

21 Q. And so on your analysis, that is non-existent inflation,

22 isn't it?

23 A. Yes, yes, it is, it is. But it's not fundamentally

24 biased, the index, it's just old, it's just that it was

25 published with much delay.

1 Q. But it still creates -- why doesn't that create the
2 unfairness that you talk about in your item (c)?
3 A. It doesn't create the unfairness because it is often
4 index that is not biased in a fundamental way. It does
5 not systematically overestimate inflation and that is
6 why it's been linked by the agency in previous periods,
7 to all the other indices. So they thought there was
8 something really seriously wrong with that index,
9 I would have done exactly the same as they did with
10 COLI 19999, they wouldn't have linked it ^^, which is
11 something that they actually did. So the reason why we
12 are having this issue is because we are actually linking
13 in 2013 and not because the fact of the fact that the
14 index has ^ a real -- it's fundamentally flawed, yes.
15 Q. Sorry, I didn't really follow that last -- the reason
16 why we are ^reading...) linking in 20 if and not because
17 of the fact that the index has a real fundamentally
18 flawed ^doc) which linking are you talking about?
19 A. So essentially, what I am trying to say here, is that
20 the statistical agency published COLI 2013 -- COLI 2007
21 until 2017.
22 Q. Yes.
23 A. Right? And I made a mistake. In 2013, when the new
24 index was published, okay -- no, I didn't make
25 a mistake, actually. In 2013, when the new index was

1 published, the statistical agency linked those two
2 indices, right, and that is why there is the dot in
3 2013. But they didn't publish 2013 until January 2018.
4 So they published it five years after they had done the
5 survey. By the time they published that index and
6 therefore it was available for linking forward for the
7 purpose of this contract, COLI 2007 had essentially
8 continued and was still existing and was overmeasuring
9 inflation by virtue of having weights that were very,
10 very old.
11 But not by virtue of the fact that it was fund
12 mentally flawed ^ . So the amount of -- if you want, the
13 amount -- not the amount, but the inaccuracy of each
14 successive index changes on the basis of how old the
15 weighting that index are. So you can see that also the
16 red and the grey line, right, have -- there is a slight
17 difference between the two and the reason why is -- and
18 it's much less than with the green line, because if you
19 think about it, COLI 2013 is based on weights from 2013.
20 It was published at the end of -- what was it? When was
21 it published? Tend of 2019, right, in January 2020. So
22 it was six years old, seven years old. The other one
23 was olds ever.
24 So as GaStat becomes more, you know, goes forward in
25 their programme of pub libbing these indices, according

1 to international standards, they are getting closer and
2 closer to carrying out the surveys every five years and
3 to publish the results as soon as they possibly can,
4 because the majority of statistical offices do the
5 survey, link the index and move n in a periods of
6 months. While it took much longer to these agency to do
7 these things ^.

8 Q. Going back to where we were. Your evidence then that it
9 doesn't matter why -- it does matter why the indexes
10 diverge and it doesn't matter by how much they diverge;
11 is that right?

12 A. It matters why they diverge, yes, it matters why they
13 diverge. And it matters what the statistical agency
14 considers them to be.

15 Q. But then the second part of that is your evidence is and
16 it doesn't matter by how much the two indices diverge?

17 A. Not in terms of assessing the fundamental bias, no. You
18 can measure the bias, but you know from the premises
19 of -- you know, from your fundamental knowledge of
20 statistics that one is biased and the other one is not.

21 Because you know, just to go back to that example that
22 I had about, you know, measuring the height of people in
23 a city, right? Okay. So you can say, okay, let's
24 measure the height of people in a city. Let's take
25 a sample of men and do that. And then you get, oh, the

1 average height of men in the city is 1 metre 75. So the
2 average of people in the city is 1.75.
3 And then you take -- then somebody tells you, no,
4 this is wrong, it's biased. You should do something
5 else, you should take men and women. And then you take
6 men and women and you say, oh, the average of men and
7 women in is 1.73, so it's not a big deal. I can use it.
8 This is good. Why not? Then you go in another city and
9 you take men and you find that the average height of
10 men in that city is 187. Are you doing the right thing?
11 What happens if you take the measure of women and they
12 all look like me, then the average height of people in
13 that city, for sure, is not you know, 2 centimetres less
14 than the one of men. So the fact that you're using the
15 bias estimator, because that's its called it's an
16 estimator statistic, is wrong on principle because if
17 you do it again and again and again, and this is the
18 statistics for you, you get the results that are wrong
19 and eventually, you get to a result that is so wrong
20 that you have COLI 1999.
21 MR GHAFARI: May I ask a question.
22 MR ROBB: Please, of course.
23 MR GHAFARI: When you look at figure 4.3 and you look at
24 COLI 2007, that green section that shoots up, the gap
25 between 2007 and the black line underneath it, that

1 delta, that white space in between, would you describe

2 that as an inaccuracy?

3 A. The gap between?

4 MR GHAFARI: The green line shown and the plaque line

5 underneath it. Is that an inaccuracy, a difference,

6 that divergence?

7 A. It is an inaccuracy that is caused by the fact that the

8 index is old and the weights are higher, but is not

9 a fundamental inaccuracy caused by the use of

10 a measurement that is biased. It's something that you

11 can't avoid, if you want, unless you publish it on time,

12 you can't avoid that. But if you use a fundamental are

13 you biased measure, you will repeat and repeat and

14 repeat and repeat the error. That's why they changed

15 the methodology.

16 MR GHAFARI: I understand that. Follow-up question. Can

17 that divergence, let's call it inaccuracy, ever get to

18 the magnitude that is equivalent to the magnitude that

19 you would get if you have a biased index, for difference

20 reasons --

21 A. For practical reason, no, because they will never wait

22 as long as they waited in the other -- how long will

23 they have to wait in order for the weight to have that

24 effect? Because if you look --

25 MR GHAFARI: Don't extend the five-year period of weight.

1 Assume that period of wait ^ stays the same, but can
2 there be other factors that cause the same divergence?
3 What I'm going back to is the initial question that
4 Mr Robb asked, can you ever get the 10 per cent as
5 against the 10 per cent, whereas this 10 per cent is
6 caused by fundamental bias and this 10 per cent is
7 caused by other reasons
8 A. What other reason can there be? I mean.
9 MR GHAFARI: Other than weight, just weight.
10 PRESIDENT: For example, if there was a significant change
11 in what is in the basket or the weight that's applied to
12 what is in the basket.
13 A. The thing is that the way that -- so you mean
14 consumption ^^ of people, that is why that you do it
15 every five years, because (habits ^ or less, because
16 that is not a long enough period for habits to change
17 consistently. There could be a situation where you have
18 very rapid technological change and therefore, the items
19 in the basket change in quality and they change in price
20 and the reason -- think about, for example, you
21 introduce smartphone, right, and smartphones at every
22 year, they become more and more powerful, and so their
23 prices change, right? So what statistical agencies do
24 in that respect is they adjustment for the differences
25 in quality by using different methodology, one is called

1 iDon I can price analysis, there are those
2 methodologies.
3 That way they obtain a comparable prices and use
4 those comparable prices in calculating the index. So
5 that they make sure that they are comparing
6 like-for-like. It's very -- yeah. You can make
7 adjustments and they do make adjustments and that's
8 a very -- yeah, it's a very good question, actually,
9 because it will happen unless you make an adjustment,
10 which is what is done. It will happen, yes.
11 MR GHAFARI: Thank you.
12 MR ROBB: The first point I wanted to get to, which I don't
13 think I've had a complete answer to, is that in your
14 mind, if there is a fundamental inaccuracy in one of the
15 indices, it doesn't matter how big the gap is with what
16 you would call the more accurate index; is that right?
17 A. Yes, you shouldn't use it.
18 Q. No, if your mind, if there is a fundamental inaccuracy,
19 it doesn't matter what the effect of that fundamental
20 inaccuracy is, in numerical terms, is that your
21 evidence?
22 A. Yes, yes.
23 You can actually see it from here, because you see,
24 if you actually bring them both to the comparable, you
25 shouldn't bring them both back. So 1999, you compare

1 the blue and the red line and then you compare the green
2 and the black, right? So one way of doing it is you can
3 say, okay, you know, I compare them over a period of
4 time that is consistent. So the period of timing which
5 those two indices, the green and the black line,
6 actually different, it's four years, right? But the
7 blue line and the reds line have been published together
8 since 1980, even though the blue line is no longer
9 anywhere to be seen on the website of fa statistic. So
10 those two lines go back a very long way together.
11 The reason why here they start in 2005 is because
12 I link them, not because they are linked at that time.
13 They are never linked. They were never linked by
14 GaStat.
15 Now, if you really want to link them, and measure
16 the distance between them, you have to start in 2007.
17 2007 is the year in which the green line starts, exactly
18 the same way as 2013 is the year in which the grey line
19 start. In 2007 is also the year in which the weights of
20 the blue line were changed. So if you had to do
21 a comparison between in the distance between those two
22 lines, you can't start in 2005, because that's a very
23 arbitrary point. You start in 2007 and you go four
24 years to 2011 and that is the correct -- and then you
25 measure the area underneath and see if they are the

1 same. That's how you do it.

2 Q. Ask we move on now, please, to another topic. Can we go

3 to paragraphs 5.4 to a .6 of your first report. That's

4 D1, page 66?

5 A. Is 5.4 of my first report. (Pause). Okay, yes.

6 Q. So here you're considering the going forward approach;

7 is that correct?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. You illustrate this, which shows that the in your graph

10 at figure 5-1, where you show that what the going

11 forward approach means is to how you link COLI 1999 to

12 COLI 2007?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. What you're showing is that COLI 2007 should be lifted,

15 raised so at the beginning of 2007 matches the end of

16 COLI 1999?

17 A. Mm-hmm.

18 Q. For the moment, should we just assume that under the

19 agreement, the parties agree to use COLI 1999 for as

20 long as it was available?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Then you say at 5.5 on the same page:

23 "Under this approach, the adjusted charge rates will

24 reflect cumulative inflation under each index for as

25 long as that index is available." ^doc.

1 Do you see that?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. That's right, because this treatment I think we can
4 agree uses cumulative inflation, not year on year as the
5 method of adjustment; is that correct?

6 A. But also the two methods are equivalent, right? So they
7 always reflect cumulative inflation, also the year on
8 year, that reflects cumulative inflation. It's the
9 same. They are the same.

10 Q. I understand that math matically, they were produce the
11 same result?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. What I'm saying is you agree ^^ controversial?

14 A. No, no.

15 Q. That the agreement ^^ for the pay sits of adjustment?

16 A. Yes, yes, it doesn't use year n year, yes, its goes back
17 to 2005.

18 Q. So what you're saying here is that the going forward as
19 approach is used as the COLI 1999 cumulative inflation
20 for as long as COLI 1999 is available; is that correct?

21 A. COLI 1999 cumulative inflation and then it accumulated
22 the 2007 to to COLI 1999, yes. But COLI 1999 is no
23 longer available. COLI 1999 is available until 2014 and
24 then the linking approach accumulates it forever,
25 I mean, until the end of the contract, not forever.

1 Q. Can I ask you to go to paragraph 6.6, which is D1-80.

2 Here you're describing your approach?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. We can see at 6.5, you refer to the expression

5 reasonable receipt active correction"?

6 A. 6.5. Yes,.

7 Q. That's your approach, isn't it? You're carrying out

8 what you consider to be a reasonable retroactive

9 correction?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. We can see that illustrated graphically at your figure

12 6.1, which is at D1-83. (6-1.

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. At paragraph 6.6(2), you explain, D1-81, you say that

15 the -- you explain your approach and you say prior

16 to January 2014, COLI 1999 is used as per the WPA so

17 this express term of the WPA is not disregarded.

18 However from January 2014 onwards the rate of inflation

19 implied by call # instead of the relatively inaccurate

20 rate of inflation implied by COLI 1999 is used." ^doc?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. So the first point is here you're judging COLI 1999 and

23 call 2007 in relative accuracy terms?

24 A. Yes.

25 So that's part of your analysis, isn't it, about the

1 relative inaccuracy, not just fundamental inaccuracy?

2 A. Yes, that is a misspoken. I apologise. Yes. It is

3 absolutely misspoken there. You're right.

4 Q. I'm not suggesting you've mistaken at all. Are you

5 saying you want to correct your report?

6 A. Well, this this case, it is -- yeah, it is inaccurate

7 and is also relatively inaccurate, but it is

8 fundamentally inaccurate. If we want to go there, the

9 term "relatively" should be deleted.

10 Q. Then perhaps we could go down, just whilst we're here,

11 just to confirm anything else you want to change about

12 your report at this stage, into subparagraph (3), where

13 you're dealing with COLI 2007 to COLI 2013, where you do

14 use what you call the going forward approach; is that

15 correct?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. You say while I consider that COLI 2013 is more accurate

18 than COLI 2007 for the reasons set out in section 3 and

19 section 4 I consider that COLI 2007 is not as inaccurate

20 as COLI 1999." ^doc.

21 Do you see that?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Again, that's a relative inaccuracy concern, isn't it?

24 A. Yes, as I explained before, COLI 1999 is inaccurate in

25 a fundamental way. COLI 2007 has this issue with the

1 weights, because it's older by 2017, yes.

2 Q. But the only fair reading of this bit of the report is

3 that you are comparing how close to presumably you're

4 comparing how close to what you consider to be true

5 inflation COLI 1999 is and call 2007 is, that's what

6 you're doing, isn't it?

7 A. No, no, it's not what I'm doing. What I'm doing is

8 saying one index is funds meant I will inaccurate, the

9 other one is inaccurate by way of construction, because

10 it's an old index, right, and therefore, first of all --

11 okay. Let's actually look at the two aspects of the

12 let's look at the stay test call aspect and let's then

13 look at the contractual aspect.

14 So from a statistical point of view, one is

15 fundamentally inaccurate and the other one is not. So

16 from a statistical point of view, what the agency did is

17 one was never linked and the other one was linked on the

18 base here, at the base year ^ . But the base year, 2007,

19 by 2017, was 10 years old. So when the new index comes

20 in, which is 2013, what are you going to do? The

21 statistician links it in 2013 and discard the green spin

22 off, overshoot. But here we are talking about two

23 parties in a contract. So what do you do? You say,

24 okay, I have to strike a balance here. I can't

25 constantly go back. I go back once because there is

1 a real problem.

2 But when I move forward, I don't do that. Because

3 otherwise it becomes every time you have to go back. So

4 you strike a balance and you say I link them in 2013 --

5 sorry, in December 2017 and then you wait for the next

6 index to come. So it's two different things. One is

7 the statistical as spectsdz of it and the other one is

8 what should be done for this contract.

9 I have some guiding principles among which there is

10 what I call the tradeoff between certainty and crass,

11 which are important in this respect. They are not

12 important to a statistician, but they are important in

13 this respect. So that is why I do that.

14 Q. In this bet you're not using your sort of I con what

15 tryings statistician expertise; is that correct?

16 A. Fortunately I also have another PhD, I have a PhD in

17 economics and economic policy, so that's also part of my

18 expertise.

19 Q. But in this subparagraph 3 that we've just been looking

20 at, you are using the language of relative accuracy and

21 inaccuracy, aren't you?

22 A. Yes, as I explained to you, what that means.

23 Q. No, but when you said is not as inaccurate as COLI 1999,

24 that can only be a statement about --

25 A. It's not --

1 Q. -- the amount ofder ^^ because one is fundamentally

2 inaccurate and the other one is not. It's not just --

3 it's not a mer of size. It's not a matter of size.

4 Q. Okay. For the present purposes, you just like the

5 tribunal to delete through the word relatively in your

6 supplement 2 ^?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Just going back to subparagraph (2), made a bit of

9 divergence because I was trying to understand where your

10 evidence currently was. I'm going to suggest to you

11 that you said and we looked at this when you were

12 looking at the going forward approach that the going

13 forward approach retains the cumulative inflation under

14 COLI 1999; is that correct?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And that was a consequence of using COLI 1999 for as

17 long as it was available?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. But when you're engaged in your retd active correction,

20 you are disregarding that express term about using

21 COLI 1999 for as long as possible, aren't you, because

22 you're replacing that cumulative inflation with the

23 cumulative inflation implied by COLI 2007?

24 A. But COLI 1999 didn't exist anymore.

25 No, but the cumulative inflation which was implied up to

1 2013 that has to be retained in you're going to use

2 COLI 1999 for as long as possible?

3 A. No. I mean, I can use COLI 1999 for as long as possible

4 until 2014 and then from then on, where it's no longer

5 possible to use it, I can make a correction.

6 Q. I see. So when we go --

7 A. I don't know -- this is a legal point, actually, because

8 I don't -- what is it that this was --

9 Q. Can I take you now to paragraph 5.31 at D1-75. Do you

10 have that?

