Monday, 23 November 2015 1 Q. But in any event, to try and cut this short, 2 2 (10.30 am) a termination provision, the requirements for 3 JUDGE GERO FISCHER (continued) 3 termination are dealt with in section 323 4 Cross-examination by MR DICKER 4 A. The contractually agreed conditions for the termination 5 (All answers are interpreted 5 of a contract do not have to be in accordance with the unless otherwise indicated) 6 conditions of paragraph -- section 323. 6 7 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Good morning. 7 Q. Then can I rephrase my question. 8 8 MR DICKER: Judge Fischer, we were discussing the A termination in accordance with 323 will satisfy 9 requirement of a serious and definitive refusal on 9 the general principles of the BGB. 10 10 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. Yes, my Lord, that's true. Yes. Friday. I want to move on to another point which 11 Professor Mulbert makes which concerns section 323 of 11 Q. Thank you. I'm sorry it took me a while to get there. 12 12 A. (Not interpreted) Okay. 13 A. (Not interpreted) Ah, 32 -- yes, okay. 13 Q. Now, if you turn on to section 323, it's at tab S. 14 14 Q. Now, you agreed on Friday, I think, that termination Now, I want to explain -- I want to set out what 15 clauses which form part of the general business terms of 15 I understand Professor Mulbert is saying, and then ask 16 a contract have to conform with the guiding principles 16 you some questions. 17 17 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 18 THE INTERPRETER: Could you repeat? 18 Q. Now, as I understand it, Professor Mulbert says 19 A. (Not interpreted) The screen didn't come. 19 section 323, subsection (4) --20 THE INTERPRETER: It didn't come. 20 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 21 MR DICKER: I gather the screen is not connected. 21 Q. -- states: 22 THE INTERPRETER: Please just repeat the question, please. 22 "The creditor may revoke the contract before 23 MR DICKER: Judge Fischer, I think you agreed on Friday the 23 performance is due if it is obvious the requirements for 24 termination clauses which form part of general business revocation will be met." 24 2.5 terms of the contract have to conform with the guiding 2.5 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. Page 1 Page 3 1 principles of the BGB? 1 Q. What Professor Mulbert says is what that does is ask 2 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 2 whether it's obvious that the requirements for 3 3 Q. Could we just look at two sections? The first is revocation set out in subclauses (1) and (2) will not be 4 4 section 307 which you should have, I think, in bundle 2 5 of the authorities, tab 83 of letter Q. 5 A. As I understand the question is whether 3234 applies A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 6 when the conditions under sections 1 and 2 are not 6 7 Q. Just so we see section 307 in the English translation it 7 present. 8 8 Q. Yes. states: 9 9 "Provisions in standard business terms are A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes, that's -- that's right. 10 ineffective if, contrary to the requirements of good 10 O. Thank you. faith, they unreasonably disadvantage the other party to 11 11 What Professor Mulbert says is that if you then look 12 12 the contract." at section 323, subsection 2.1, one of the requirements 13 13 Then subsection (2): for revocation is if the debtor seriously and 14 "An unreasonable disadvantage is in case of doubt to 14 definitively refuses to perform. 15 be assumed to exist if a provision is not compatible 15 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 16 with essential principles of the statutory provision 16 Q. What Professor Mulbert says is that phrase, "seriously 17 17 from which it deviates." and definitively refuses to perform", in section 323, 18 18 has the same meaning as it does in section 286 which A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 19 Q. Now, as I understand it, in relation to termination, 19 we've looked at. 20 A. The content of conditions for serious and definitive that requires you to look at section 323 of the BGB. 20 21 A. I don't know if I've quite grasped the question. You 21 refusals of performance in section 323(2), first 22 asked whether section 323 is to be interpreted that the 22 sentence, are the same as in section 286(2), third 23 contractual conditions should comply entirely with 23 sentence. 24 Q. Thank you. Now, Professor Mulbert, therefore, says if section 323. That does not actually result from 24 25 section 307. 25 the facts are such that one is entitled to revoke the Page 2 Page 4

1 (Pages 1 to 4)

