THEOREM 5.49 on page 346.

Let $1 \leq p < \infty$ and let $\mathcal{X} \stackrel{\circ}{=} (M_i)_{i=1}^n$ be a finite subset of $\mathcal{H}_0^p$. Assume that if $i \neq j$ then the martingales M_i and M_j are strongly orthogonal as local martingales, that is $[M_i, M_j] = 0$ whenever $i \neq j$. If these assumptions hold then $\mathcal{X}$ has the Integral Representation Property in $\mathcal{H}_0^p$ if and only if the underlying probability measure $\mathbf{P}$ is an extremal point of $\mathfrak{M}^p(\mathcal{X})$.

The theorem is clear from the proof, but unfortunatelly it is incorrectly formulated.