11 A. Yes, yes.

12 Q. You say:

13 "I explain at paragraph 5.24 above that SWPC

14 overpaid SEPCO for many years due to COLI 1999

15 overstating the true rate of even nation relative to

16 more accurate indices." ^doc?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. I just pause there. Again, what you're talking about is

19 a relative accuracy and the divergence between COLI 1999

20 and later indices?

21 A. No, no, no. What I mean here is that if you compare it

22 to more accurate indices, COLI 1999 was overstating,

23 overestimating the rate of up nation. That's what

24 I mean.

25 Q. In this paragraph, what you're saying is that the

1 because of your concerns about call the, you have to
2 lower the starting point for COLI 2007 by removing the
3 cumulative inflation implied by COLI 1999 between 2007
4 and 2013 and replacing it with the inflation implied
5 under COLI 2007; is that correct?

6 A. I am not removing the cumulative inflation, because if
7 I had removed the cumulative inflation, then there would
8 be no overpayment. I just making a correction.

9 Avoiding that cumulative inflation to be projected
10 forward for the whole life of the contract.

11 Q. In fact, what you're --

12 A. So, yes.

13 Q. What you've correcting is the use of COLI 1999 up to
14 2014 by replacing it with COLI 2007, that's what you're
15 doing, isn't it?

16 A. No, I'm not removing the use of COLI 1999 up to 2014
17 because if I had done that, then I would have said what
18 the windfall, the overpayment, whatever we want to call
19 it, should be given back. So, you know, yes. So I'm
20 not removing it, no. I'm just making a correction.

21 What was, as I said before, it is whatever overpayment,
22 whatever cumulative inflation that was not supposed to
23 be there, is like a sunk cost. Until then, we take it
24 as it is and from 2014 onwards, we try to rectify the
25 situation.

1 Q. I'll just start by touching on the new instructions you
2 received in your second report. There were two new
3 instructions in your second report, witness there? The
4 first is at paragraph 1.5 of your second report at D103,
5 page 5.

6 You have to read paragraph 1.5 and 1.5.
7 Paragraph 1.4 starts am crave over to D103-5.
8 Do you see that?

9 A. Yes, yes.

10 Q. This is the instruction as to the discretion or the
11 approach of the independent expert as set out in the
12 contract; is that right?

13 A. So this one is independent expert and the second one is
14 the tribunal has similar discretion.

15 Q. That was the point we looked at in relation to item 20
16 of the joint statement, is it?

17 A. About the instruction of the tribunal, yes.

18 Q. Yes. Sorry. I think you're nodding your head and
19 I think ^^ if you could just I ^^?

20 A. Yes, I did say, three times.

21 Q. The second of these new instructions is at
22 paragraphs 3.15 and 3.16, which is D103, page 18.
23 Here you're dealing really you can start at 3.14,
24 because that's where you're dealing with it. You say
25 that Ms Harfouche repeats the wording from appendix 13

1 of the agreement and emphasises the words if the index
2 is not available and as I that she understands that the
3 parties have agreed that COLI 1999 should be used as
4 long as it is available and opines that this suggests to
5 me that the parties have agreed to continue following
6 this approach to the subsequent end seed." ^doc.
7 Then 3.15 you say it is not for you to opine on what
8 the parties have and in fact have or not have agreed
9 to." ^doc.
10 Then you refer -- you take that the relevant part of
11 appendix 13 and you cite it there. Then your new
12 instruction is question I am instructed to assume that
13 the correct interpretation of this clause is that a new
14 index could be adopted by a mutual agreement or an
15 independent expert decision or an arbitral tribunal even
16 if the old index is still available." ^doc.
17 Because you've emphasised the words or if the
18 parties agree otherwise, do you see that?
19 A. Yes.
20 Q. So just to understand how you've approached this
21 question, is your understanding of your instruction that
22 an independent expert or tribunal could replace an
23 existing index when it was available without the
24 agreement of the parties?
25 What I understand from this is that this instruction

1 means that the tribunal has the same discretion as the

2 independent expert. That's how I understand it. In

3 3.15, so the -- yes, that's how I understood it.

4 Q. No, no. The instruction that about the tribunal's

5 discretion, that was the instruction we looked at first

6 of all and it's the one that's referred to in joint

7 statement 20. This is a different instruction you're

8 being given here, isn't it, 3.16?

9 A. How is it different? In terms of even if the old index

10 is still available?

11 Q. Yes, that's a new instruction, isn't it?

12 A. No, because it's written here, right? It says ^^ or in

13 the index is not available or if the parties agree

14 otherwise." ^doc.

15 So there are two ^^ it could be that the index is

16 not available or it could be that the parties agree

17 otherwise.

18 Q. Yes, I understand that, I'm trying to understand what

19 you understood here and how that might have impacted

20 your opinions. So --

21 A. No, my opinion was not impacted by any of this. You

22 know, my opinion is not a legal opinion. My opinion is

23 what I think as -- in my area of expertise, what I think

24 is the right thing to do.

25 Q. But hold on. This is an instruction?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And so presumably, this instruction has become relevant
3 to the way you express your opinion in your report,
4 hasn't it?

5 A. But if it was relevant to the opinion in my report, the
6 instruction at 3.16, you mean?

7 Q. The instruction which you have to read paragraph 3.15
8 and 3.16 to understand the instruction?

9 A. Okay, right.

10 Q. I'm asking you, is that instruction relevant to your
11 report?

12 A. It's not relevant to the conclusions. I mean, it's
13 always been -- I have always had the same opinion. The
14 issues or if the parties agreed otherwise, means that
15 ^doc) it could very well be that you can use a different
16 mutually agreed index, but this is not what happened
17 here. So there was no index available when COLI 1999
18 was being produced. There was nothing else. There was
19 just COLI 1999. It's the same for the following
20 indices. And, yeah.

21 Q. I'm just looking at the time. I think maybe --

22 A. And the mutually -- maybe I can finish the answering
23 this question.

24 The way I interpret this is that there is this
25 clause gives the possibility of actually even if when

1 COLI 1999 is no longer available, right, gives you the
2 possibility of linking COLI 2007 to COLI 1999 at a prior
3 date than at the end of COLI 1999. So that linking in
4 2007.

5 Q. Sorry, which bit do you say gives you the possibility of
6 linking at an earlier date?

7 A. So in 2013, right, when the index -- when COLI 1999
8 became no longer available, there are two ways of doing
9 this, right? One way is to say, okay, we move forward
10 from this point. Another way is to say, okay, we
11 actually link them in 2007. So we link them at the
12 moment where COLI 2007 is no longer available, but it is
13 COLI 2007 is not COLI 1999, so.

14 Q. But that's not what you're saying at paragraph 3.16.
15 You're saying I am instructed to assume that the correct
16 interpretation of this clause is that a new index could
17 be adopted by mutual agreement or an independent expert
18 decision, or an arbitral tribunal even if the old index
19 is still available." ^doc?

20 A. Yes, this refers to the overlap. This refers to the
21 overlap. So if two indices are available at the same
22 time, where do you link them? So for -- if we exclude
23 the 2007 issue, it's for a possible future index that is
24 going to be published probably next year, I would guess,
25 and the last index in this contract.

1 Q. Okay, so --

2 A. If it was -- sorry, it was published corn currently,

3 which is something that I have not --

4 Q. What I'm interested in is where you say obviously if the

5 parties agree something, they can agree anything they

6 like. But let's leave that aside. Are you saying that

7 even if there's no agreement between the parties, your

8 understanding is that an independent expert or an

9 arbitral tribunal can adopt a new index even if the old

10 index is still available?

11 A. Yes, they could just say, oh, look, there is an index --

12 you know, there is a ^^ why don't we use the PPI. If

13 they agree, why not? But I don't know. I'm --

14 Q. Well, sorry, the question was on the basis there wasn't

15 any relevant agreement between the parties. Answering

16 by reference to an agreement is not going to help. So

17 I'm asking again --

18 A. The question is asked, you know, what could be done if

19 the index is not available? The parties could have

20 agreed, right? The answer is -- the question was asked

21 in hypotheticals. I mean, you're asking me to interpret

22 a legal provision, you know. This is not for me to do.

23 Q. No, I'm asking you to explain your understanding of your

24 instruction, but I think we'll have to return to that

25 after lunch.

1 PRESIDENT: Thank you, Mr Robb. We'll now break for an
2 hour. So we're back at 5 past 2.
3 (1.07 pm)
4 (The luncheon adjournment)
5 (2.0
6 Testing the realtime. The time is 1.54 pm test test
7 test
8 (2.03 pm)
9 PRESIDENT: We'll get started again. Dr Meschi, I remind
10 you you're still under your affirmation and Mr Robb, if
11 you would like to continue.
12 MR ROBB: Thank you.
13 Dr Meschi, before we continue with the line of
14 questioning before lunch, I would just like to give you
15 a chance to consider whether the answers you gave
16 earlier on about the differences between COLI 2007 and
17 COLI 2013 and I think then you were saying that the only
18 reason for the difference was the outdated basket being
19 used for COLI 2007; is that correct?
20 A. Yes, there is another reason, but that's not what has
21 caused that kind of problem.
22 Q. Perhaps we could just look at -- I think just so
23 everyone understands what you're talking about, go to
24 table 4-1 of your first report, page D1-52?
25 Yes.

1 Q. Here what you've done is you've compared various
2 aspects of the ^{^^} indices and explained how things have
3 changed. One of the things that we can see that's
4 changed between COLI 2007 and COLI 2013 is the final
5 line, which is where the method of aggregating items for
6 the general index has changed from arithmetic to geometric in
7 COLI 2007 to geometric in COLI 2013?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. So that's another difference that would have had an
10 impact on the inflation estimated by the two indices?

11 A. Yes, it does. It's just not a fundamental issue,
12 because the geometric means that are used on the higher
13 level indices, which have weight, so they do not have
14 the same effect on the index as the use of the
15 arithmetic means on the elementary aggregates.

16 So there is a quote in my report. I think it's in
17 the first one. Is it possible to look for a word?

18 TECHNICIAN: Yes, ma'am?

19 A. Can you check for for, TOR, can you find anything?

20 There is a quote from the CPI manual, Fisher.

21 I'm so sorry.

22 MR ROBB: We might come to this later, but let me put it in
23 this way. The question is that or the position then is
24 that in addition to the issue about the basket, there
25 was a methodological change between COLI 2007 and

1 COLI 2013?

2 A. Yeah.

3 Q. But your view is that that difference is not as

4 significant as the change between arithmetic and

5 geometric ^^ between COLI 1999 and COLI 2007 in respect

6 of the elementary aggregates?

7 A. Yes, it doesn't impart bias from the mental bias to the

8 indices ^^ . It is because of different way that the

9 indices are treated. So the higher aggregate are all

10 weighted, right? So they use the basket of weight and

11 so the distortions that happen in the lower level,

12 because of the absence of weights, are not -- they do

13 not happen in the higher level weight, is because when

14 you don't put a weight, what you're doing essentially

15 there are implicit weight in those indices that create

16 a distortions. Then depending on what type of

17 arithmetic index you use, there is a different type of

18 distortion. But they are quite serious and they are --

19 those indices are strongly discouraged by --

20 Q. We'll be coming back to that, but I just wanted to

21 clarify there was another difference between the two

22 indices?

23 A. Yes, but it's not substantive in any way.

24 Q. Returning to where we were before the lunch break, where

25 we were dealing with your understanding of the

Page No. 97

1 instruction that had been given to you at
2 paragraphs 3.15 and 3.16 of your second report, which
3 was just so we get it back, it's D103, page 18.
4 Just want to make sure you have that.
5 .
6 Do you have it?
7 A. Yes, I have it.
8 Q. Just say yes so we can be clear that you have it ^^.
9 This was the instruction given to you. It wasn't in
10 your first relationship but you refer to it in your
11 second report.
12 I just want to understand how you have understood
13 this question. Okay? And how you have understood this
14 instruction.
15 A. This is my first report, 3.15.
16 Q. No, your second report, which is why I want to check you
17 have the document, it's the one that's on the screen?
18 A. Yes, yes. Okay. Yes, right.
19 Q. Right. What I want to understand, this is the
20 instruction that was given to you for your second
21
22 A. Yes.
23 Q. I want to understand how you have understood that
24 instruction. As I read paragraph 3.16 -- you tell me
25 whether this is how you understood it -- that you were

1 being instructed that an independent expert or tribunal
2 could have replaced COLI 1999 with COLI 2007 when
3 COLI 1999 was available even if the parties had not
4 agreed to do so?

5 A. Even if the -- when COLI 1999 was available?

6 Q. Assume there's no relevant agreement by the parties
7 about replacing an index?

8 A. Right.

9 Q. There's no treatment about from the parties?

10 A. Okay.

11 Q. Is your understanding of this instruction that an
12 independent expert or tribunal could have replaced
13 COLI 1999 with COLI 2007 even when COLI 1999 was
14 available?

15 A. So in that one-year in which they were --

16 Q. As an example.

17 A. Whether there was is the only time -- (overspeaking) --

18 ^^.

19 Q. Let's take that as the point.

20 A. Not if anybody asked them. So it would have been
21 necessary that -- and that's my understanding. So the
22 parties did not agree on substituting an index and then
23 somebody comes from outside and substitutes it?

24 Q. I'm just trying to understand what you understood about
25 this and what the significance of the words were or if

1 the parties agree otherwise" which you're underlined in

2 your paragraph 3.15?

3 A. It could have been that, for example -- I don't know.

4 You're asking me to interpret a legal clause --

5 Q. That's the point. I'm really not asking you to do some

6 legal interpretation. You've been given an instruction

7 as an expert by your client and it is important to

8 understand if you understood that instruction and how

9 you understood that instruction?

10 A. So I understand this instruction in a very simple way,

11 is that if there is a dispute about this index, an

12 expert can determine what to do with it and it could be

13 either about the index any time because it looks like --

14 if the parties agree otherwise ^doc) ^^ so it could be

15 yeah.

16 Q. To avoid intending the clause and focus on your

17 instruction, which is really what you ought to be

18 concerned with. Why do you focus on paragraph 3.16?

19 What I'm trying to ^^ understand is here you appear to

20 be saying -- you appear to be being told that an

21 independent expert or arbitral tribunal could adopt

22 a new index even if the old index is still available.

23 Do you see that?

24 A. Yes, because it's says or if the index is not available

25 or if the parties agree otherwise ^doc) so the parties

1 may agree that the index is there, but is not really
2 appropriate, right? And then they can say, okay, this
3 index is not working for us. Then let's change it.
4 I want to change it this way. No, I want to change it
5 the other way. We don't agree. Let's go to an
6 independent expert. That's how I interpret it.
7 Q. I see. We'll follow this through --
8 A. I'm just trying to figure out what this meaning and
9 those I interpret it.
10 Q. That's how you interpret it when you were preparing your
11 report ^^?
12 A. This instruction really didn't make much sense -- now it
13 doesn't make much sense -- didn't change my opinion when
14 I ^^ wrote my report. Because what really mattered to
15 me is how do you do the transition? Because I'm
16 asked -- the instruction that made -- that mattered most
17 to me was the one I read to you before about how do you
18 do the transition? What the the appropriate approach to
19 do this transition? That was actually the question that
20 was substantive to me.
21 In order for that instruction not to be moot, there
22 had to be some kind of dispute about it and this is the
23 clause, I think, which is disputed. Because otherwise
24 why would they ask me? ^^.
25 Q. Well, we move on to paragraph 3.17 if you scroll further

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24 available?

25 A. Or if the parties agree otherwise ^doc). I mean, they

1 clause is here ^^.

2 Q. Yes, I know, but I'm trying to understand how you've
3 proceeded in your second report?

4 A. So --

5 Q. Do you proceed in your second report on the basis that
6 the parties had agreed in the WPA to use COLI 1999 for
7 as long as it was available?

8 A. But it doesn't matter to me. They used it until 2013
9 and they had to change it in 2014. So the question is
10 what do you do from 2014 onwards? You have to use
11 another index because the first index is no longer
12 available. What do you do? Do you go and use 2007 from
13 a different starting point or do you use 2007 starting
14 from the last date at which was available?

15 Q. Right, so --

16 A. Is there any overriding reasons why you should depart
17 from using the approach that was proposed by
18 Ms Harfouche. In my opinion, there is.

19 Q. So the -- am I right in thinking, then, that your
20 evidence now is that the instruction that we were
21 looking at at paragraphs 3.15 to 3.16, was irrelevant to
22 your report?

23 A. I mean, the parties didn't agree, right? It's not up to
24 me to decide what the parties have or have not done.

25 This is what I'm saying here. So the clause says if the

1 index is not available or if the parties agree
2 otherwise, what I am doing in 3.15 is responding to
3 Ms Harfouche, who's saying if the index is not
4 available. Actually, there is another part of that
5 clause, which is or if the parties agree otherwise ^doc)
6 blah, blah, blah blah, blah, this is what I'm saying
7 here.