contract, then it follows that the requirements of section 286 that you just mentioned are also satisfied. A. I didn't understand that question. Professor Mulbert says that if you have a serious and definitive refusal that entitles the creditor to say "I revoke the contract", he is also entitled to say the requirement—the exception under 286 is also satisfied. A. I can only agree that within limits, my Lord. The serious and definitive reasons for—under 332.2.1 can lead to the drawing back from the contract, so not the cancellation or revocation but to withdraw from the contract. A contract—a—to the frawing back from the contract s—other a—to the frawing back from the contract say the contract s—other a—to the frawing back from the contract so the frawing back from the contract say th				
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A. Well, no, there is no refusal necessary because according to 323, he can step back from the contract and when he does that, he has no longer any obligations to fulfil. Q. Thank you. Now, Professor Mulbert's last point on this is that Page 5 if a creditor in respect of the German master agreement is entitled to whether one calls it revoke, terminate or step back from the contract in the event of a serious and definitive refusal is also entitled to say that there has been a serious and definitive refusal for the purposes of section 286. A. I don't agree with respect to one point, my Lord. 323 allows the right for a for a withdrawal in serious and for serious and definitive reasons before performance becomes due. On the other hand, if I require if I demand default damages, then it is necessary that the performance has become due. A. (Not interpreted) Number 7 of the German master And this applies to with 323 it is the same. If he does not avail himself of the possibilities in the provision for withdrawal, then the contract remains so. Q. Can I try and rephrase it slightly. Assume there is a serious and definitive refusal, Professor Mulbert says if there is a serious and definitive refusal, Professor Mulbert says if there is a serious and definitive refusal, Professor Mulbert says if there is a serious and definitive refusal, Professor Mulbert says if there is a serious and definitive refusal, Professor Mulbert says if there is a serious and definitive refusal, Professor Mulbert says if there is a serious and definitive refusal and tende of two things; one of which is to revoke the contract, and the other of which is to revoke the contract, and the other of which is to revoke the contract, and the other of which is to revoke the contract, and the other of which is to revoke the contract, and the other of a warning notice under section 286. A. If those conditions exist, then under 286 there is no need for a warning notice, but the effect of the refusal only occur occur once the claim	19	continue to perform the contract.	19	-
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I 17 ggreement I 17 discussed inat on Friday. At the moment Lam just				
		agreement.		
18 Q. Let's just discuss clause 7 of the German master in that 18 focusing on concept of a serious and definitive refusal.				•
19 context. 19 A. Insofar as it applies to serious and definitive refusal, 20 the conditions under 222 are the conditions under 232 are the conditions.				
20 It's in English, obviously, core bundle tab 9. 20 the conditions under 323 are the same as under The Gorman version is in bundle 5, tab 8. 21 page graph 386.		-		
21 The German version is in bundle 5, tab 8. 21 paragraph 286.				
22 THE INTERPRETER: Bundle 5, tab 8. 22 Q. Thank you. 23 MR DICKER: Sorry, I should have said. 23 All I am trying to establish is that if you have				•
	23	-	23	_
Page 6 Page 8		rage 0		Page 6

3

- 1 entitled to revoke the contract. And the second is,
- 2 subject to the point about due, that he can say, "I
- don't need to serve a warning notice".
- 4 A. If he has made use of the right to withdrawal, then the
- 5 obligations are extinguished and he does not need
- 6 a warning notice.
- 7 Q. Thank you.
- 8 Right, I want to turn to another topic, the question
- 9 of insolvency?
- 10 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 11 Q. Now, you've already discovered some of the ground in
- 12 your answers on Friday. So I think I can take this
- 13 reasonably shortly.
- 14 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 15 Q. The first thing I want to do is to look at the way the
- 16 German master agreement has been drafted to take account
- 17 of the German insolvency code.
- 18 A. (Not interpreted) Mm-hm.
- 19 Q. Now, my first point is this. The German master
- agreement is a framework agreement.
- 21 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 22 Q. All of the transactions are treated as forming part of
- a single agreement.
- 24 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 25 Q. Can I just show you how that's dealt with in one of the

Page 9

- 1 commentators, if you go to bundle 2 of the authorities,
 - tab 75. There's an extract from a book on financial
- derivatives by Zerey. The paragraph I wanted to show
- 4 you was paragraph 18.

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- 5 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 6 Q. The point that the author is making in paragraph 18 is
- 7 that the purpose of having this framework agreement,
- 8 this -- this uniform agreement, is to limit risk that
- 9 would have occurred if there were separate transactions.
- To limit the risk of that in the event that one of the
- 11 parties becomes insolvent?
- 12 A. Yes, that, my Lord, is correct in principle. That is
- 13 why in 1999, paragraph 104, section 104 of the
- 14 Insolvency Act was included in the insolvency order in
- 15 the InsO.
- Without 104 InsO the goal of the German master
- agreement here could not be obtained, as in this case
- 18 this would contradict the provisions of paragraph 103
- 19 InsO, which entitles the insolvency administrator to
- decide whether the conditions of the contract have been
- 21 **fulfilled or not.**
- 22 104 InsO excludes 103 in this respect in that
- 23 contracts according to GMA 104 terminate and cannot --
- 24 and therefore performance cannot be demanded by the
- 25 administrator.

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- 1 Q. Thank you.
- 2 Judge Fischer, if you keep open that tab because we
 - are going back to it.
- 4 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 5 Q. Go to tab 53. There's one other passage in a work by
- 6 Jahn I just want to show you.
- 7 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 8 Q. The second numbered paragraph, paragraph 37 --
- 9 A. (Not interpreted) 37. Yes.
- 10 Q. -- it's five lines from the end of that paragraph.
- 11 A. Yes, that is correct.
- 12 Q. The purpose of the uniform agreement was to preserve the
- legal uniformity of all transactions that are already
- uniform from an economic perspective in a German
- 15 insolvency.
- 16 A. Yes, that's correct, for this reason, section 104 was
- 17 created in order to secure that this objective, this
- goal, could be achieved.
- 19 This is why paragraph 104.2.3 mentions -- expressly
- 20 mentions the master agreement.
- 21 Q. Thank you. Now, my second point is this. Clause 7.2 of
- the master agreement.
- 23 A. (Not interpreted) 7.2, yes.
- Q. Provides for the contract to terminate automatically on
- 25 insolvency?