8 Q. I want to be clear here. You previously were
9 approaching this paragraph-paragraph basis of what you
10 were instructed -- these were part of your instructions;
11 is that right?

12 A. Well, the crux of the matter is not what is written
13 here, is what I'm responding to, and what I'm responding
14 to is actually in paragraph 3.14, right? What I am
15 responding to is Ms Harfouche repeats wording from
16 appendix 13 of the agreement and emphasises the words if
17 the desk is not available states that she understands
18 that the parties have agreed that COLI 1999 should be
19 used as long as it is available and opines that this
20 suggests to me that the parties have agreed to continue
21 following this approach for the subsequent indices."

22 ^doc.

23 I consider that this is not for Ms Harfouche or
24 indeed me to opine on what the parties in fact have or
25 have not agreed. I understand that SWPC has not agreed

1 to this, and that there is in fact a legal dispute about
2 how to interpret the terms of the WPA in respect of the
3 future indexation changes. Ms Harfouche neglects to
4 emphasise the six words that follow if the intention is
5 not available or if the parties agree otherwise." ^doc.

6 Q. You're reading out bits of your report?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. But can I -- what I was trying to understand was whether
9 the instruction that's in paragraph 3.16 is of any
10 relevance to your -- the conclusions in your second
11 report.

12 A. It is a legal issue to decide whether you have to --
13 whether there is something in this agreement, right,
14 that says that you have to use the cumulative inflation
15 that happened and put it forward forever.

16 What this is, what my position is, is this
17 instruction says that doesn't have to be like that. So
18 if it doesn't have to be like that, what is the way
19 around to doing this? So in that respect, --

20 Q. The instruction you were given in 3.16 was to assume
21 that the correct interpretation for this clause is that
22 a new index could be adopted by mutual agreement or an
23 independent expert decision or an arbitral tribunal even
24 if the old index is still available." ^doc.

25 Yes? That's what you --

1 A. Agreed a new methodology, yes, a different methodology

2 ^^, yes.

3 Q. Well, you don't mention that there. It's a very simple

4 question. Did this instruction have any influence on

5 your second report?

6 A. I don't -- I mean, I haven't changed my -- in my second

7 report, I haven't changed him at all from what I was

8 saying before, so how could this instruction have had an

9 influence on my second report?

10 Q. Well --

11 A. Which was the fifth one I wrote.

12 Q. All I'm doing is ask you a question about whether you

13 consider that this was relevant to any issue in your

14 report? If your answer is no, then that's fine.

15 A. Yeah, I don't think so. I mean, given I haven't changed

16 my opinion tab I don't mean to jump in, but is the

17 answer not in 3.17 (Mr Gaff ^ are you not saying there

18 that the issue is moot?

19 A. Well, that's what I said before.

20 MR GHAFARI: Is your answer that the instruction at 3.16

21 was relevant to your report ^^ or not relevant to your

22 report, not relevant because it's academic or moot?

23 I think that's what we're trying to get at,

24 ^^ -- (overspeaking) -- ^^?

25 A. Yes, because essentially the issue here is the way -- at

1 the point that we have to make a decision, COLI 1999 had
2 already been used, it has been used for as long as it
3 was available and then it was dismissed and it was not
4 published again.
5 The subsequent indices were not published
6 concurrently. So this is all in the past. What is
7 important is what happens in the future. And what
8 happens in the future is going to happen when the next
9 index is coming. So what do you do with that next
10 index? And what do you do with the next index depends
11 on how the index is published. So when I wrote my first
12 report, I didn't consider that it was -- that the next
13 index would be published in any way but back-to-back.
14 The same way the other indices have been published. So
15 there is only one point in time in which you can
16 actually physically link these indices. You have no
17 choice. ^^.
18 But in case the next index would be -- would
19 actually be published in a concurrent way for longer
20 than 12 months, then that instruction in 3.15 can become -- becomes applicable, because if you
21 want to reflect to inflation and use the most accurate index,
22 then, in my opinion, you have to link the indices as
23 soon as the new better one comes. This doesn't imply
24 any correction, is just linked as soon as the new index
25 comes.

1 So that is the disagreement, because in my opinion,
2 that's when it should be done and in Ms Harfouche's
3 opinion, it should be done following -- at the very last
4 moment when the old index is published and that is where
5 my instruction matters.

6 MR ROBB: So your evidence is that this instruction has
7 nothing to do with your opinion on COLI 1999, COLI 2007?

8 A. COLI 1999 and COLI 2007 I have expressed my opinion
9 regardless.

10 Q. So --

11 A. As I said, call --

12 Q. Did you agree with my question, that your evidence is
13 that this instruction has nothing to do with your
14 opinion on COLI 1999 to COLI 2007?

15 A. The one in 3.15?

16 Q. Yes.

17 A. Yes, I did say before --

18 Q. I just want to be absolutely clear about your evidence
19 and you're agreeing with me, I'm very happy to move on?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Thank you. Could we please go to the joint statement,
22 which is D130, page 23. Do you have that? This is item
23 33 of the joint statement. Looking the your column
24 here, it starts off you say Ms Harfouche considers that
25 my preferred approach does not come pie WPA because its

1 starting point this 2014 and thus all invoices
2 thereafter do not use COLI 1999 for as long as it was
3 available, but rather use COLI 1999 from 2005 to 2007
4 and COLI 2007 from 2007 to 2013." ^doc.
5 Do you see that?
6 A. Yes.
7 Q. Then you say:
8 "I disagree. The WPA does not state that COLI 1999
9 should be used for as long as it was available. Rather,
10 it states that COLI 1999 should be used or, if the index
11 is not available or if the parties agree otherwise, then
12 another mutually agreed index, or in the event of
13 a failure to agree then such index or method of
14 calculation as shall be determined by the independent
15 expert. The use of COLI 1999 prior to January 2014 is
16 therefore consistent with WPA." ^doc.
17 Then you say:
18 "The six words emphasised above, mean that the
19 parties can agree, or the independent expert and I am
20 instructed this tribunal, can determine a different
21 approach." ^doc.
22 So I take it from here that here you are saying that
23 the instruction that you were given at paragraph 3.15
24 and 3.16 of your second report, is relevant to your
25 assessment of how to transition from COLI 1999 to

1 COLI 2007?

2 A. This is an answer to another question, though. The
3 question is whether my approach complies with the WPA,
4 not whether the WPA determines my approach.

5 Q. Sorry. But you're saying here, you've justifying your
6 approach by reference to the WPA by reference to the
7 clause that we were just discussing in the context of
8 the instruction at paragraph 3.15 and 3.16 of your
9 second report?

10 A. Yes, yes. Yes, but the issue here is the of sit of what
11 you presented to me before. What you asked me before
12 was does this instruction matter for what you decided to
13 do about len king COLI 1999 and COLI 2007 and that is,
14 no, that instruction doesn't affect my opinion how to
15 link those indices. But here the question is: does my
16 opinion in my approach comply with the WPA or not? And
17 I say, well, yes, it does, for these reasons, because
18 this is what that says.

19 I'm not saying that I have decided this in order to
20 comply with the WPA. I'm just saying that my approach
21 does comply with the WPA, because this is what the
22 WPA -- this is how I read the WPA, is the other way
23 around.

24 Q. I see. So is your evidence, then, that if the words or
25 if the parties agree otherwise" didn't exist, then you

1 would accept that your approach does not comply with the

2 WPA?

3 A. No, because -- no. Because there could still be

4 recourse to -- if the index is not available, then

5 another mutually agreed index may not have been agreed

6 by the parties, but can still be decided by an expert or

7 by a tribunal.

8 Q. Hold on. So you start this by saying that the WPA does

9 not state that COLI 1999 should be used for as long as

10 it was available. Do you see that ^doc)?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Then you emphasise in the clause the words or if the

13 parties agree otherwise ^doc) do you see that?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And then you say in the next paragraph down:

16 "The six words emphasised above just to be clear the

17 words are or if the parties agree otherwise ^doc)

18 meaning that the parties can agree or the independent

19 expert and I am instructed this tribunal can determine

20 a different approach." ^doc.

21 Do you see that?

22 A. Yes.

23 What you're saying here is that the reason that your

24 approach complies with the WPA is because of the

25 presence of the words "or if the parties otherwise

1 agree"?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Right.

4 A. Among other things. Or if the parties agree otherwise,
5 this is a whole clause, yes.

6 Q. Yes, so if those words were not in that clause, so
7 imagine they were struck through, they just never
8 existed, that you're agreeing, aren't you, that --

9 A. Why should I argue that? The words are in that clause.

10 PRESIDENT: Sorry, Dr Meschi, can you wait until the
11 question has been finished otherwise the transcript
12 doesn't pick up?

13 A. Sorry, sorry.

14 MR ROBB: I'm just asking you to consider the position that
15 would exist or if the parties agree otherwise", if those
16 words were not in that clause. Okay?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. So if those words were not this that clause, then your
19 position would be, as I understand it, that your
20 approach does not kilometre ply with the WPA?

21 A. It does, because there is another "or" there. It says
22 "or if the index is not available or if the parties
23 agree otherwise or in the event of a failure to agree
24 such index or method of calculation as shall be
25 determined by the independent expert." ^doc.

1 So if the parties agree otherwise were in there, you
2 should change or in the event of a failure to agree ^^,
3 right? So you can't just take out these six words.
4 They are part, an integral part of this clause or at
5 least it seems to me. As I said, I am not a lawyer, but
6 to me when there is one or, two or and then three or,
7 they have to be read in sequence. ^.

8 Q. I'll debate contractual interpretation I'm sure at
9 a later stage. But I want to go back to the point that
10 you have emphasised in the following paragraph these
11 sick words. You've emphasised them in the text or if
12 the parties agree otherwise", just as you had done in
13 your second report, and you follow up on that emphasis
14 in the next paragraph by saying that you understand
15 those words to mean, in effect, that your approach
16 complies with the WPA; is that right?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. So the logical consequence of that is if those words did
19 not exist, your approach would not comply with the WPA,
20 would it?

21 A. Those six words have to be read with everything that
22 comes afterwards.

23 Q. But I'm asking you to imagine the situation where those
24 words are struck through, don't exist.

25 A. Sorry, but if you struck through these words, you have

1 to add something to the next part of this sentence.

2 Q. No, Dr Meschi. I don't want to get involved in

3 contractual interpretation. I'm just trying to

4 understand what your approach is. Take it from me that

5 if you strike through those six words, the clause still

6 makes sense.

7 A. It doesn't make sense to me.

8 Q. You emphasise those six words as giving the basis upon

9 which your approach to linking complied with the WPA,

10 didn't you?

11 A. The six words are the words that have been ignored

12 before. That's why I emphasise the six words. The

13 parties can agree otherwise or if they cannot agree, or

14 if they cannot agree, then ask an independent expert,

15 and then I have an instruction, this tribunal can still

16 decide ston a different approach.

17 Q. But --

18 A. There is nothing in the WPA that says, as far as I can

19 tell, how do you link the indices.

20 Q. No, but you start this paragraph I disagree"?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Right? What you're disagreeing with is that COLI 1999

23 was to be used for as long as it was available; yes?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. So your process upon which the understanding of the WPA

1 on which you have proceeded is that it does not require
2 COLI 1999 to be used for as long as it is available; is
3 that correct?

4 A. It can be used if it is not available or if the party
5 agree otherwise or if they can't agree, an independent
6 expert.

7 Q. Well, you say the WPA does not state that COLI 1999
8 should be used for as long as it was available." ^doc.

9 Then you emphasise or if the parties agree
10 otherwise." ^doc.

11 Now, are you aware, has anyone ever suggested to you
12 that there is any agreement between the parties that
13 would satisfy the words "or if the parties agree
14 otherwise"?

15 A. I don't know. I don't know. I guess if they have an
16 agreement, we wouldn't be here.

17 Q. Let's assume that there is no basis upon which anyone
18 could suggest that the parties have agreed otherwise.

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. So then we're just left with or if the index is not
21 available", yes?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And your up approach, as we can see from the third
24 paragraph there, beginning the six words, means that if
25 the only bit that this tribunal can be concerned with is

1 for slns it was available", then your approach is not

2 consistent with the WPA, is it?

3 A. No, I don't agree with you. Because what I understand

4 from this, I am emphasising those six words as pop esed

5 to the fact that they were ignored, the index is not

6 available. There are two ways in which when you have an

7 index that is still available, you can move forward.

8 The party -- one of the parties could say this index is

9 doing something wrong, right? And the other party may

10 say yes, and so they agreement or if they don't agree,

11 they can go into a different kind of process.

12 But my whole approach doesn't mention the six words,

13 no.

14 Q. We take it from me there is no -- in COLI 1999 to

15 COLI 2007, there's no question of the parties having

16 ever agreed at any stage that they needed to have a new

17 up desk, is there?

18 A. No, but they obviously disagreed on how to move forward

19 once that index was, I don't know when, when was it, in

20 2014, they disagreed on how to move forward.

21 Q. This whole debate that you're explaining this this item

22 33 arises because you're concerned that Ms Harfouche has

23 said that your approach does not comply with the WPA,

24 yes? That's what this issue 33, if we can see that from

25 the first paragraph of your column for item 33?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. So what you're trying to explain is why your approach
3 does comply with the WPA?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Is that correct?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And when you are trying to explain why your approach
8 complies with the WPA, the words that you alight are ^^
9 otherwise; is that right?

10 A. Well, I think this is -- the way I understand it is
11 explained in the paragraph below, right? The six words
12 emphasised above mean that the parties can agree, or the
13 independent expert if the parties don't agree the
14 independent expert, because it's if they agree otherwise
15 or they don't ^doc) somebody else can. That is why
16 those six words are important. They are important
17 because they can either agree or not agree. But there
18 has to be the start of a discussion in order to agree or
19 not agree. Is that is why.

20 Q. I'm going to put it to you again that the basis upon
21 which you consider that your approach complies with the
22 WPA is the presence of the words "or if the parties
23 otherwise agree"?

24 A. No, is or as the parties otherwise agree or in the event
25 of a failure to agree" it's both ^doc).

1 Q. Well, you haven't referred to the latter words, have

2 you? You've focused very much on or if the parties

3 agree otherwise", haven't you?

4 A. Yes, I am emphasising this, because it was not

5 emphasised before. It's just by contrast.

6 Q. No, because then you would have also emphasise the words

7 you have just mentioned for is very ^^ or or ^^ you

8 don't agree those, do you?

9 A. Six words emphasised above mean that the parties can

10 agree or independent expert can determine a different

11 approach." ^doc.

12 Q. And the different approach is not to use COLI 1999 for

13 as long as it is available, isn't it?

14 A. It could be let's forget about COLI 1999 and let's go to

15 the PPI if there is a PPI. It could be let's use the

16 same PPI that is used for the foreign portions. It

17 could be a lot of things. I don't know what it could

18 be.

19 Q. This is a debate about whether COLI 1999 has to be used

20 for as long as it's available and you're saying no, you

21 don't have to use COLI 1999 for as long as it's

22 available, aren't you?

23 A. According to what is written here, as I said, this is

24 a moot point, but according to what is written here, you

25 have two possibilities. You can use it until it's

1 available or if it is not available, or the parties
2 agree otherwise, you can use something else. Or if you
3 don't agree, then you have to put it to an authority to
4 decide or somebody with authority to decide.
5 Q. But reading this together, when you refer to a different
6 approach in that third paragraph, you are talking about
7 an approach which is different from the going forward
8 approach; is that right?
9 A. My approach?
10 Q. When you refer to -- you say a different approach, yes?
11 A. Yes.
12 Q. Right. By a different approach you mean an approach
13 which is different from the going forward approach?
14 A. Yes, it could be any other approach.
15 Q. So the only basis on which you can do something other
16 than the going forward approach is the presence of these
17 six words.
18 A. No. Why?
19 Q. I'm just reading your words, Dr Meschi. What you have
20 said, and we can rephrase this now you have explained
21 what a different approach means. The six words
22 emphasised above mean that the parties can agree, or the
23 independent expert and I am instructed this tribunal)
24 can determine an approach that is different from the
25 going forward approach ^doc) would that be a fair

1 summary of what you're trying to say?

2 A. The question is does this approach comply with the WPA

3 or not? So this is the question. Right? Does my

4 approach comply with the WPA or not? It complies with

5 the WPA because this is what the WPA says.

6 Q. Sorry, that --

7 A. So you're saying that if the WPA didn't say that, would

8 your approach comply with the within amount?

9 Q. No, that isn't even close to an answer to my question.

10 I'm going to look at the words that you use in item 33

11 in that paragraph that begins "the six words". Okay?