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- A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 2 Q. That again was done to deal with consequences that
- 3 otherwise arise under the German insolvency code.
- 4 Mr Fischer, just before you answer it may be easiest
- 5 if I show you the passage from Zerey. That may make it
- 6 slightly clearer, the point I am making?
- 7 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 8 Q. If you go back to tab 75, two paragraphs, paragraph 38
- 9 and 39. It's the second sentence at paragraph 38.
 - It's volume 2, tab 75. Then paragraph numbered 38.
- 11 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, okay.
- 12 Q. What the author is saying in the first six lines of
- paragraph 8 is that the insolvency was brought forward
- in time to ensure that no question arose about the --
- what's referred to there is the dissolution clauses.
- What he says -- just to finish this extract -- in paragraph 39, first sentence, was that the automatic
- termination was intended to ensure the efficacy of
- 19 contract termination and close-out netting in the event
- of the initiation of a German bankruptcy proceeding.
- 21 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- Q. And that's correct?
- 23 A. It is correct that the -- the GMA, because the
- 24 termination has been forwarded -- the termination of the
- 25 contract has been brought forward by the application for

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3 (Pages 9 to 12)

- insolvency, wants to avoid the consequences insofar the consequences of bankruptcy.
- This is the aim -- the object of the contract. The object of the contract would not have been achieved if 104 had not existed.
- 6 In German law there are a number of different
 7 contracts, not framework contracts but individual ones,
 8 which provide that the -- the contract terminates when
 9 the application for insolvency is made.
- This especially applies to contracts for current ongoing supplies of energy and other goods.
- The BGH, the highest court, in its judgment of 2012 which I have quoted in my expert opinion, in that judgment the court considered clauses 103 to 118 as having no effect. Inapplicable.
- Only by the provision 104 InsO, this provision secured that the goal of the -- the master agreement is achieved.
- Q. Thank you. But just to ensure we are clear. The veryshort point I wanted to establish was that the
- 21 termination date is brought forward to the date of the
- 22 application.
- 23 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 24 Q. To ensure that the contractual netting provisions
- operate in the way set out in clause 9.

- 1 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. Yes. Yes.
- 2 Q. Now, the next point is this. Clause 9 of the German
- 3 master agreement --
- 4 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 5 Q. -- the German version is bundle 5, tab 8.
- 6 A. (Not interpreted) Okay, yes. Yes.
- 7 Q. Clause 9 provides for all claims and cross-claims to be
- 8 combined into a single compensation sum.
- 9 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 10 Q. So to the extent there is a claim and a cross-claim of
- equal amount, they're effectively paid by each other.
- 12 A. (Not interpreted) And under. Set off against each other.
- Q. So in English terms we'd say they are treated as due and
- payable and one is set off against the other toextinguish both.
- to extinguish both.
- 17 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 18 (Interpreted) Yes, according to section 9 of the 19 agreement and also according to 104, there is no set-off 20 necessary; a netting, simple netting, is sufficient.
- But it may also be done by way of set-off. That is clear.
- 23 Q. Whether one uses the word "netting" or "set-off", claim
- $\,$ 24 $\,$ $\,$ and cross-claim are effectively, as I think you've just
- agreed, treated as due and payable and extinguished and
 - Page 14

- 1 replaced by a claim for the balance.
- 2 A. Yes. I agree in German law a distinction is made
- 3 between netting and set-off, but the result is the same.
- 4 Q. We have the same distinction in English law and the
- 5 result is generally the same.
- 6 A. (Not interpreted) Oh, okay.
- 7 Q. Now, we obviously don't have a German insolvency in this
- 8 case.

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- 9 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 10~ Q. As I understand it, there's no German case law dealing
- 11 with when a foreign insolvency proceeding may amount to
 - a serious and definitive refusal.
- 13 A. That's correct, yes.
- 14 Q. To state the obvious, foreign insolvency proceedings may
 - be different from German insolvency proceedings, they
- may have different underlying policies, they may have
- 17 different provisions.
- 18 A. The -- of course there may be a difference. The -- the
- 19 definitive and serious refusal under 286 answers that
- 20 question. In German law it should be asked whether an
- 21 application for a foreign insolvency procedure should
- 22 lead to the inference that the reasons for this
- 23 application justifying the question of a -- whether the
- 24 application for insolvency is a definitive and -- and is
- 25 an application for definitive and serious reasons should

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- 1 be treated differently if the effect of the foreign
- 2 proceedings are different from the effect of the German
- 3 proceedings.
- 4 Q. Thank you. So it's a question of looking at the facts
- 5 in relation to the foreign proceedings.
- 6 A. In that case the -- an examination should be made of
- 7 foreign procedural law to ask whether the reasons
- 8 according to German law for a serious and definitive
- 9 refusal in -- in insolvency application exists in the
- 10 foreign law system or whether there are -- or whether
- 11 the justification should be different. The reason
- should be justified in a different way.
- 13 Q. Now, in case it's relevant, and it may not be in the
- light of your answer, I want to ensure I understand what
- the position is if we did have a German insolvency in
- 16 this case.
- 17 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 18 Q. Now --
- 19 A. If German procedure were applied, then, for the reasons
- 20 mentioned, a default under 286 should be denied.
- 21 Q. Professor Mulbert says that the question of whether
- filing a German insolvency petition may amount to
- a serious and definitive refusal has not been discussed
- by the German courts or in the literature.
- 25 A. It's correct to say that the question of whether