12 Right.

13 We had a debate a few moments ago about what you

14 meant by determine a different approach and you agreed

15 that what you meant there was that it can determine an

16 approach that is different from the going forward

17 approach proposed by Ms Harfouche?

18 A. By Ms Harfouche, not by the WPA. The WPA doesn't say

19 that that is the approach you have to use.

20 Q. No, can we just focus on what the questions are. So

21 I asked you a question to find out exactly what you

22 meant by a different approach in that paragraph. Yes?

23 I asked you a question before to work out what you meant

24 by a different approach" in that paragraph. Do you

25 remember that I asked you those questions? You have to

1 say "yes" or "no"?

2 A. Can you read it to me? I mean.

3 Q. I asked you a question before?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. -- about what you meant by a different approach in that

6 paragraph. Do you remember that question?

7 A. No.

8 Q. Okay. Let's try again.

9 I'm going to suggest to you again that where you

10 refer to "a different approach" in that paragraph, what

11 you --

12 A. In this one?

13 Q. The paragraph that begins "the six words"?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. At the end of that you refer to a different approach".

16 Do you see that?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Right. What I want to do is confirm what your view is

19 about what you intended to mean by the words a different

20 approach". I'm suggesting to you that what you meant

21 was can determine an approach that is different from the

22 going forward approach proposed by Ms Harfouche.

23 Yes.

24 Q. Yes?

25 A. To be clear, Ms Harfouche considers that my approach is

1 not compliant, okay, and with the WPA. Because in her
2 opinion, in her opinion, not to the letter of the WPA,
3 her approach is the only one that complies. Whether
4 I agree or not with that and I don't, then the next
5 question is does my approach comply with it? There are
6 several and we are -- yes, there are several
7 possibilities in which a compliant approach can be
8 produced.

9 Q. Can I just confirm that -- you agree that what you meant
10 by a different approach was an approach that is
11 different from that proposed by Ms Harfouche as the
12 going forward approach. You've agreed with that. Say
13 "yes" or "no"?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. ^^ so the only basis that you put forward for saying
16 that the tribunal can determine a different approach is
17 the words "or if the parties agree otherwise"?

18 A. Or "parties agree otherwise or in the failure in the
19 event of a failure to agree then such index or method of
20 calculation shall be determined by independent expert."

21 ^doc.

22 So the whole sentence after the or if the index is
23 not available. It's not just those six words, no.

24 Q. Can I just check that those are the only six words that
25 you've emphasised ^^?

- 1 A. Yes why those ^^ aren't they?
- 2 A. Mean that the parties can agree or the independent
- 3 expert, that's what I have written in that paragraph.
- 4 Q. Yes, but the words that you are referring to in that
- 5 paragraph are the words or if the parties agree
- 6 otherwise?
- 7 A. Yes, because if the parties do not agree, they call an
- 8 independent expert. If the parties agree, there is no
- 9 need. So that is the premise or if the parties agree
- 10 otherwise is the premise for what comes afterwards.
- 11 That's why they are so important.
- 12 Q. But why are the words if the eater ^^ important?
- 13 A. Because if they don't, if they agree, you don't have the
- 14 needs to call an independent expert and if they don't,
- 15 you call an independent expert or an arbitration
- 16 tribunal. That's how I read it. That's my
- 17 interpretation of this.
- 18 Q. The interpretation you gave and the explanation you gave
- 19 for your approach in the third paragraph only focused on
- 20 the six words or if the parties agree otherwise, do you
- 21 agree?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 And that's what you say means that your approach is
- 24 consistent with the WPA?
- 25 A. The words emphasise above mean that the parties can

1 agree, or the independent expert." ^doc.

2 So what this means again, I shall say this again, is

3 that the parties can agree, so let's say that the index

4 is not available or that the index is available and the

5 parties agree otherwise or if they don't, they can go to

6 an independent expert.

7 Q. I'm probably going to have to --

8 A. Because -- yes, this is my way of reading this. I mean,

9 it's not the legal way. I don't know. But this is the

10 way I read it is if the parties agree otherwise or if

11 they can't agree, they can go to an independent expert.

12 But they first have to try to agree before they cannot

13 agree. That's the way I interpret it.

14 Q. Can I just ask you about the words at the end of the

15 second paragraph, the words that aren't italicised:

16 "The use of COLI 1999 prior to January 2014 is

17 therefore consistent with the WPA." ^doc.

18 am I right in thinking there's a typo and that

19 should be COLI 2007?

20 A. But COLI 2007 was not used prior to January 2014.

21 Q. I'm just trying to understand why you say the use of

22 having been through the words we've been through on

23 a number of occasions from the agreement, you then say:

24 "The use of call KWR-9 prior to January 2014 is

25 therefore consistent with the WPA." ^doc.

1 Why have the words, why in your opinion have the
2 words you've set out got anything to adopt ^ accurately
3 why the 9 prior to January 2014 is consistent with the
4 WPA?

5 A. It's because of what is written (Pause).
6 I think it's COLI 1999. It's consistent with the
7 WPA.

8 Q. Well, I mean, put it this way. COLI 1999 is actually
9 specified in the supplemental agreement, so I don't
10 think anyone has ever, so far there hasn't been an issue
11 about whether COLI 1999 could be used prior
12 to January 2014. So I just don't understand why you
13 considered that the use of COLI 1999 prior
14 to January 2014 being consistent with the WPA, had
15 anything to do with the words you've just quoted?

16 A. Let me just -- give me a second. I want to read this
17 whole thing. (Pause).
18 Because this is an answer to what is written in the
19 first paragraph to the right, that refers to another
20 issue.

21 Q. Sorry, Ms Harfouche's first paragraph?

22 A. Yes, because I'm responding to that in this.

23 Q. Sorry. As I read it, your second paragraph, which
24 begins I disagree was a response to the point that
25 Ms Harfouche had made and you had set out in your first

1 paragraph; is that correct?

2 A. I think so, yes.

3 Q. Yes, okay. Tell me which bit of Ms Harfouche's column

4 you say you're responding to with the words:

5 "The use of COLI 1999 prior to January 2014 is

6 therefore consistent with the WPA." ^doc?

7 A. Yes, COLI 1999 prior to January 2014 is therefore

8 consistent with the WPA." ^doc.

9 I have not used COLI 2007 prior to January 2014.

10 I have linked COLI 2007 to COLI 2013 prior to 2014, but

11 I've not used it, it's used from 2014 onwards.

12 Q. Sorry, none of this is an explanation of what you meant

13 and what you were trying to say with the words the use

14 of COLI 1999 prior to January 2014 is therefore

15 consistent with the WPA." ^doc.

16 I'm just trying to understand why you thought the

17 words you dealt with previously about or if the parties

18 agree otherwise have got anything to do with the use of

19 COLI 1999 prior to January 2014 is consistent with the

20 WPA." ^doc?

21 A. Because what it says before is that I've been using

22 COLI 1999 from 2005 to 2007 and COLI 2007 from 2007 to

23 2014. I've used COLI 1999 and that use is consistent

24 with the WPA. If you want to use COLI 1999, yes.

25 Q. Are you now saying that we should just ignore the word

1 "therefore"?

2 A. What is therefore?

3 Q. It is in the final sentence of your second paragraph.

4 The use of call why the priority January 2014 is

5 therefore dc?

6 A. Is therefore consistent. ^doc) yes.

7 Q. Would you like us to read it as if the word "therefore"

8 has been deleted?

9 A. No.

10 Q. So what is the relationship between the clause you've

11 just cited and your conclusion that use of COLI 1999

12 prior to January 2014 is therefore consistent with the

13 WPA." ^doc?

14 A. My use of COLI 1999 prior to January 2014, the way

15 I have used it, is therefore consistent with the WPA.

16 Because I have used COLI 1999 prior to January 2014 and

17 I have run asked it to COLI 2007 prior to January 2014

18 and that use that I have made of COLI 1999 is consistent

19 with the WPA. Because it was used until the very last

20 moment that it was available and from there on, it was

21 used as it was linked to COLI 2007. That is the use of

22 COLI 1999 prior to 2014. It was used in two ways. It

23 was used in the invoices because that was the index it

24 was agreed upon, and then it was used to do the linking

25 in 2007 in a way that I consider to be consistent to the

1 WPA and Ms Harfouche does not. That is how -- this is

2 what this sentence means, the last one.

3 Q. I'm afraid I'm going to have to move on.

4 Now do you recall that we were discussing the same

5 instruction about or if the parties agree otherwise" in

6 your second report, you said that in fact, it was

7 irrelevant to your opinion?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. But clearly, here, you are suggesting that those words

10 are very relevant to your opinion, aren't you?

11 A. No. As I said before, what this is is an answer whether

12 my approach complies with the WPA, not whether the WPA

13 complies with my approach. My approach is end per

14 innocent. I have been asked what would you do if you

15 were in 2014 and you were put the question how do you

16 link -- what do you do? This is what have simply said

17 in my reports what I would have done and consistently

18 from the first report, where there was no issue of COLI

19 2018 all the way to my last, I've never changed my

20 opinion.

21 Q. Do I take it from your answer then that when you've

22 approach it you've basically ignored the terms of the

23 WPA?

24 A. When I approached it I approached it to ask the question

25 is there something wrong with this index? If there is

1 something wrong, "yes" or "no". If there is something
2 wrong, how would you do -- if there was nothing wrong,
3 how would you approach the transition? If there was
4 something wrong, how would you approach the transition?
5 For my opinion, if there is something wrong, I will try
6 to rectify what is wrong and that is what my approach
7 has tried to do.

8 Q. Again, sorry, that isn't an answer to the question. My
9 question is when you've embarked on your approach, have
10 you put to one side and ignored the terms of the WPA?

11 A. I mean, if the WPA said you have to use the going
12 forward approach come rain or high water, of course
13 I would have, I couldn't have done anything, right? But
14 because it gives leverage to do something else, I have
15 actually tried to do it. So the way I see this is like
16 there is a possibility of choosing an approach. What
17 should this approach be? But the fact that there is
18 a possibility does not have any impact on my approach.

19 Q. Sorry, that's not -- again, not an answer to the
20 question. My question is when you've set out writing
21 your opinion which now covers four report, I think, have
22 you put to one side and ignored the terms of the WPA?
23 I didn't even consider them, because I think if I am
24 instructed, right, there must be a reason why I am
25 instructed. Pause there is room for expressing an

1 opinion on these matters, otherwise why would I -- you

2 know -- I wouldn't have been instructed otherwise.

3 Q. Do you agree let say this tribunal finds that the words

4 or if the parties agree otherwise are simply not

5 relevant to this dispute?

6 A. That what is not relevant?

7 Q. About that the words or if the parties agree otherwise",

8 yes, you emphasise words, if the tribunal finds that

9 those words are simply not relevant to this dispute?

10 A. They're not relevant to my approach. I don't know if

11 they're relevant to the dispute or not. I am not

12 qualified to give you that answer.

13 Q. Sorry --

14 A. ^^.

15 PRESIDENT: You need to wait until Mr Robb has finished

16 putting his question before you answer. ^^.

17 MR ROBB: Thank you.

18 So if the tribunal finds that the words or if the

19 parties agree otherwise" are not relevant to this

20 dispute, do you agree that your approach is not

21 consistent with the WPA?

22 A. No.

23 Could you just explain why you consider it still to be

24 relevant to the dispute? Why your approach would be

25 compliant with the WPA?

1 A. Sorry, can you say this again?

2 Q. Can you explain on that basis why you say your approach

3 would be compliant with the WPA?

4 A. My approach complies with the WPA because there is

5 a possibility of having an expert or a tribunal to

6 decide an approach.

7 Q. But if the tribunal finds that the clause requires that

8 the parties use COLI 1999 for as long as it's available,

9 and the words or if the parties agree otherwise aren't

10 relevant, then do you agree that your approach is not

11 consistent with the WPA?

12 A. For as long as they are?

13 Q. For as long as COLI 1999 was available -- I'll start

14 again, because I can see you're getting a bit lost.

15 Also assume the tribunal finds two things. One, the

16 parties agreed that COLI 1999 would be used for as long

17 as it was available. Two, the words or if the parties

18 agree otherwise are not relevant. Yes?

19 In that situation, do you agree that your approach

20 is not consistent with the WPA?

21 A. What about -- no, because if the index is not available,

22 so the tribunal has to find that, there is only one

23 approach and that is the going forward approach. If the

24 tribunal finds that there is only one approach, that is

25 the going forward approach.

1 Q. Right, that's again not an answer to the question.

2 A. What was the question? I am a bit confused.

3 Q. Assume the tribunal finds two things. First, the
4 parties agreed that COLI 1999 would be used for as long
5 as it was available.

6 A. Okay.

7 Q. Second, the words or if the parties agree otherwise" are
8 not relevant.

9 A. Okay.

10 Q. In that situation, do you agree that your approach is
11 not consistent with the WPA?

12 A. No. And the reason why I don't agree with that is
13 because COLI 1999 was used until it was available. It
14 was. It came out of a publication at the end of 2013
15 and until then, it was used to issue invoices. It was
16 used until it was available.

17 Q. So I come back to the question. What an earth are the
18 words or if the parties agree otherwise got to do with
19 your am -- the tribunal being able to determine
20 a different approach?

21 A. Because if the parties agree otherwise, if they don't,
22 they have to go to the tribunal.
23 I'm going to move on. I may have to come back to this.
24 I want to look at what you call your guiding
25 principles which are in your first report at

- 1 paragraph 6.3, which is D179.
- 2 A. The second or the first.
- 3 Q. Your first report. D1-79 ^.
- 4 A. Okay.
- 5 Q. These are your principles, do you recognise these?
- 6 A. Yes, yes, yes, yes.
- 7 Q. Paragraph 6.3. Then just to be clear, you've got
- 8 footnote 200 towards the bottom of the page:
- 9 "I do not express any opinion on whether these
- 10 principles are consistent with the relevant legal
- 11 framework." ^doc.
- 12 Do I understand when you say relevant legal
- 13 framework, you mean the WPA?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. So the first -- your first approximately, if we look at
- 16 this ^, the indexation approach to add ^reading...)
- 17 charge rates in line with ^reading...) true rate of
- 18 inflation." ^doc.
- 19 So we can accept, I think you'll accept that true
- 20 inflation is never actually measured; is that right?
- 21 A. True inflation is never known. It's estimated, yes.
- 22 Q. And you say that the estimate is by I think you said
- 23 this before --
- 24 A. Indices.
- 25 Q. Yes, -- (overspeaking) -- ^^?

1 A. It's the next best estimate which is the next estimate;
2 is that correct yes. Yes.
3 Q. So you never know it's only when the next index comes
4 out you understand what the best measure of inflation
5 was at any in any period?
6 A. Either that or if you know the formulas, but in this
7 case, the formulas were not known.
8 Q. I see, the formulas weren't known, so you would never
9 know whether 2013 -- COLI 2007 was an accurate estimate
10 of true inflation until you got COLI 2013 and you would
11 never know about COLI 2013 until you got to COLI 2018;
12 is that right?
13 A. No, you know about COLI 2007 because the formulas were
14 published, so it was known. They were published in
15 I think 2016 by GaStat. They were published. Let me
16 tell you where it is. It's the GaStat annual in 2017.
17 They do publish -- I need to go to the extracts.
18 Q. While you're doing that, can I just check, you're saying
19 the COLI 2007 formulas were known in about 2016?
20 A. Yes. Just one second. I have to find them.
21 So I think it is D14-1-7.
22 Yeah, this is the one.
23 I see, so this is the methodology and I think I saw from
24 the index page that it was published in 2017?
25 A. Yes.

1 Q. So you wouldn't know whether you could accept --

2 COLI 2007 which was published in January 2013?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And you wouldn't know about whether that was, in your

5 mind, sufficiently accurate estimate of inflation until

6 2017?

7 A. Well, you would know that it would be -- you asked me

8 vis-à-vis 2013. 2013 have not been published when this

9 was published. 2013 was published a year later ^dict).

10 Q. Okay, but just then rephrasing the question, given your

11 answer. Subcontractor that you wouldn't know about the

12 accuracy or otherwise of COLI 2007 until 2017?

13 A. You would know that there was a problem between the two

14 indices because there was quite a difference in the

15 estimated inflation and I guess that is why in 2014,

16 there was no agreement as to how to move forward --

17 Q. That is absolutely not even close to being an answer to

18 the question.

19 A. Okay.

20 Q. We're asking about COLI 2007. You said that you

21 wouldn't know about whether an index was accurate or

22 otherwise until you have seen the formulae, yes?

23 Yes.

24 Q. And then you decided to go to this document which is

25 dated 2017, yes?

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. Which has the formulae for, you say, COLI 2007?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. So as I understand your evidence, you would not --
- 5 nobody could know whether COLI 2007 was an accurate
- 6 index until 2017?
- 7 A. From the mentally biased, yes ^^.
- 8 Q. Yes, okay. So until 2017, you couldn't know whether
- 9 COLI 2007 was, in your words, a fundamentally biased
- 10 index or not?
- 11 A. Yes, you could only know that it had a completely
- 12 different measure of inflation from COLI 1999 and you
- 13 could know that COLI 1999 and COLI 2007 had not been
- 14 linked by the statistical agency, which should have
- 15 given quite a red flag.
- 16 Q. Sorry, again, you're answering -- trying to answer
- 17 different question. I understand that your huge theme
- 18 you want to push at every ^^ you don't like COLI 1999.
- 19 We all understand ^^?
- 20 A. No, that's not it.
- 21 Q. Please let me finish. What I'm asking you now is about
- 22 COLI 2007, so going back to COLI 1999 is not an answer
- 23 to my questions. So what I'm trying to say is that you
- 24 get COLI 2007 in January 2013, yes?
- 25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And your evidences is you don't know whether this is
2 a funds meant I will inaccurate index until 2017; is
3 that correct?

4 A. You don't know if this is a fundamentally inaccurate
5 index until you see the formula.

6 Q. Is that correct?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And that's 2017 on your evidence?

9 A. That is 2017, you only -- as I said, you only know that
10 that index is not linked with the index before and you
11 know that this index is very different in terms of the
12 inflation that it represents. So in my view, if you
13 think that there is a problem, you ask the statistical
14 agency.

15 Q. But in --

16 A. Because the statistical agency will know.

17 Q. But just taking COLI 2007, you're not going to know
18 whether it's good, bad or otherwise until 2017; is that
19 correct?

20 A. You know that it's better than 1999, you don't know what
21 it is vis-à-vis the next one.

22 Q. Exactly. So you would have four years of COLI 2013
23 before you got to know whether, in your view, it had
24 a fundamental statistical bias?

25 A. COLI 2007?

1 Q. No, 2007.

2 A. Sorry, 2007. I personally would think, personally, from

3 an expert point of view, if I see that a statistical

4 agency is not linking to indice, I know that one of the

5 two is wrong, right? So the one that is wrong has to be

6 the old one, because otherwise they wouldn't have

7 published a new one. That's how I would see it. If

8 I was somebody who's using these indices, I will say,

9 okay, let me pause for a second, let me look at what's

10 going on here, let me ask GaStat why is it that this

11 indices are so different? And then they will tell you.

12 Q. But GaStat doesn't say anything about COLI 2007 apart

13 there publishing it until 2017; is that correct?

14 A. In the public, no, but if you ask them privately.

15 Q. In terms of your first principle, to know whether you

16 got an accurate estimate of true rate of inflation,

17 you're going to need the formulae; is that correct?

18 A. So my first principle.

19 Q. The first principle is that you should adjust the ^^

20 charge rates in line with an accurate estimate of the

21 true rate of inflation; yes?

22 A. Yes.

23 Right. So just taking COLI 2007, you wouldn't know

24 whether you had an accurate estimate of the true rate of

25 inflation for about four years; is that correct?

- 1 A. Until about four years later?
- 2 Q. Yes.
- 3 A. Officially, you wouldn't know, but you could know it
- 4 unofficially by simply asking the statistical agency.
- 5 Q. I see. The other point about your first principle is
- 6 that we know what you think about COLI 1999, but you
- 7 would agree, wouldn't you, that as the parties
- 8 specified, COLI 1999 in the supplemental agreement, your
- 9 first principle is not compatible with the WPA, is it?
- 10 A. But when they were actually using COLI 1999, nobody knew
- 11 that there was any problem with that index, nobody. And
- 12 they didn't have anything to compare it to, to say, hold
- 13 on a second, what's going on here? So, yes, it was
- 14 compatible -- compliant. It was the only index that was
- 15 available. They couldn't have done anything else.
- 16 Q. I agree they couldn't have done anything else, but your
- 17 first principle just isn't consistent with the WPA, is
- 18 it?
- 19 A. Why not? Because the parties agreed to adjust the local
- 20 portion profit charge rate in accordance with n estimate
- 21 of inflation which you consider is not an accurate
- 22 estimate?
- 23 A. But I department know ^^.
- 24 Q. Let's move on to the second principle. No up decision
- 25 tells you what true inflation is; is that correct?

1 A. What true inflation -- the population inflation, no.
2 It's an estimate, an index.
3 Q. And each index is just an estimate of true inflation; is
4 that correct?
5 A. Each index, yes.
6 Q. Generally, indices become more accurate over time; is
7 that correct?
8 A. Successive you mean or individually.
9 Q. Yes, discussy indices will become more accurate over
10 time. They will become more accurate because of the
11 weights, because of the weights, because as time passes,
12 the weights become old. So that is by default.
13 Q. But also we know that NSAs often make methodological
14 changes to indices as they move forward in time; is that
15 correct. There are methodological changes which are --
16 which can correct for fundamental inaccuracies like the
17 methodological change that happened between COLI 1999
18 and COLI 2007 and there was the fundamental inaccuracy
19 that came from the formula for the elementary aggregates
20 and then there was another inaccuracy that came from the
21 use of a very outdated classification methodology,
22 because prior to COICOP, which was issued in 1999, the
23 classifications followed what was called S and A ^ which
24 is a system and national accounts and the last S and A
25 published I believe was in 1968. So this was the two

1 reasons why that index was fundamentally inaccurate and
2 the following ones were not.

3 Q. In your first report, you said that the going forward
4 approach was only valid with the only change between
5 indices was re basing and there were no methodological
6 changes?

7 A. Fund meant call methodological changes.

8 Q. Look at paragraph 2.14 of your first report, D1-22.

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. You say that you refer to the going forward approach and
11 you say that's only to be used where the new index has
12 been re based and we know from your definition of re
13 based that it doesn't include any methodological
14 changes, does it?

15 A. Any fundamental method logical changes, I mean, it has
16 to be a substantive methodological change in order for
17 something, for an agency not to link to indices. It has
18 to be fundamental. So every five years.

19 Q. Re basing, you've defined re basing as simply being only
20 a change to the baskets of goods and services. Is that
21 agreed?

22 A. Yes, yes, of course.

23 So you accept that COLI 2007 to COLI 2013 went beyond re
24 basing, didn't it?

25 A. Well beyond the change of weight, yes. It involved also

1 a change in the calculation methodology of the higher

2 aggregates.

3 Q. So it went beyond a re basing as you're defined it?

4 A. Yes, it was also had a method lodge dal change, yes, but

5 that methodological change, as I said, was not

6 substantive, it was compliant with international

7 guidelines standards, which GaStat is committed to.

8 That's why they linked it. They themselves linked it.

9 Q. I want to move on to your third principle.

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Let's go back to your second principle.

12 I would suggest to you that if you were going to

13 apply your second principle properly, you would have

14 also said that the going forward approach shouldn't

15 apply between COLI 2007 and COLI 2013?

16 A. My second approach.

17 Q. Second principle, paragraph --

18 A. Sorry, my second principle.

19 Q. D1-79.

20 A. No, because it didn't have -- COLI 2007 did not -- the

21 methodological changes did not justify any need for

22 applying anything but --

23 Q. So your evidence is that in looking at how you do these

24 transitions, you've got to get into the formulae, yes?

25 A. I have to get into the formulae.

1 Q. Somebody is going to have to get into the formulae to
2 understand what's been going on; is that right?

3 A. Somebody has to know what changes have been made and one
4 good way of knowing what changes have been made, if
5 these changes are consistent, is by looking at what the
6 agency actually does, in a way it's like the proof of
7 the pudding is in the eating. If the agency links the
8 indices without any problems, it means that the indices
9 can be linked.

10 So every time that they published a next index, they
11 published it also back wards and when you look at how
12 it's published backwards, you can see that its nothing
13 but the old index re based. So you know that they are
14 linking them. So you know that there is no problem,
15 that the indices are all linked.

16 Q. So that ^^ you're talking here about the
17 GaStat November 2020 approach; is that right?

18 A. No, no, no. I am looking about GaStat in every time
19 that they -- every time they publish a new index, so for
20 example, when they published COLI 2007 in 2013, they
21 also published it looking back. So they publish it
22 for -- it's in SAMA 49, they publish for 2013, 12, 11.
23 They always do that and so from that, you can see
24 whether it's been linked or not. So they do this for
25 2013, they do this with 2007, they do with this 2018.

1 And --

2 Q. Sorry, the point was if you're going to understand why

3 the indexes are different, as I understand it you are

4 going to have to look at the formulae which are

5 published for each index eventually; is that correct?

6 A. No, you first look at whether the indices are linked or

7 not. If the -- if the indices are linked, then they are

8 compatible, right, because the agency has linked them.

9 If the indices are not linked, then you ask the agency

10 why haven't you linked them? Can you give me an

11 explanation why these indices are not linked if they

12 don't want to give you an explanation, you can ask them,

13 okay, why don't you give me your best -- your view of

14 the most accurate measure of inflation? So if they give

15 you the index that's linked, then you realise, okay,

16 they have linked it. But if they don't, as they didn't,

17 they didn't give me a measure where there was a linking

18 between certain indices, then you know that there is

19 a fundamental problem, because there are cases in which

20 the agency may not want to state that there is something

21 wrong with an index.

22 Q. We'll come to GaStat's 2020 view in due course.

23 A. That's not in 2020. You can ask them any time. I asked

24 them in 2020 because that is when I was instructed.

25 Q. I think that's an appropriate time. It's 3.30. Unless

1 the tribunal thinks we ought to press on. I understand
2 we're finishing at 5.30, so if we can a 20-minute break
3 now.

4 PRESIDENT: That's quite all right, yes.
5 We'll break for 20 minutes and as before, if you
6 could not talk to anyone about your evidence. Thank
7 you.

8 (3.31 pm)

9 (A short break)

10 (3.57 pm)

11 PRESIDENT: We'll restart, then. Interest mess, as before,
12 you're still under your affirmation. Thank you.

13 MR ROBB: Can we pick up where we left off in terms of
14 looking at your principles and we've been through the
15 first two principles, now looking at the third
16 principle?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. So just want to clarify obviously that if -- I think you
19 say here that this doesn't make any sense, does it,
20 because you've not -- if there's an overlap between the
21 two indices, if you look at your first principle, the
22 indexation approach should always use the most accurate
23 ^reading...) as soon as it is made available. That
24 index should be linked to the previous index in the last
25 month for which that previous index was available."

1 ^doc.

2 Is if there's an overlap between the publication of

3 the two indices, then that approach won't work, because

4 you've got to make a choice between the last point in

5 time at which the old index is available or the first

6 point in time at which the new index is available?

7 A. Yes, actually, can I explain? The second part of this

8 point (3), that index should be linked, it's new in this

9 report, it was not in my 2022 report and in my 2020.

10 Is it possible to pull up my 2022 report? Because

11 I appreciate what you are asking --

12 Q. As I understand it, you've clarified it later, by saying

13 at the stage, you didn't think there would ever be an

14 overlap?

15 A. Yes, yes.

16 Q. But if there is an overlap, that approach obviously

17 can't work. You have to make a choice --

18 A. Yes, yes, because I assumed, so maybe there is no need.

19 I assume that the next index that's going to come out is

20 going to come out in the same way as 2013 and 2018 have

21 come out. So there is going to be -- when the new index

22 comes out, the other one immediately stops. Sorry,

23 Ms Harfouche actually pointed out to me, but what

24 happens if they come out concurrently? And that is what

25 I clarified in the second report.

1 Q. Thank you. Then I just want to look at your decision to
2 link COLI 2007 and COLI 1999 in 2007 and not in any
3 other year. Do you accept that choosing to link those
4 two indices in 2007 provides the best financial outcome
5 for SWPC?

6 A. The best in what sense?

7 Q. The lowest amount they will end -- they would have to
8 pay SEPCO. Do you agree that linking in 2007 provides
9 the best outcome for SWPC?

10 A. The fairest. As far as I'm concerned, yeah, it's the
11 fairest.

12 No, I --

13 A. You can link them in 2005.

14 Q. Yes, and if you link them in 2005, then SEPCO's losses
15 would be greater than linking in 2007, wouldn't they?

16 A. If I link them in 2005 SEPCO's losses would be greater?

17 Q. Yes?

18 A. I don't know because I've not done the calculation.
19 I've linked them in 2007 for a number of reasons.

20 Q. Yes, but for example, if we look at your figure 4-4 at
21 D1, page 58. We can see that in 2007, COLI 1999 gives
22 you a lower estimate than COLI 2007 and in 2006, they're
23 about the same. Do you see?

24 A. Yes. But --

25 Q. Do you agree that if you linked them in 2005, then you

1 would have ended up with a greater loss for SEPCO than
2 by linking in 2007?

3 A. If you link them in 2005, you do the same -- that is not
4 possible, because actually, if you link them in 2005, it
5 is the same approach as it's used in the invoices. It's
6 mathematically equivalent.

7 Essentially, what it does -- yes, it's the identical
8 approach as in the invoices, identical. And then if
9 that is the case, there would be -- there wouldn't be
10 any losses in my calculation while there is ^^ . The
11 reason why I think it can be seen from -- there is
12 a photograph that explains it quite easily ^ which is in
13 my presentation, it's slide 14. So if you link them in
14 2007 -- 2005, you adjustment on the green line.

15 Q. Yes. What we see from there is that COLI 1999 is lower
16 than COLI 2007?

17 A. You have --

18 Q. The blue line is lower than the green line for a period
19 prior to 2007, isn't it?

20 A. Yes, but then the green line is the line that is going
21 to be forever. So what that means is the light pink
22 area, that's wiped at completely.

23 Q. No, if you had linked them in 2005, you would not have
24 wiped out all the losses, you would have increased
25 SEPCO's losses, wouldn't you? (Pause).

- 1 Can I move on? I'll come back to that.
- 2 Can I move on to your fourth principle, which is
- 3 over the page at D1-80.
- 4 A. Okay.
- 5 Q. It's your fourth principle ^^ which just happens to be
- 6 over the page. Here you're talking about a tradeoff
- 7 between certainty and accuracy. Do you agree?
- 8 A. Is D?
- 9 Q. D1-80, subparagraph (4) at the very top of the page.
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 This is your fourth principle?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Presumably by accuracy you mean how close you are to --
- 14 how close an index is to estimating true inflation?
- 15 A. Yes, is the accuracy of the index, yes, yes.
- 16 Q. You can only quantify few the accuracy of the index by
- 17 reference to the next index; is that right?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. So when you're talking about a trade off between
- 20 accuracy and certainty, that means you're talking about
- 21 accuracy in a relative sense, not an absolute sense,
- 22 aren't you?
- 23 A. Yes, because as I said, apart from the fundamentally
- 24 wrong issue, successive indices are always more accurate
- 25 by default. So essentially the question that then you

1 have is that given that these indices are being
2 published with a few years delay, what do you do? Do
3 you go back every time and then you are in a situation
4 where you are always on the green line, as it were, so
5 you get the most accurate estimate or do you actually
6 give also weight to certainty? Unless there is a reason
7 to believe that there is a fund meant bias and therefore
8 there is a fundamental reason to rectify the situation,
9 you make a judgment call as what is the best thing to do
10 in that respect. So that is what I meant. That's why
11 to me that principle is important.

12 Q. Thank you. Can I just now move on to -- step back
13 a bit, looking at the two ways in which contracts can
14 deal with inflation in a long-term project.

15 A. Okay.

16 Q. There are two basically ways that you can deal with it.
17 First, you can use published inflation indices; is that
18 correct?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Here even takes the risk that the actual inflation
21 experienced by the contracting party will be greater or
22 less than the inflation estimated in the published
23 index?

24 A. Can you point me to where this is written?

25 Q. No, it's not in in your report. I'm asking you some

- 1 questions. I'm asking you some questions about your
- 2 experience about how you can use --
- 3 A. Okay, okay, yes.
- 4 Q. First of all, the first opportunity published inflation
- 5 indices ^^?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. There even takes the risk that the actual inflation ^^
- 8 contractual party will be greater or less than the
- 9 inflation estimated in the published index; is that
- 10 right?
- 11 Everybody?
- 12 Q. People take the risk, contracting parties take the risk
- 13 that the actual inflation experienced by the contracting
- 14 party will be greater or less than the inflation
- 15 estimated in the published index?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. This approach of using published inflation indices
- 18 favours certainty simplicity and clarity?
- 19 A. Okay.
- 20 Q. Do you agree?
- 21 A. With respect to what?
- 22 Q. Do you agree that using published inflation indices
- 23 favours certainty, simplicity and clarity?
- 24 A. Yes, but with respect to what?
- 25 Q. Well -- I mean, you say that there are two approaches,

1 right?