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4 (Pages 13 to 16)

1 an insolvency application constitutes a definitive and 1 debtor and demand performance from the other party. 2 serious refusal has not been dealt with either in German 2 A. (Not interpreted) Okay, yes. 3 case law or in the literature. 3 Q. So the insolvency officer has a right to perform the 4 Q. The only authority I think anyone's been able to find 4 contract under section 103? 5 5 which is potentially relevant is a decision of the A. (Not interpreted) Under -- under section 103. Not after 6 6 Munich Court of Appeal --104, 103, yes, that's right. 7 7 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. Q. One issue, I suppose, for a German court in deciding Q. -- and I'd just like to ask you about that. It's in 8 8 whether a serious and definitive refusal was constituted 9 bundle 3, tab 98. 9 by an application for a -- for an insolvency order, 10 10 would be that if -- if you said yes, that was a serious A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 11 Q. Now, two paragraphs. The first is in the summary --11 and definitive refusal, you might be cutting across the 12 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 12 policy in 103. 13 Q. -- at the start. And it's the paragraph numbered 2. 13 Can I just explain, before you answer, just to make 14 14 sure that we are clear? In other words, if the debtor A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 15 15 Q. The statement that is being made there, as I understand could say there's a serious and definitive refusal for 16 it, is that merely opening the bankruptcy doesn't on its 16 the purposes of section 323, the insolvency office 17 own amount to a serious and definitive refusal. 17 holder may not be able to enforce his rights under 18 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 18 section 103.1 of the German insolvency code. 19 19 Q. Again, just so we understand the facts of this case, if That, all I am suggesting to you, is -- may be one 20 you go on to the last two sentences of the extract, so 20 factor which a German court would take into account in 21 21 right at the end. deciding whether a petition in Germany amounted to 22 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 22 a serious and definitive refusal? 23 Q. In that case the debtor was suffering only a temporary 23 A. I agree with you that also with reference to 24 liquidity bottleneck which it was hoped would be cleared 24 paragraph 3, section 3, in German law one could argue 25 away and which would make the bankruptcy proceedings 25 that if one assumes a refusal under 286.2.3, the Page 17 Page 19 1 unnecessary. 1 manager, the insolvency manager could -- proceedings 2 2 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. manager, could no longer exercise his rights. That 3 3 Q. Now, it's right, isn't it, that, as you mentioned is -- could be an argument, but an argument which needs 4 4 a few minutes ago, whether there is a serious and to be -- needs to be completed, added to. 5 definitive refusal may depend in part on the provisions 5 In German law the -- an insolvency application is 6 of the German insolvency code. 6 considered -- such insolvency application is considered 7 7 A. That is not quite correct. My Lord, what I meant was not to be a definitive and serious one as it is 8 8 that if I measure 286, section 2.3 in respect of procedural -- procedural only and only addressed to the 9 9 an insolvency application in German law then the -court, and that in content it only expresses possibly or 10 10 286.2.3 never applies in that case. certainty that the -- the debtor cannot or does not want 11 11 (Not interpreted) Yes. to pay. 12 12 Q. Could I ask the question in a slightly different way. And those two arguments take priority over what he 13 13 If you go to the authorities bundle 2, tab 84. was saying. 14 Tab 84, subtab D. Section 103 of the insolvency code? 14 The argument in your question, in contrast to the 15 A. (Not interpreted) Of the insolvency code, yes. Okay, 15 two arguments mentioned, is in German law of a lower 16 16 priority, but it is correct insofar. ves. 17 Q. Now, you referred to this earlier. 17 Q. One other aspect of German insolvency law, as 18 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 18 I understand it, is that the debtor may be under a --19 Q. As I understand it, what this says is that if 19 an obligation in certain circumstances to file 20 20 a insolvency petition. a reciprocal contract has not been performed or has not 21 A. The obligation, whether the -- the question whether the 21 been fully performed --22 22 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. obligation exists in such an application under German 23 Q. -- by the debtor and the other party at the time when 23 law is different according to the type of personality; 24 24 that is to say for natural persons, such an obligation the insolvency proceedings are commenced, the insolvency 25 administrator may perform the contract in place of the 25 does not exist. This does exist for legal persons.

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1 I would add this obligation exists for a legal 1 conclusion that a warning notice can't work in a German 2 2 person which -- for legal persons which are not insolvency, and that those two other points were, 3 3 I think, firstly that the debtor has lost the power to represented by a natural person as -- which is 4 4 personally liable, that is to say limited companies and dispose of his assets in a German insolvency? 5 5 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, that's correct. 6 6 Q. That's another reason why a proof of debt can't amount In content one should also differentiate in cases of 7 7 to a warning notice, because there's nothing the debtor insolvency or overindebtedness, a legal person has to 8 8 make an application for insolvency. can do. 9 O. Sorry ... 9 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, that's right. 10 10 Q. The second point I think you made is that the debt also A. On the other hand, if there is only a risk, a threat of 11 insolvency, then it may make an application, but is not 11 needs to be, you say, enforceable. 12 12 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. obliged to do so. 13 Q. Leave aside the detail of when the application has to be 13 Q. And that, after German insolvency proceedings have 14 made. There are circumstances in which a debtor may be 14 started, any claim is no longer enforceable because the 15 under an obligation to file a petition. Breach of that 15 creditor is not allowed to bring a claim against the 16 obligation, as I understand it, may constitute 16 debtor. 17 a criminal offence. 17 A. This is correct, but there is a limitation. In one 18 A. That's correct, there are circumstances when there is 18 point, that is to say that this is correct if the 19 19 not only an obligation in existence but the -- to admit insolvency assets are part of the overall mass capital, 20 20 to such an obligation can give rise to a criminal but there is a possibility that if the administrator has 2.1 prosecution. 2.1 freed part of the assets, and then there is 22 Q. Thank you. Can we turn now to warning notices again in 22 a possibility that there is a claim for -- against the 23 a German insolvency. 23 debtor for this part of the assets which has been freed. 24 24 Now, Professor Mulbert and you agree that filing But those are exceptional cases. 25 a proof of debt, filing a claim in a German insolvency, 25 This only really applies in such cases if the debtor Page 21 Page 23 1 does not amount to a warning notice. 1 is a -- a free profession. 2 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 2 Q. So the basic position is that the debtor, his only right 3 3 Q. Again, what I want to suggest to you is that the reason is to go against the assets in the estate. 4 4 for that may depend in part on features of German A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 5 insolvency law. Again, if I can just explain what 5 Q. He can't, absent those exceptional circumstances, bring 6 I mean by that by giving you an example. 6 proceedings against the debtor. 7 As I understand it, German insolvency law does not 7 A. That is correct, my Lord. 8 8 permit a creditor to improve his position by serving Q. Now, those three features of German insolvency law as 9 9 a warning notice after the start of the insolvency, so I understand it support the general policy under German 10 as to give him a right to interest. 10 insolvency code that debtors aren't allowed to improve 11 The reason for that, as I understand it, is because 11 their position by serving a warning notice and claiming 12 under German insolvency law, that would be contrary for 12 interest after the insolvency has started. 13 treating all creditors equally? 13 A. This is an essential principle of German law that once 14 A. That's correct, my Lord, a creditor should not be able 14 insolvency has -- proceedings have been opened, that no 15 to improve its situation because of the -- because a --15 one is entitled to improve its position in insolvency. 16 a notice, a warning notice, has been served, when the 16 Q. Thank you. 17 insolvency proceedings have been started. 17 My Lord, I wonder if that's a convenient moment? MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Five minutes. 18 German law -- that is why German law provides that 18 19 after opening insolvency procedure, the claims can only 19 (11.47 am) 20 be made valid by serving the -- a notice with the 20 (A short break) 21 21 administrator. (11.55 am)MR DICKER: The third topic that I want to ask you about 22 Q. And as I understand --22 23 A. And the notice procedure is an exclusive one. 23 concerns the effect of an assignment. 24 A. (Not interpreted) The effect -- yes. Q. I think you make two other points about the way in which 24 25 German insolvency law operates, which leads to the 25 Q. Now, both you and Professor Mulbert agree that after an

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- 1 assignment, the focus of any default damages claim is on
- 2 the transferee and not the transferor.
- 3 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes.
- 4 Q. You both agree that that's the effect of section 398 of
- 5 the BGB. Perhaps we can just turn that up, it's in
- volume 2, tab 83. 6
- 7 A. (Not interpreted) Volume 2?
- 8 Q. Volume 2 of the authorities. Tab 83, subtab T.
- 9 A. (Not interpreted) Oh yes.
- 10 Q. Tab 83, subtab T, section 398.
- 11 A. (Not interpreted) 98?
- 12 Q. 398, yes.
- 13 A. (Not interpreted) Okay, yes.
- 14 Q. Which says in English:
- 15 "A claim may be transferred by the creditor to
- another person by contract with that person. When the 16
- 17 contract is entered into, the new creditor steps into
- 18 the shoes of the previous creditor."
- 19 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 20 Q. As I think we've agreed, that provision says you need to
- 2.1 focus on the transferee and not the transferor.
- 22 A. The rule is until the assignment, it is the position of
- 23 the -- the transferor after the assignment, it is that
- 24 of the transferee.
- 25 Q. In other words, after the assignment you focus on the Page 25

A. That's correct, my Lord, that the prevailing opinion

- 2 says that there is no limitation, that the transferee
- 3 can only claim the same as the transferor would have
- 4
- 5 Q. The first thing I want to do is just look quickly at
- 6 some of the legal commentators before turning to ask you
- 7 about your --
- 8 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 9 Q. So if we go to the authorities bundle 1, tab 42.
- 10 A. (Not interpreted) 42, yes.
- Q. The passage from this work I wanted to show you was on 11
- 12 page 161.
- 13 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, 161.
- 14 Q. Under the heading, paragraph (vii). So (vii).
- 15 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes, okay.
- 16 Q. It's numbered 82 on the right-hand side.
- 17 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 18 Q. The author says:
- 19 "The assignee is entitled to all subsequent claims
- 20 resulting from the claim. The assignee can therefore eg
- 21 raise the defence the contract was not fulfilled against
- 22 the debtor or autonomously assert claims if the debtor
- 23 is in default."
- 24 Then this:
- 25 "The amount of default damages is in principle