2 Q. We'll move on to the second approach. Second approach

3 is you can look at the actual costs to the parties that

4 being compensated and how those costs change over time

5 due to inflation. Some sort of cost-plus mechanism?

6 A. Okay.

7 Q. About yes? That's another type of method dealing with

8 inflation?

9 A. Yes, yes.

10 Q. You agree that that is a complicated time consuming and

11 expensive process?

12 A. Well, I guess that it's prone to a lot of quarrels. So

13 there will be spend receive. Because it requires a lot

14 of scrutiny, right? (expensive ^.

15 Q. A lot of quarrels sorry. Pause I couldn't see my

16 transcript. I couldn't check ^^?

17 A. It's my accent.

18 Q. No, no, a lot of disputes?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. By we know that some contracts do adopt this method of

21 the sort of cost plus method, presumably because the

22 parties value perceived precision over certainty, is

23 that fair enough?

24 A. I think if they wanted real certificate, because there

25 is uncertainty when it comes to inflation, if they

1 wanted complete ^ certainty, they would say, okay, let's
2 have -- let's calculate a charge which is an underlying
3 cost plus a margin, at times zero and then just add
4 X per cent every year ^^ . And that would be the
5 certificate, 100 per cent certificate, right? And then
6 there would be on the other side, you would say, okay,
7 let's not to that. Let's check the cost every single
8 year or whatever interval you have to do, and then add
9 a margin on top and that will be the complete accuracy
10 provided that they can agree that that is -- right?
11 Then there would be something in the middle, which
12 balances the two, which would be let's index to the
13 inflation. Yes, yes, yes.
14 Q. I suggest to you the parties here have chosen a process
15 that favours certificate, simplicity and clarity; is
16 that right?
17 A. ^?
18 A. Certainty, simplicity and clarity over the one that is
19 100 per cent accuracy you mean?
20 Q. You agreed with me before that using publish inflation
21 indices favours certainty, simplicity and clarity, do
22 you agree?
23 A. Yes, I do, I do agree.
24 Q. That's what the parties have chosen -- and that's what
25 the parties have chosen here ^^?

- 1 A. In this particular dispute?
- 2 Q. Yes.
- 3 A. That's what the parties have chosen.
- 4 Q. Yes. And your approach requires a case by case analysis
- 5 of each index, doesn't it?
- 6 A. No.
- 7 Q. You have to look at why each index has been brought in,
- 8 it's methodologies, you've got to make an assessment of
- 9 whether there's any fundamental flaws in your view
- 10 before you can decide the correct way to link these
- 11 indices; is that right?
- 12 A. No, you just look at whether the index has been linked
- 13 or not. That gives you the answer. Then you use it and
- 14 move forward.
- 15 Q. Before you were saying you would need to look at things
- 16 like the formulae, et cetera?
- 17 A. Yeah, in order to assess the type of bias that there is.
- 18 Q. Yes.
- 19 A. You know, if I want to assess the type of bias that
- 20 there is, I need to know how the intention has been
- 21 calculated, but the very fact that the index is linked
- 22 means that the index here is acceptable.
- 23 Q. But the fact that you've said that things like
- 24 fundamental bias, et cetera, are relevant
- 25 considerations, means that your view is that you have

1 got to examine such things from a statistical

2 perspective before you can make a decision about an

3 index; is that right?

4 A. But that is done by the statistical agency, right?

5 I mean, that's what they do. They publish the indices,

6 every time they publish one index or at least GaStat,

7 every time it publishes the new index, it links or it

8 doesn't link it to the previous one and the only time

9 where they haven't done that is in ^ 2012, 13.

10 Q. Can I ask you to look at item 15 of the joint statement,

11 which is D130, page 9.

12 A. You said item 15.

13 Q. Item 15, D150, page 9.

14 A. Okay, right. (D130 ^.

15 Q. So you say in situations where the new indecision has

16 changed in a way this would require a simple rebasing you

17 appropriate linking method must be evaluated on

18 a case-by-case basis." ^doc.

19 Do you see that towards the bottom of your first

20 paragraph?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. So unless you're going to change your evidence, as

23 I understand it, your view is that you've got to

24 consider whether each index goes beyond a simple

25 rebasing and then where it does go beyond a simple

1 rebasing, you have got to evaluate on a case-by-case
2 basis?
3 A. Yes, that's correct, that's correct.
4 Q. Your evaluation on a case-by-case basis means you've got
5 to have a statistical even put to examine the formulae,
6 whether there's any statistical bias or flaws all that
7 kind of thing before you can approach your case-by-case
8 basis?
9 A. No. I mean, if the statistical agency goes and links
10 the index, it means that the index is Lynncable and it
11 has been linked. It's only if he doesn't link it, then
12 you open the proverbial can of worms and you have to
13 go and yourself check why there is -- whether there is
14 something fundamentally wrong. But if they link them,
15 it is on a case-by-case basis. You just look at whether
16 they're linked or not. If they're linked, it means that
17 the statistical agencies considered them Lynncable and
18 therefore, that they there are no problems with them, in
19 terms of bias.
20 Q. But then this is the explanation you have just given is
21 not the same explanation you gave at item 15, is it?
22 Tap than of the joint statement ^^?
23 A. Why?
24 Q. Because once it goes beyond a simple rebasing here, you
25 say you've got to evaluate on a case-by-case basis, you

1 don't refer anything to what the national statistics
2 office does.
3 A. Is I mean, you assume that they are correct, if they are
4 linked, no?
5 Q. I'm going to move on.
6 Can we please now go to page D1-6806 your first
7 report, paragraph 5.11.
8 Do you have it there?
9 A. Yes, I do.
10 Q. Here you give your six reasons for your view about where
11 the going forward approach is not appropriate for
12 COLI 1999 to COLI 2007; is that right?
13 A. Yes.
14 Q. Is it correct that all these reasons only apply if the
15 tribunal accepts SWPC's case about the parties'
16 rationale? Do you agree that?
17 A. The tribunal can accept or not whether this approach is
18 correct or not. But as far as I am concerned, the going
19 forward approach regardless of the rationale, is
20 incorrect, for all these reasons.
21 Q. If we just pause there. If we look at item (3), one of
22 the reasons you've given is because it's not -- you say
23 the going forward approach isn't consistent with the
24 parties' rationale?
25 A. Yes, yes.

1 Q. If the tribunal doesn't accept SWPC's rationale, that
2 reason must fall away?

3 A. ^ck num) (3), yes, of course, of course.

4 Q. Moving on to the various reasons, so reason 2, you've
5 got two parts to reason 2, first it's an an accurate
6 measure of inflation and secondly it's been effectively
7 disregarded by SAMA and GaStat?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Can we look at the argument that's it's been effectively
10 disregarded by SAMA and GaStat.

11 □20240924□0160A. Yes.

12 Q. We can pick that up in your first report at D1-58,
13 paragraph 4.12. It's on the screen for you?

14 A. Yes, I'm there.

15 Q. The reasons you give on 4.12 through to 4.25, I think
16 are as follows. GaStat has removed some data pertaining
17 to COLI 1999 from its website, that's the first one.

18 Then you say GaStat provided you with its November 20 to
19 view of the most accurate estimate of inflation this
20 does not include any data from COLI 1999 and then once
21 COLI 2007 was available, SAMA no longer referred to
22 COLI 1999 inflation or the linked the indices." ^doc.

23 Those are the reasons you give in your report; is
24 that right?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. The first point I want to see if we can agree is that at
2 no time either publicly or privately, has either GaStat
3 or SAMA said that they have decided to disregard
4 COLI 1999?

5 A. Are you asking me?

6 Q. Yes.

7 A. They have told me when we had a meeting, they said that
8 the indices could not be linked and that they gave me
9 their measure of their view of the most accurate
10 inflation index that did not contain COLI 1999 and they
11 have actually taken out COLI 1999 from the website for
12 all the values prior to January 2001 and
13 subsequent December 2011. That is in figure 4-5.

14 Q. Yes, sorry, I'm trying to distinguish between inferences
15 that you've made from things that GaStat has done and
16 whether GaStat has ever actually said to you, yes, we
17 have decided to disregard cooling 9. I'm going to put
18 it to you that at no time has GaStat said to you better
19 disregarding COLI 1999?

20 A. I didn't ask them that question. I asked them in they
21 had linked it or not and they said that they couldn't be
22 linked publicly they have never made that statement ^,
23 but I would not -- I would never expect them to do so.

24 Q. You didn't ask them the question and they've never -- so
25 you're right, you're agreeing with me that they're never

1 said we disregard COLI 1999?

2 A. Not in public, never, no.

3 Q. Not only in public, but not in private either, have
4 they?

5 A. No, I haven't asked them, I asked them in they linked
6 them, which is to me the same.

7 Q. It's true, isn't it, that at the meeting to discuss
8 its November 2020 view, GaStat expressly said that they
9 had linked COLI 1999 and COLI 2007?

10 A. That is in the minutes, but I have not found it
11 anywhere. It's nowhere to be seen.

12 Q. So you agree that why don't we just bring it up, it's
13 D11, page 4.

14 A. D?

15 Q. It will have to be on the screen.

16 A. Sorry.

17 Q. If you scroll down. It should be 3. As for the data
18 linking between KWR-9D the CPI and 2007 CPI the linking
19 occurred at the general price index only due requested
20 then there's an explanation?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. So the point is that ^doc) insofar as GaStat has said
23 anything expressly about whether they've linked
24 COLI 1999 and COLI 2007, they have said that they have
25 linked it, haven't they?

1 A. These are from the minutes of the meeting, right? When
2 I received these minutes, I prepared list of questions
3 in which I asked the follow-up question. But the
4 meetings were not forwarded to GaStat, so GaStat were
5 never asked that follow-up question. So what I have is
6 the fact that they have not -- they have never provided
7 publicly or privately, any evidence. That is for me,
8 any evidence that this index had ever been linked and
9 that is for me enough. Yes, it is enough. They may
10 have their own -- the very good reasons for not wanting
11 to say, to make certain statements, because they may
12 have an impact on --

13 Q. Pausing there, so unless you're going to say that in
14 this minute, GaStat has either mistaken or not telling
15 the truth, then it is clear that GaStat did not
16 effectively disregard 1999, isn't it?

17 A. Well, they did, because effectively they did disregard
18 it, actually, because they never hin asked it anywhere,
19 anywhere.

20 Q. In this minute, GaStat say they have done the linking,
21 don't they?

22 A. They may have done the linking and realise that it was
23 wrong and therefore put it aside and never published it.
24 Was nerve publish n ^^ not given to me ithere.

25 Q. Basically, you're picking and choosing between various

1 things that GaStat has done and GaStat has said. GaStat

2 is saying here --

3 -- (overspeaking) -- ^^

4 A. No --

5 Q. ^^ I'm not picking and chootding. I am, from the

6 evidence that's before my eyes, and from the fact that

7 there obviously is a problem with the index, it is

8 obvious, obvious to me, that that index was never linked

9 and that there were some very, very important reasons

10 why that index was not linked.

11 When you say that GaStat effectively disregarded

12 COLI 1999, when are you saying this happened?

13 A. Sorry if.

14 Q. When do you say that GaStat effectively disregarded

15 COLI 1999?

16 A. When they publish COLI 2007 without linking it to the

17 prior index. It's already, that is already a sign that

18 the index was not longer in use. While for all

19 successive indices when they published them, they had

20 linked them to a number of years prior.

21 Q. But you wouldn't know about what GaStat was going to do

22 with later indices until those later indices were

23 published. You would ^^ COLI 2007 and COLI 2013 until

24 2018, would you?

25 A. I wouldn't, no. I was doing this in 2020 and 2022 and

1 2024. In 20 if, you mean that they had ^ not linked and
2 if you use these indices, like, for example, you're
3 linking the preponderance I, you are American the PPI
4 for the other, for the foreign portion of these charge,
5 right? And you will have seen that the American PPI are
6 all linked to each other without any problems.
7 Q. Can we look at the list of questions that SWPC provided
8 to GaStat and we can pick that up at D101-3.
9 Then if you scroll down to 6. It says this was
10 a question that you prepared, was it ^?
11 Yes.
12 Q. Please could you provide documents describing the
13 specific reasons why the relevant stay sties call agency
14 decided to retire COLI 1999 and replace it with
15 COLI 2007?"
16 ^doc) then we can see you asked whether any
17 particular deficiencies, whether any particular
18 guidelines, if we scroll down, please. Was the
19 calculation of COLI 1999 guidelines and if so how ^^
20 ^doc) then we get the answer from GaStat in the letter
21 of 5 November 2020, which is at I think it is D92. No.
22 It might be B92.
23 If we go down to page 5. Yes, these are the answers
24 that you got back from GaStat; is that right?
25 A. Yes, yes.

1 Q. We can see at item 3 they explain the changes to the
2 phases of the CPI?
3 A. Yes.
4 Q. If we go through, they start very early in the process.
5 We can see in 1980. If we can go through to page 6,
6 please. In fact, sorry, if you could go back up to
7 where we were, just explain, pick out a part that
8 they -- bit further up.
9 So they say there constantly updating all as experts
10 of the CPI programme in order to improve and develop the
11 CPI programme and that the highest (^ck reading...)
12 comprehensiveness in relation to the CPI programme data.
13 The important factor for change is to reflect the
14 changes in household consumption patterns in the KSA
15 GaStat formally central ^reading...) information is
16 committed to introduce updates to CPI in accordance with
17 the latest international recommendations requested
18 that's the general approach they have ^doc) if you go
19 through to page 6. If we can scroll down so we can see
20 the reference to phase four. This is COLI 1999, isn't
21 it, in phase four, if you just keep scrolling down,
22 we'll get phase four towards the following page, no, the
23 other way, so phase four at the top. That's it.
24 Do you recognise this, you must remember this,
25 presumably? Do you remember this?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. So then this phase four is COLI 1999, isn't it? If we

3 scroll a bit further down, there we go, the reference to

4 1999. Then if we go to phase five, that's then

5 describing the COLI 2007. If we just pause there. Is

6 that correct?

7 A. Yes, it is.

8 Q. So there's nothing there saying that in respect of

9 COLI 2007, no statement there that COLI 1999 should be

10 disregarded, is there?

11 No, not at all.

12 Q. When you met privately with GaStat, they didn't say that

13 COLI 1999 should be treated differently from other

14 indices, did it?

15 A. They did say to me that it couldn't be -- they did say

16 it in the meeting that the index couldn't be linked and

17 that's why I asked the follow-up question.

18 Q. We looked at the meeting minutes before and they said

19 that the index could be linked?

20 A. Yes, I know. They say that they had linked the

21 intention in the minutes, but when we were in the

22 meeting, they said that the indices couldn't be linked

23 and that's why I asked a series of follow-up questions,

24 because they discussed the linking of the meetings, the

25 formulae. I --

1 Q. So you --

2 A. I prepared a series of questions to be asked. They're

3 not --

4 Q. You're saying the minutes are inaccurate, are you?

5 A. Sorry.

6 Q. Are you saying that the minutes are inaccurate?

7 A. Yes, absolutely. They weren't inaccurate. They didn't

8 cover everything that was discussed and therefore, we

9 asked follow-up questions, but the follow-up questions

10 were not delivered to GaStat. Because we were very,

11 very close, because essentially what happened was that

12 I was appointed in June, in July we asked for an

13 appointment to discuss these indices with GaStat. We

14 finally managed to get this appointment for November,

15 but by 17 December, the relationship was due ^ and

16 therefore, there wasn't anymore time. But I did prepare

17 a list of questions for them about the things that were

18 not in the minutes, but have been discussed in the

19 meeting.

20 Q. So your evidence is that in that meeting, you were

21 told --

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. -- that GaStat what? Can you remember the precise

24 words? I think it's really important that you give us

25 the precise words.

1 A. Sorry?

2 Q. What were the precise words that GaStat used?

3 A. They said that indices could not be linked. It's in the -- I think the precise words are in those minutes.

4 I can't remember them.

5 Q. We just looked at the minutes?

6 A. Sorry, are in the follow-up questions that I prepared,

7 but this was four years ago. So the precise words

8 I cannot remember. But I do remember very distinctly.

9 Because otherwise, quite apart from the fact that they

10 actually hadn't linked the indices, so I have no reason

11 not to believe them.

12 Q. You didn't say anywhere in your reports that the minutes

13 weren't accurate, does you?

14 A. Oh, no, no, I wouldn't.

15 Q. In the reports that you've served for this arbitration,

16 you haven't said that the minutes of those meetings were

17 inaccurate, have you?

18 A. No. I didn't base my opinion on just on these meetings,

19 but I also on what I heard and what I saw.

20 Q. But hold on. If you know when you're putting your

21 reports you're supposed to put in everything that's

22 relevant, yes?