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- 1 position of the transferee.
- 2 A. (Not interpreted) Transferee, yes.
- 3 Q. Now, the disagreement between you and Professor Mulbert
- 4 is whether such damages are capped.
- 5 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 6 Q. By reference to an amount that could have been claimed
- 7 by the transferor.
- 8 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, that's right. Yes, it's correct.
- 9 Q. You both agree that section 398 of the BGB does not
- 10 directly address this question?
- 11 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- Q. And that the only case that we found leaves the question 12
- 13
- 14 A. Yes, that's correct. In the literature the question is
- 15 controversial. There are two decisions by the
- 16 Reichsgericht, the previous courts, which are different,
- 17 but the federal courts have not issued a decision up to
- 18 the present.
- 19 The BGH, the highest court, says that in principle
- 20 it is the transferee after the transfer has taken place,
- but the question as to whether the damages can be higher 21
- 22 than those of the transferor has been left open
- 23 expressly, intentionally, by the court.
- 24 Q. But you agree that the view that prevails in most of the
- 25 recent legal literature is that there is no cap.

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- 1 calculated based on the person of the assignee."
- 2 The next sentence:
- 3 "This applies even if the damages incurred by the
- 4 new creditor are higher than those presumably incurred
- 5 by the old creditor."
- 6 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 7 Q. Then the explanation given for this is in the next
- 8 sentence. The author says:
- 9 "The debtor who must expect the assignment at any
- 10 time cannot reclaim protection of confidence with regard
- to a less beneficial development of damages." 11
- 12 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 13 Q. Now, as I understand it, what the author is saying is
- 14 effectively that the debtor, having agreed to permit
- 15 an assignment, isn't entitled to say that his damage
- 16 should be limited by the damage suffered by the
- 17
- 18 A. Yes, this comment is correct. Only one thing. There is
- 19 no express permission from -- necessary from the debtor
- 20 for the making of the transfer. On the contrary, the
- reverse is true that the creditor can make the transfer 21
- 22 unless there is an express prohibition for the creditor
- 23 to effect such a transfer.
- 24 Q. Thank you for that clarification.
- 25 Now, the one protection that the author identifies

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7 (Pages 25 to 28)

1 in the next sentence --1 sentences, I'm sorry --2 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 2 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 3 Q. -- is that the new creditor may be under a duty to 3 Q. -- what the author is saying is that the law does want 4 4 minimise damages in the form of an obligation to provide to protect the debtor so far as his legal position is 5 5 notice of the potential of increased damages. concerned, but it's not interested in protecting him or 6 6 Now, as I understand it, what the author is saying it's relatively indifferent to protecting him in the 7 7 event of breach of contract. is that if -- if damages may be greater in the hands of 8 the assignee, the new creditor, the assignee, may have 8 A. (Not interpreted) Mm-hm, yes. 9 to notify the debtor of that to be able to recover such 9 Q. Thank you. 10 10 A. I -damage. 11 11 Q. Similarly on page 87 if you go over to the second A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes. 12 (Interpreted) That is in accordance with the 12 paragraph. 13 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. prevailing opinion, that a claim for damages, increased 13 14 damages, can be denied, in such a case. However, the 14 Q. Again, as I understand it, the point that the author is 15 15 transferee has to draw the attention of the transferor making here is similar to a point we saw earlier. There 16 to that effect. 16 may be some protection for the debtor because the 17 17 Q. Thank you. assignee may be required to alert the debtor to the risk 18 Now, the second commentary I wanted to show you and 18 of an extraordinarily high amount of damage. 19 ask you about is in bundle 2. So if you put away 19 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 20 bundle 1 and take bundle 2 of the authorities, tab 77. 20 Q. So this is consistent with the commentary we saw 21 2.1 Just picking up two passages from this. The first previously. 22 passage is right at the start. 22 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 23 23 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. Q. Now, the third commentary I just want to ask you about 24 24 Q. First five lines. What the author is saying in the is at tab 79. 25 second sentence there is that after an assignment, it's 25 A. (Not interpreted) 79? Page 29 Page 31 1 the new creditor whose rights have been offended. 1 Q. 79, yes. 2 2 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. Yes. 3 3 A. Is this -- the author, is he Gernhuber? Q. At the bottom of the first page on the right-hand side, Q. Let me see if I can -- if you turn -- I'm sorry, I think 4 4 there's a section numbered 2. 5 you have the benefit of rather more text than we have, 5 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 6 but if you go to -- I think it's page 86. 6 Q. Higher damages incurred by the assignee in comparison to 7 7 the assignor. A. (Not interpreted) Ah, yes, 86. 8 8 Q. Dr Fischer, I'm sorry, would you give me a moment and If you go over the page, about halfway down, there's 9 9 we'll see if we can find the equivalent passage. a paragraph beginning: 10 10 A. (Not interpreted) Okay. (Pause) "Aber auch~..." 11 Q. So page 86. A. (Not interpreted) Ah yes, mm-hm. 11 12 12 Q. What the author is saying there is that constructions A. (Not interpreted) Yes. Q. It's the first full paragraph. 13 13 which would identify an interest of the debtor worth 14 A. (Not interpreted) Yes [German] yes. 14 protecting in his view are not convincing. Yes? 15 Q. Yes. The first five lines of that, as I understand it, 15 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 16 one point the author is making there is that after an 16 Q. Then he goes on to explain that. 17 assignment, it's the creditor whose rights have been 17 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, mm-hm. 18 offended. In other words, it's the creditor who is 18 Q. One point he makes a couple of lines further on is that 19 19 entitled to payment. Therefore, it's the new creditor even if the assignment were not executed, the debtor 20 who can demand compensation for his damage. 20 could not have relied on the default damages in the 21 21 A. (Not interpreted) Mm-hm, yes. person of the original creditor remaining the same 22 22 Q. They can do so, however much higher they may be than the amount for ever. 23 damages that the assignor might have suffered. 23 So in other words, as I understand it, even if there 24 24 had not been an assignment, damages might have changed, A. (Not interpreted) Yes.

Q. Then in the last sentence of that paragraph or last two

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the amount of damages might have changed in any event.

A. (Not interpreted) Mm-hm.

- 2 Q. Then if you go down to the last paragraph on that first
- 3 column, there's a reference to section 404, 406 and
- 4 following of the BGB.
- 5 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 6 Q. As I understand it, what the author is saying at the
- 7 start of this paragraph is that at times an attempt is
- 8 made to assist the debtor by way of an analogue
- 9 application of section 404, 406 and following of the
- BGB, and he says this too shall be denied. In other
- 11 words in his view this isn't correct.
- 12 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 13 Q. The reason why, as I understand it, the author says
- that's not correct, is because what 404 and 406 do is
- indicate where the legislature thought the debtor was
- worthy of protection, and go no further than the terms
- 17 of those sections.
- 18 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 19 Q. So that's an extract from the third -- just to give you
- one last example -- if you go on to tab 82. It's at
- 21 page 234.
- 22 A. (Not interpreted) 234.
- 23 Q. You'll see a reference to -- on the bottom half of the
- left-hand page, a commentary by Frank Peters. We'll
- come back to that?

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- 1 A. (Not interpreted) Frank Peters, yes.
- 2 Q. Yes. Then on the right-hand page, 235.
- 3 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 4 Q. The first paragraph.
- 5 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 6 Q. As I understand it, what the author is saying is that
- 7 various starting points and justifications for limiting
- 8 the assignee are not workable.
- 9 In the second sentence what the author says is that
- the principles of legal protection for bona fide acts of
- trust do not manifest themselves in German law on
- 12 damages.
- Now, as I understand it, what the author is saying
- there is similar to a previous comment. In other words,
- the debtor who is in breach of contract isn't entitled
- to complain about an increased loss.
- 17 A. (Not interpreted) Mm-hm. Mm-hm.
- 18 Q. Again, if you go down to, on 235, the paragraph
- beginning in the middle of the page, we can see another
- 20 reference to section 254.
- 21 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 22 Q. That's a similar reference to the debtor being protected
- potentially by a requirement of notice.
- 24 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 25 Q. Thank you.

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- 1 So, as I understand it, you -- you accept the
- 2 prevailing view is that damages are not capped.
- 3 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 4 Q. And those articles presumably, or can I ask you, those
- 5 articles fairly summarise the prevailing view?
- 6 A. This is the prevailing opinion in literature. In case
- 7 law such a tendency towards this is not to be discerned
- 8 that it is open.
- 9 Q. Yes.

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- 10 A. This -- however in the jurisprudence of the highest
- 11 court, there is one case where there is a -- a tension
 - between these opinions. The -- the court has several
- 13 times decided that paragraph -- section 404 BGB goes
- beyond the case -- beyond the case of an objection, is
- 15 the -- paragraph is an expression of the legal opinion,
- 16 the position, that -- the position of the debtor should
- 17 not be worse.
 - And I would say quite openly that I think the opinions in the commentaries are acceptable, but I do
- 20 not share the -- these opinions.
- 21 The -- the argument that this is only factual and
- 22 not -- these are only factual questions dependent on
- 23 factual questions and not legal questions, I do not see
- 24 in that way.
 - If the transferee has suffered higher damage, then

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- it's -- this is not a question of fact but it is
- a question of the legal transactions. And there is
- 3 a second point.
- 4 And the second point concerns the argument we see
- 5 several times that the transferor could have suffered
- 6 higher damage than could have been assumed at the
 - conclusion of the contract.
- 8 I say that if a transferor in fact has damage which
- 9 would have been higher, then the transferee would be
- 10 entitled at least to the amount to which the transferor
- would have been entitled. That is to say that the
- debtor can only say that the transferor has suffered
- such higher damage if it has actually suffered such
- damage -- would, could have suffered such damage. But
- 15 this has to be subject to proof.
- 16 Q. So, as I understand it, if there is an assignment and
- the assignor would have suffered greater loss, the
- assignee can recover that greater loss?
- A. No, the transferee can only claim -- the only thing it can claim after the transfer is its own damage.
- 21 (Not interpreted) Its own damage.
- $22 \hspace{10mm} \textbf{(Interpreted) The principle is that the transferee} \\$
- 23 can assert his damage, his damage, but only his damage.
 - So it's only if the creditor says that his damage
 - would have been higher without the transfer to the