23 A. Of course, yes.

24 Q. And you don't think that mentioning that you were told

25 something different in a meeting than what's in the

1 minutes that you rely on is spg that's worst mentioning
2 in your report?
3 A. It is in those questions, in those follow-up questions.
4 If you want, we can --
5 Q. As far as I know, we don't have those follow-up
6 questions. I think we'll have to move on, but it's not
7 in your report, is it?
8 A. No, it's not in my report.
9 Q. We'll come back to that?
10 Because essentially, what happened was that they
11 provided me with the I decision and so from that index,
12 it was very obvious to me that they had not linked KWR-9
13 to anything they linked all the other indices and I had
14 all the information that I needed to have.
15 Q. In the meeting --
16 A. Without --
17 Q. But in the meeting they actually said they had linked
18 COLI 1999 to COLI 2007, department they?
19 A. They said what you read.
20 Q. Yes.
21 A. Yes, but they didn't do it.
22 Q. You don't know who they've done, do you?
23 A. Well, they may have done it or tried to do it, but they
24 never published it. It's not in the public domain
25 anywhere.

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1 Q. Can we just move on now to your reasoning based on SAMA.

2 I think in the joint statement at item 28, which is

3 D130, page 18. At the bottom of page 18, do you have

4 that? You say:

5 "Regarding SAMA I agree with Ms Harfouche's point

6 that SAMA appears to treat the switch to COLI 2007 in

7 a similar manner ^^ 2013 in COLI 2018." ^doc.

8 So you're agreeing with Ms Harfouche that SAMA

9 treats COLI 1999 in the same way as the later indices,

10 do you agree?

11 A. Yes, they don't prepare the indices, they just publish

12 them and I agree with Ms Harfouche, yes.

13 Q. That was just based on a straightforward examination of

14 the SAMA reports, wasn't it?

15 A. Yes, yes.

16 Q. Ms Harfouche referred to SAMA's 54th annual report as

17 show that is in 2018, SAMA referred only to control 13

18 and not COLI 2007. Do you agree with that?

19 A. Yes, yes, I agree with that.

20 Q. And you had the 54th annual report from SAMA as your

21 exhibit mm19, which is at D23. Then we go to page 9 and

22 page 10. Scroll down a bit, I think. There we can see

23 the reference to in table 7.1, we see the reference to

24 general consumer price index for all cities 2013 equals

25 is hundred. That's COLI 2013, isn't it?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. You had all the information to hand, but you still
3 concluded that SAMA's treatment of COLI 1999 was
4 materially different from its treatment of later indices?

5 A. Yes, I made a mistake. There is actually a document
6 that is the minutes of a meeting in 2015 with a meeting
7 that SAMA had with WEC and other companies where the
8 representative for SAMA said that COLI 1999 had been --
9 I don't remember the exact words, but essentially had
10 been dismissed and should not be considered. But my
11 understanding is that the minutes of these minutes are
12 not in evidence.

13 Q. Yes, exactly. Slightly surprised that Dr Meschi felt it
14 appropriate to refer to a document that she clearly
15 knows isn't in evidence and presumably she's not that we
16 don't accept the provenance or authenticity of that
17 document. So that's the brief document which SWPC
18 declined to apply to have put in. So I would say I was
19 surprised by Dr Meschi's ^ck) I'm not actually, but it's
20 not appropriate for her to be making reference to
21 documents that she knows aren't in the bundle.

22 I request the tribunal ignore that statement.

23 So you accepted in the joint statement that
24 Ms Harfouche was right and I'm going to put it to you
25 that any reasonable, can of those SAMA reports which you

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1 had would have revealed that Ms Harfouche was correct,

2 wouldn't it?

3 A. Yes, I agree with her. She she's right.

4 Q. One could suggest to you what's ^^ preconceived idea

5 about COLI 1999 and you simply try to find evidence to

6 support your ideas about COLI 1999 and you've just gone

7 on and ignored any evidence that's inconsistent with

8 that idea; is that correct?

9 A. No. I accepted that this is wrong, that I was wrong

10 with this, but to me, the fact that -- again, the fact

11 that the statistical agency did not ever link an index

12 to another is proof that that statistical agency does

13 not consider that index linkable. They have never

14 linked it, never.

15 Q. Can I move on, please, to your arguments around the

16 removal of data relating to COLI 1999. This is at page

17 D1-59 of your first report, which is at paragraphs 4.14

18 to 4.15. Then we'll deal with the other parts of your

19 report, but you accept, don't you, that COLI 1999 data

20 is available for 2001 to 2010 on the GaStat website?

21 A. It is, yes, it is. 2 December 2011, not 2010.

22 Q. If you look on the GaStat website for those years,

23 you're only going to get cot 9 data, aren't you?

24 A. For what? For those dates?

25 Q. For those years?

1 A. No, you don't, because there is historical series that
2 goes in 2014, that goes back for many years and then
3 there is the metadata which is accessible and it goes
4 back to 2015 for the public use and it has a link for
5 people who have -- how do you call it -- the password
6 for historical data and it has an email address that
7 people can write to if they want the see are you that is
8 goes back.

9 Q. Can we please take up Ms Harfouche's second report,
10 D112, page 16.

11 I'm sure you've considered this, haven't you?

12 A. Yes, that's 2014 and that's the series that -- that's
13 the link to where the longer series is, in Excel.

14 Q. Yes, so if you go into the 2014 year, then you can find
15 historical data; is that right?

16 A. Yes, because these are the releases, right.

17 Q. Sorry, if we go to D112, page 14, this shows you what
18 happens if you go into particular years for 2002 to
19 2010. You only get COLI 1999 data, don't you?

20 A. This is 2024.

21 Q. But do you agree that if you go on to the GaStat website
22 and click on their years for 2002 to 2010, you only get
23 COLI 1999 data?

24 A. Yes, you get the PDF, there are no Excel feels, because
25 those are the releases, those are the releases. In 2002

1 to 2010, what they released was COLI 1999, but funnily
2 enough, for those years you don't have the Excel file,
3 you only have the PDF. I don't know if -- I think there
4 must be a picture in Ms Harfouche's report of those
5 years.

6 Q. The point is if people want to find out what inflation
7 was for those years today, what they will will finding
8 is COLI 1999 data, isn't that correct?

9 A. No, they will go to the -- they should go to the met
10 data, because nobody will want to find the data into
11 a PDF file or into the metadata, that is the API and
12 they can get the whole series.

13 Q. The only way you can find COLI 2007 data for those years
14 if you go into the 2014-file; is that correct?

15 A. On the releases, yes, because that's when it was
16 released.

17 Q. What we can see is that GaStat is still publishing
18 COLI 1999 data, isn't it?

19 A. When?

20 Q. Well, this is as far as we know, this is the --

21 A. Yes, these are the releases, these are the official
22 releases of the data.

23 Q. There's nothing on the GaStat website to say that this
24 data shouldn't be used, is there?

25 A. No.

1 Q. GaStat's actions show that they continue to publish and
2 make available to the public COLI 1999 data for the
3 years 2002 to 2010?

4 A. They don't publish it. The document that is on the
5 website was published in 2002. Now it starts from 2002.
6 Every year they take a year out. So those are the
7 releases. Those are the official publications. In
8 those years, those were the publications.

9 Q. In addition, you can still get the COLI 1999 data for
10 years prior to 2001 on the SAMA website in its 48th nual
11 report, can't you?

12 A. SAMA doesn't -- yeah, but those are -- that is the ^^
13 annual report, what are they going to do? Take the
14 annual reports out of the website?

15 Q. If we can go to paragraphs -- 3.24 and 3.25 of D112,
16 page 15. I'm sure you considered these. This is where
17 Ms Harfouche has explained by reference to the metadata
18 as to how we got to the current position in terms of the
19 publication of the continued publication of the
20 COLI 1999 data ^. Do you see that?

21 Do you agree that the met data shows that in
22 COLI 1999 was deleted in its entirety from the C ^^
23 website between system time between 10 October 20 ^^
24 10 February 2014. Do you agree with that?

25 A. Where do you read it? Sorry, which paragraph is it?

1 Q. Look at 3.24 and 3.25?

2 A. Okay, let me read it.

3 Q. I'm sure you must have read this before. (Pause).

4 A. Yes, on 10 February 2014, CDSI -- the page had been
5 taken off their site. That's what is written here.

6 Well, actually, no, between 10 October 2013 to

7 10 February 2014, the whole historical series of

8 COLI 1999 was taken off that website, because it's no
9 longer in the web archives.

10 Q. And then at some time afterwards, COLI 1999 data for
11 2001 to 2011 was restored on GaStat's website; is that
12 correct?

13 A. The release was -- yeah, the bulletin are there, the
14 bulletins, yes. Those are official publications.

15 Q. Then I'm going to suggest to you that the decision by
16 GaStat to restore 11 years of COLI 1999 data and show it
17 as inflation for these years on its current website is
18 not consistent with it having effectively disregarded
19 COLI 1999 do you agree?

20 A. No, I don't agree. Because they have disregarded it
21 because they haven't linked it. So the inflations that
22 measured in Saudi Arabia, if you want a historical
23 series of inflation in Saudi Arabia, you're not going to
24 get into that historical series any data point that
25 belongs to COLI 1999.

1 Q. I understand your point about what they've published in
2 terms of linking, but you had chosen in your report to
3 make one of the reasons that you said that GaStat had
4 effectively disregarded was about what data was
5 available on the website. Do you agree?

6 A. They have taken out data and also they have not linked
7 in the up desk, it's both. It's not just one thing.

8 Q. I agree, but in relation -- just looking at the data, in
9 relation to what in fact happened about the data in
10 relation to COLI 1999 on the GaStat website, that is not
11 consistent, is it, with GaStat having effectively
12 disregarded COLI 1999?

13 A. Okay, let's put it like this. You are a statistical
14 agency, you have an obligation to publish every month
15 a bulletin. That bulletin is published if PDF. You put
16 that bulletin up on your website. You are changing the
17 index. You do a switch from an index 1999, because
18 that's tin desk, to 2007. What happens in the normal
19 circumstances is that you do 2007, you link it to tin
20 desk before, right, and you move on. This is what
21 they're done for 2013, this is what they've done for
22 2018. In 2007, they went and re back cast, COLI 2007
23 all the way to 1980 and put that on the website instead
24 of COLI 1999. To me, that tells me that I have
25 disregarded KWR-9, because otherwise they would have

1 linked them and moved on. That is my opinion. It's
2 enough. Essentially proof as far as I'm concerned ^^.

3 Q. Can we move now to GaStat's November 2020 view. This
4 was provided to you on a retrospective basis in 2020?

5 A. In 2020, yes.

6 Q. That wasn't available to the parties in 2014, was it?

7 A. No, what was available to the periods in ^ 2014 were the
8 two reports by SAMA, the annual reports, the 2012 that
9 had COLI 1999 and the 2013 which is 49 that had
10 COLI 2007. And they had a few years overlap from which
11 the inflation rates could be inferred. That is what was
12 available to the parties at that date.

13 Q. But we've agreed, haven't we, that there's nothing in
14 the SAMA reports that tells you that you should be
15 treating COLI 1999 differently from any other later
16 index, haven't we?

17 A. I do agree, yes, I do agree. Ms Harfouche is absolutely
18 correct with that.

19 Q. I'm not sure why you're referring to SAMA reports
20 because near ^^ about COLI 1999, are they?

21 A. I am referring to them for a different reason, actually.
22 I am referring to them because that is how the parties
23 could have or could have seen or maybe they did see,
24 I don't know, that there was a big difference between
25 these two indices.

1 Q. But at that stage, they wouldn't have known whether that
2 difference between those two indices was significant,
3 because you would have to see in order to understand
4 that, you would have to know what the difference between
5 COLI 2007 and COLI 2013 was and even what the difference
6 between COLI 2013 and COLI 2018 was to know whether it
7 was a significant difference?

8 A. They could have seen whether it was difference to them
9 and they could have said taken pause an try to figure
10 out what to do about it.

11 Q. Accepting that they could see in 201-4245 there was
12 a difference between COLI 1999 and COLI 2007, and that's
13 how you rely on the -- that's why you rely on the SAMA
14 reports. As I say, whether that difference was
15 a significant one wouldn't be known because you didn't
16 have anything to compare it to, because you can't
17 compare it to call # to COLI 2013 or COLI 2013 to COLI
18 2018?

19 A. No, but what you could have done and can I have table
20 4-2 of D1-64?

21 These are the inflation rates in the two SAMA annual
22 reports. This is the 48 which was published in 2012 and
23 this is 49, which was published in 2013.

24 So in 2012, and the next two columns are COLI 1999
25 and COLI 2007 and so from this, you can see that the 48

1 report has a COLI 1999 and the 49 has COLI 2007 and as
2 Ms What are rightly says, this is the way they treat the
3 indices always.
4 Now, somebody could have said, okay, hold on
5 a second here. So in 2011, inflation was 50 per cent
6 that we put into this contract, but actually now they
7 are saying that it's 3.7. In 2010, it was 5.3 and now
8 they are saying it's 3-pointle. In 2009 it was 5-point
9 # and now they're saying that 4.1. What is going on?
10 They could have done that.
11 And then they knew that in 2008 it was 9.9 and they
12 could have thought what is happening here? ^^ that is
13 what I would have done for sure if I had -- can you
14 imagine if these are rates on your mortgage?
15 Q. But we know, don't we, that whenever a new index is
16 published, it's likely to be more accurate than the
17 previous index; is that correct?
18 A. It's going to be more accurate, but for sure when you
19 see these, you are starting asking questions. Maybe
20 they did ask questions. And that is why we are here.
21 I don't know. For sure, I personally would question it.
22 Q. Nothing that GaStat didn't say when it published
23 COLI 2007 that COLI 1999 was inaccurate, did it?
24 A. Statistical agency has a responsibility to make sure
25 that they're not going to wreck the economy. So what

1 I'm trying to say is that on the basis of this inflation
2 rates, interest rates are set, exchange rates then are
3 determined. To just say, oh, sorry, you know, we made
4 a mistake for 10 years and we've publishing something
5 that is wrong, would have been catastrophic. I mean,
6 there was an article yesterday, yesterday, on the
7 Financial Times, which is about Germany of all
8 countries, my husband's country, and Germany, the
9 statistical office of Germany, for the first time, has
10 failed to publish on time some data on the revenues of
11 companies and attributing this to an I. The glitch and
12 whole hell broke loose because, you know, people don't
13 know whether to believe it or not. So of course it is
14 a serious thing and inflation is fundamental to the
15 point where if you are a statistical agency and you are
16 excused of having been either tampered or having been
17 cavalier with the publication of inflation figures, your
18 country can be censored ^ by the IMF. This happened for June 2013 ^^.

19 So a statistical agency, in my opinion, will be
20 very, very careful before saying, you know what, we
21 publish something that was completely wrong. In fact,
22 when you think about what happened in the UK, for
23 example, they published the CPI in the 1990s, the
24 consumer price index, and it was substituted, as I said,
25 for the RPI and the inflation target in 2003, and it

1 took until 2013 and the whole series of studies and
2 consultations for that RPI to be removed from being
3 a national stay test ticks, after it had already lost
4 its job to set the inflation and therefore, as a target
5 for interest rates and everything else, for what was
6 going on in the economy. It took decades in the UK.
7 Q. We know that from the experience in the UK, this it's
8 perfectly possible for a national statistics
9 organisation to say that the previous index people have
10 been using which in that case is RPI, is an inaccurate
11 measure and should be replaced by CPI and that was all
12 very open and the transition was made as you say. So
13 actually there's no -- there's good evidences from the
14 UK that it's perfectly possible to move in a considered
15 way from one index to another index and there is no
16 reason why that couldn't have been done in the KSA, but
17 in fact the KSA never did that, did it?
18 A. The UK published -- if I'm not wrong, the CPI was
19 published from the first time in 1996. Okay? In 2013,
20 which is 17 years later, the UK said this index is not
21 good enough, after 17 years of using the CPI, the reason
22 I is not good enough, so it's no longer a national
23 statistic.
24 We will continue to publish it because there are
25 guilds that spire in 2030, but this index cannot be used

1 for policy purposes and it has not been used for policy

2 purposes since 1996. So it took them 17 years before

3 they actually came out and said this index is not

4 a national statistic.

5 Q. What I want to move now to is as I said, GaStat was

6 providing its view in November 2020 as the most accurate

7 estimate of inflation on a retrospective basis; is that

8 correct?

9 Yes.

10 Q. Just in the way they did it, given they're working

11 retrospectively, it made sense, because they were

12 provided ^^ their most accurate view, is that they would

13 use COLI 2018 for as long as they could; is that

14 correct? Going backwards?

15 A. No, they didn't use COLI 2018, they used 2018 as the

16 equal to 100, so it was rebased, but 2018 was 2018 from

17 2018 to 2020, before that was 2013. You can see it from -- it's slide 10, for example. My slide 10.
You

18 can see very clearly there, actually. You can see it.

19 They are all linked. You can see it actually between

20 both, in both the figures, because in the left, you can

21 see they are all parallel. The dotted line are all

22 parallel to each other, which means that they are

23 essentially estimated the same relative inflation, they

24 are all the same index. So COLI 2007, then in 2013,

25 COLI 2013, then in 2018 COLI 2018. They are all linked.

1 Q. Yes, but it's correct, isn't it, that in the
2 retrospective view, it used COLI 2018 as far back as it
3 could; is that right?

4 A. It's not COLI 2018, it's the base year of COLI 2018.
5 COLI 2018 is the combination of three indices. It's
6 COLI 2007 from 1980, all the way to 2007. Then it is
7 call -- sorry, all the way to 2013. So from 1980 till
8 2013 it's COLI 2007. From 2013 to 2018 it's COLI 2013.
9 Then it's COLI 2018. They didn't estimate COLI 2018
10 going back.

11 Q. No, no. I think you're actually agreeing with me. That
12 the way they've done it they've linked in the index year
13 for each different COLI, is that right?

14 A. In the base year.

15 Q. Sorry?

16 A. In the base year, yes. In the base year. That's what
17 statistical agency they all do that.

18 Q. But the point is they were doing it let spickatively,
19 weren't they?

20 A. No, they weren't. They did it as they published the
21 indices.

22 Q. No, but the one you were given in November 2020, because
23 at that point, in November 2020, GaStat had all the
24 information available to it, didn't it, about COLI 2007,
25 COLI 1999, COLI 2013 and COLI 2018, didn't it?

1 A. When they published -- when they published COLI 2013,
2 which unfortunately it was published a few years after
3 2013, so it was published with a delay. They actually
4 estimated starting for a few years before and the four
5 years before was COLI 2007. That's why I'm saying that
6 they have linked them. They link them all. They are
7 all linked.

8 Yes, and they --

9 A. And they link them contemporaneously as they were pub
10 rushing them but they published them with delay.

11 Q. But in 2020, GaStat was able to take a retrospective
12 view, wasn't it, looking back?

13 A. I asked for a historical series.

14 Q. Yes?

15 A. Yes, yes.

16 Q. Okay. Basically, what they've done is they've taken
17 COLI 2018 until there's no English going backwards until
18 there's no COLI 2018 data and then they link to
19 COLI 2013; is that correct?

20 A. They have taken 2007 and linked it to 2013 and 2013 and
21 linked it to 2018, because you link on the base year and
22 the reason why they do that is because that is the year
23 of the expenditure survey on which each successive
24 subsequent index weights are based. So that is how they
25 link. It's not GaStat is every statistical agency does

1 that. Each and even of them.

2 Q. But the res specific view is using at each stage,

3 the most -- what it regards as the most accurate index

4 as far back as it can; is that correct?

5 A. Yes, but the most accurate index is from 2018 onwards,

6 is COLI 2018. From 2018 to 2013 it's COLI 2013, because

7 from 2013 to 2018, COLI 2018 is not COLI 2018, it's

8 COLI 2013 linked to -- that's why they are parallel.

9 They are parallel. They just shift them downwards.

10 They do statistical agencies tends to do backward

11 linking, not forward linking, because they link all the

12 index to the new one which is more accurate. That's why

13 you see them going down.

14 Q. Yes, absolutely. I actually adopt think we disagreeing.

15 The point is that they take advantage of the fact

16 that they are doing this on a retrospective basis, don't

17 they, they have to, because this is an historical series

18 and when they have published them, they already -- they

19 publish them when they publish COLI 2007, they didn't

20 link it to anything. So the year before 2007 where

21 a different index from 1999. When they publish

22 COLI 2013 when they published it, right, 2013 was 2013

23 only from 2013 onwards, before that was linked to 2007.

24 And the same for 2018 and I would guess the next one

25 will be the same.

1 Q. am I right in thinking that you use the fact that GaStat
2 has linked COLI 2007, COLI 2013 and COLI 2013 and COLI
3 2018 in the index reference years to the later indices
4 as a support for your approach to COLI 1999 to
5 COLI 2007?

6 A. As part of it, as part of it, yes, yes.

7 Q. But GaStat's actions don't justify your approach, do
8 they? Because the fact that GaStat can do it on
9 a historical basis doesn't provide adjudication for
10 users acting in the same way because we know that the
11 reference year will be several years prior to
12 publication of the later index; is that right?

13 A. Are you saying in general or in this particular case.

14 Q. In this case. Negligence this particular case. In 2007
15 also the weights -- 2007 is the year in which COLI 1999
16 goes kind of berserk and it's also the year in which its
17 weights were changed and so that is why -- that's
18 another reason why I link them in 2007.

19 Q. That's not --

20 A. I think I have written it --

21 Q. I'll try the question again. So historically, looking
22 back historically, GaStat linked, for example, COLI 2013
23 with COLI 2007 in 2013; is that right?

24 A. Yes, yes. But also contemporaneously. That's when they
25 linked them.

1 Q. But a user in 2013 couldn't possibly have done that,
2 could they? Because they didn't have the COLI 2013 data
3 until 2018?

4 A. Yes, correct.

5 Q. It wouldn't make any sense at all, with it, for a person
6 in user 2018 to say I have now got the COLI 2013 data,
7 so I'm going to link it all the way back to COLI 2007 in
8 COLI 2013. Nobody would do that, would they?

9 A. I mean, why should they do that? COLI 2018 was already
10 linked back. You mean for the purpose of contracts or
11 for --

12 Q. For example?

13 A. For the purpose of contracts. So as I explained, for
14 the purpose of a contract, in this particular -- in this
15 case, because there was no reason -- because the agency
16 had linked the indices and there was no reason to
17 believe that this index had any problems, that's what
18 I propose to do. I don't propose to go back every time.
19 I propose to use the going forward approach. It's the
20 only exception is that blue line ^.

21 Q. For the links between COLI 2007 and 2013 and 2013 and
22 2018, you only consider what was available at the time,
23 the information that was available at the time, ie so
24 you only do it at the end when the new index is
25 published, and so the exception for that is COLI 1999 to

1 2007, where you give yourself the benefit of hindsight;

2 is that right?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. I would like to move now to your second reason, which is

5 the suggestion that call # is an inaccurate measure of

6 inflation. So I think we can agree that all indices are -- no indices truly measure true inflation?

7 Where are we?

8 Q. I'm just moving on to your reason 2. We can go back to

9 it if you would like?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. It's your first report,?

12 A. Is it 6.6?

13 Q. 6.6.

14 A. Yeah, okay. I'm there.

15 Q. Here you deal with this, this is about COLI 1999 being

16 an inaccurate measure of inflation. You rely on the

17 fact that there is a statistical inaccuracy in

18 COLI 1999; is that correct?

19 A. Fundamental, yeah.

20 Q. Can we go to paragraphs 3.41 and 3.42 of your first

21 report at D1-41.

22 Then we can turn over to D1-42 where you deal with

23 the inaccuracy in COLI 2007, where you say the

24 arithmetic average also resulted in overstating

25 inflation at this stage." ^doc.

1 So this is at the high level, yes?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. 3.42:

4 "Albeit this overstatement is generally small than

5 at the first stage." ^doc.

6 Do you see that?

7 Yes.

8 Q. So here what you're doing is you're making an evaluation

9 of accuracy in relative term, aren't you?

10 A. No, because in the CPI manual, actually advises that it

11 doesn't matter what you use in the second stage. They

12 are all unbiased. What matters is what you use in the

13 first stage and in the first stage, you should never use

14 arithmetic averages and so the quote that I have in the

15 next paragraph is for an inspection that the OECD did,

16 an assessment of the lat via statistical -- how do you

17 skal it, the statistical system in case statistics of

18 lat via and what the OECD actually said at the ^^ as

19 a conclusion of that assessment.

20 So it says lat via index ^^ elementstry level are

21 not based on a ^^ geometric averages index formula price

22 indices ^^ lower aggregation levels are cats collated

23 ratios ^^ mean prices in the reference and base fields

24 these reads read which does not enable capturing the

25 replacement de effect within the elementary aggregate

1 the EOCED secretariat strongly encourages the CSB, the
2 central extra ^reading...) slat via to review the index
3 number formula according to the CPI manual." ^doc.
4 Q. Thank you. Can we move to paragraph 5.20, by is at
5 D1-71.

6 You have that. You give some reasons as to why you
7 think that its out of date -- you think it's inaccurate
8 and 5.21 you refer to the out of date basket. Do you
9 see that?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. The basket, I think you said the basket was updated in
12 2007; is that correct?

13 A. Yes, but you see the thing is that the basket for
14 COLI 1999 was selected from system of national accounts
15 that was not compatible with the survey that was done in
16 2007, because that survey was done based according to
17 the ^^ which is the international standard.

18 So what happens is that the weights that were -- the
19 goods that were in that basket corresponded to
20 elementary items in the COICOP that were not completely
21 comparable. So the weights were, if you want, shown in
22 do you say ^ into a classification that is not the same
23 as the original one. I don't have the basic weights of
24 the two, but judging from what is happening to that
25 line, the combination of these weights with the formulae

1 for these elementary aggregates is what created then --

2 not created, it was exacerbated the issue.

3 Q. I see. Can we move now to the next point, which is in

4 relation to what you call the out of date approach to

5 averaging. You say that both the CPI manual and the US

6 bureau of labour studies, services --

7 The labour bureau statistics, LBS, yeah, it's also the

8 ILO strongly enough, which is unfortunately labour

9 organisation ^.

10 Q. Can I just check that you confirm that you accept that

11 the CPI manual is only advisory, it's not prescriptive?

12 Do you agree with that?

13 A. Is yes, but I also have to say that what GaStat have

14 said to me any think in the letter that I wrote, is that

15 they are committed to it. So they committed themselves

16 to the GaStat, to this manual. Then in 2024, in the

17 metadata, it's one of the exhibits if Ms Harfouche's

18 report, her second report I think, in the metadata that

19 they publish for the consumer price index, they

20 actually stated that they follow the CPI manual.

21 Q. In 2024?

22 A. Yeah, but they told me in 2020 and they have done this

23 throughout. The thing is that you have to be compliant

24 otherwise as I said, there are consequences.

25 Q. Can we look at the preface to the CPI manual 2020,

1 which is at D100?

2 A. They follow the 200 he ^ ^.

3 Q. We'll go to this is one of your exhibits, I think. ^

4 itch -- (overspeaking) -- ^^?

5 A. No, I'm say that is GaStat say that they --

6 Q. I'm going to move on to D100, please, at page 13.

7 There's a paragraph which begins the paragraph in

8 the middle there beginning the IWGPS ^doc).

9 A. Where is it?

10 Q. The paragraph that begins it's in the middle of the page

11 on the screen, the IWGPS?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Can you see? Yes?

14 You can see that it says as you go down, you say,

15 because of practical resource constraints some of the

16 current representations may not be immediately obtain

17 ^reading...) NSOs and they should therefore serve as

18 guidelines or targets for agencies." ^doc.

19 Do you see that?

20 A. Yes, I do.

21 Q. Again, this is very much guidance to be followed in

22 accordance with the individual state's resources and

23 constraints?

24 A. Yes, but if you commit yourself to it, I mean, they had

25 six stage, how many stages were there in the letter that

1 GaStat wrote to me? And the reason why they did that

2 was to comply to this.

3 Q. Over time?

4 A. That's why they slowly changed ^^.

5 Q. Then we get to D9 -- could we go to D9-25, please. Then

6 we can see look at paragraph 9.37. You have seen this

7 as being part of the approach to aggregating for

8 elementary aggregates?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. If we see at 9.37, ^^ is geometric; is that right?

11 A. Yes, it is.

12 Q. And car live is arithmetic?

13 A. Is one of the arithmetic, there are two of them. ^doc

14 name)s.

15 Q. So it says this gentlemen convenience ^^ in general

16 although there may be cases in which little or no

17 substitution takes place within the elementary aggregate

18 and the car live might be preferred. The index compiler

19 must make a judgment on the basis of the nature of the

20 products actually included in the elementary

21 aggregate." ^doc?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Is that correct?

24 A. Yes, I mean, think about it. For example, examples of

25 these are things like the television licence, in

1 countries where there is a single supplier, the power
2 rates, what people pay for electricity. This kind of
3 things. But for what people normally buy, there is
4 a lot of substitutions and what substitution means is
5 that when the price of something, let me tell you ^^ ^
6 let's ^ or even rice, right, and there is one brand of
7 rice that all of a sudden costs more, only one
8 supermarket costs much more than in another, what you
9 are assuming is that actually, people are not
10 substituting them, which is, you know, a bit of
11 a stretch anyway, it's not compatible with economic
12 theory and the way consumers behave.

13 Q. It's a matter for the individual NSO, isn't it, to
14 decide on the basis of local circumstances how it's going to
15 approach these matters?

16 A. Of course, because, you know, there are countries where
17 they don't have a television licence, there are
18 countries where you have a competitive power supply, for
19 example, and people can switch from one to another, the
20 lucky ones who can do that.

21 Q. Is it correct also that even if arithmetic averaging as
22 level tends to overstate inflation, that does not mean
23 that an index will in fact overstate inflation in any
24 particular year because it's only one factor of many
25 that will determine whether inflation is overstated or

1 understated?

2 A. The bias is an average. These are all average concepts.

3 So on average, you will. But it can be lower in a year

4 also in ^^ but in average you will overstate it, yes.

5 Q. Then we can look at your second report at D103, page 31.

6 Do we see that? What you've presented here is

7 a diagram to show whether there's an overstatement. So

8 the zero line is accurate in accordance with GaStat's

9 2020 view; is that correct? So we can see that --

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Above an below the line ^^, so we can see that there are

12 even on COLI 1999, there are three years out of eight

13 where it understates inflation?

14 A. Yeah, in fact, actually, I can -- you see, what happens

15 here is that in 2007, it's the base year for essentially

16 what happened in 2007, they changed the weights and the

17 two years before, because the GaStat view, right, is

18 COLI 2007 in those years, right? What they have to do

19 in 2007, they change the weights, but -- sorry, they

20 didn't change the weights, they published 2007

21 expenditure survey, that was the base year for COLI 2007

22 and they publish that index going forward all the way to

23 whatever years. But then they also back casted it, but

24 they back casted it on the basis of the weights of 2007

25 and the reason why they were doing that is because they

1 substituted 2007 with 1999 without linking and so
2 there was a bit of -- there was some issue, I think,
3 with the way that they back casted based on the 2007
4 weights, that may have created a problem, but this is
5 speculation on my part. In those two years, it was
6 lower, 1999.
7 Only a statistician or economist would be in a position
8 to understand the effect of using arithmetic I can
9 averaging and not geometric averaging and get the
10 elementary aggregate level ^{^^}; is that correct?
11 A. Yes, I would think so. But, you know, as I said, I user
12 would look another ^{^^} what is going -- the values, will
13 say what is going on and call a statistician, hopefully.
14 PRESIDENT: Can I just ask a quick question. Arithmetic I can
15 and geometric averages, the average that you've got on
16 your chart here is that an arithmetic or a geometric?
17 A. Just an average. Sorry, arithmetic.
18 MR ROBB: It would be arithmetic.
19 PRESIDENT: Arithmetic, yeah.
20 A. It's the average difference.
21 PRESIDENT: On.
22 MR ROBB: It's adding up the blue for 1999 it's taking the
23 extent to which for each year adding up for each year
24 the COLI 1999 is above 0, then netting off the three
25 years where it's below 0 to get a net number and then

1 quitting by eight, presumably ^?

2 A. It's the sum over the --

3 Q. Then divided by eight?

4 A. I think it's seven or eight? Yeah, it's eight, because

5 there is a blue line there, yes.

6 Q. Yes. We're at 5.30. Which I think is our scheduled?

7 Yes, how much longer will you be if it wasn't

8 much longer.

9 MR ROBB: No, it's not another 10 minutes so it will be more

10 than 10 minutes so definitely coming back tomorrow.

11 PRESIDENT: All right. In which case we will finish for

12 this evening. Thank you very much, Dr Meschi. As

13 before, please don't talk to your assistants or any

14 members of the legal team about your evidence overnight.

15 WITNESS: Can I have dinner with them if I don't talk about?

16 I think it's safer not to.

17 WITNESS: Okay, okay.

18 PRESIDENT: Thank you. Then we'll see you back here, if you

19 could be back here about 9.30 ready to start at 9.30.

20 ^.

21 WITNESS: Okay.

22 (5.32 pm)

23 (The hearing adjourned until 9.30 am on the following day)

24 I N D E X