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9 (Pages 33 to 36)

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1 1 transferee. the fact that the assignor -- the damage asserted by the assignor would -- is -- would be higher than -- would 2 2 Q. As I understand it, this always works for the benefit of 3 3 the debtor? have arisen -- the loss which would have arisen without 4 A. Only if it can show that the damage of the transferee is 4 the assignment. 5 5 higher than it would have been in the case of the The condition -- the condition is that in my view, 6 the debtor has to prove the -- to object to the 6 transferee -- the transferor. 7 7 THE INTERPRETER: Sorry. assignment and only show the -- the height of the claim. 8 Yes, the assignor only has to be -- (Not 8 Q. If it were higher the transferee cannot recover? 9 9 A. If it is established that it is -- that the damage is interpreted) the assignee. 10 10 THE INTERPRETER: Yes. higher, I think it is -- if it is not, I understand 404 11 to mean, as does the higher court, that the -- it wishes 11 A. The assignee has to prove the amount of his claim, 12 to assert that the situation, the position, of the 12 13 transferee should not be made worse. 13 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Can I ask one further thing: under the 14 14 German law, after an assignment, would the debtor have It is a general principle of contract law that 15 15 any rights or an ability to bring to court the assignor? through the transfer of a contract, the transferee's 16 position should not be made worse. The transfer 16 Is there any remaining nexus between them? 17 A. Paragraph 404 does provide that the debtor can raise the 17 contract is a contract between the transferor and the 18 transferee, and there the principle is too that the 18 objections which have -- which consist -- exist with 19 19 regard to the assignor. position of a third party, that is the debtor, should 20 not be made worse. 20 But for these objections the debtor has to carry the MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: The debtor. 21 burden -- is asked to carry the burden of proof. 21 22 MR DICKER: But the effect of this is to make the debtor 22 MR DICKER: Can we have a look at the sections on which you 23 23 rely. They're in bundle 2 of the authorities, tab 83. better off in the sense that he only ever has to pay the 24 lower of the damages suffered by the transferor and the 24 First is section 404 which is at tab V. 25 transferee. 25 Section 404 in English says: Page 37 Page 39 1 A. The effect of this opinion is that the transferor and 1 "The debtor may raise against the new creditor the 2 transferee are prevented to make an agreement that the 2 objections he was entitled to raise against the previous 3 3 higher damage could be -- have the effect that it be -creditor at the time of assignment." 4 4 would be to the disadvantage of a third party. As I understand it, section 404 is intended to 5 The prevailing literature leads to the risk that the 5 ensure that if there is an assignment, the debtor 6 transferor and transferee would be led to speculate at 6 doesn't -- isn't deprived of defences that he would have 7 7 the expense of the debtor. against the transferor. So that's the first. Just 8 8 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Wouldn't -- so sorry to interrupt -having a look at --9 9 would not this create a multiplicity of inquiry? A. That is correct. The question raised under 404, 406 and 10 Because every assignee would not only have to establish 10 407 do not apply to our case only as regards 404 with 11 11 his loss, but also the other person's loss by way of regard to the general principle, whether this is 12 12 a general principle or whether it is limited to the case showing that his loss was not reduced or increased? 13 A. The transferor can only claim that damage which would 13 regulated under section 404. 14 have arisen in so -- as long as he was the owner of the 14 Q. 404 is expressed to apply to objections that the debtor 15 claim. 15 was entitled to raise against the previous creditor at 16 After an assignment the -- there is no longer 16 the time of assignment. 17 a legal basis for the assignor to claim a higher amount 17 A. (Not interpreted) That's correct. 18 of damages. 18 Q. Then 406, if you turn on to tab W. 19 MR DICKER: Judge Fischer, I think his Lordship will correct 19 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 20 me if I'm wrong, I think the question his Lordship was 20 Q. "Debtor may set off a claim against the previous 21 creditor to which he is entitled as well as the new 21 asking was this. On your test the court has to decide

creditor unless when acquiring a claim he was aware of

the assignment or the claim only became due after he

obtained knowledge of this and later than the assigned

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two issues. It has to decide what loss the assignee

suffered and it has to decide what loss the assignor

A. This would only be necessary if the debtor relies on

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would have suffered after the assignment.

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claim became due."

1 Again, as I understand it, this is to ensure that 1 that is the question of how the damage has developed is 2 2 the debtor isn't deprived of rights of set-off. not a question just -- just a factual question, but also 3 3 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. a question of the type of investments which the 4 Q. Which he would otherwise have had, unless and until he 4 transferee would have been -- would have made. 5 5 has notice of the assignment. I can see that the decisions cited here do not lead 6 6 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, that's correct, yes. to a -- a conclusive result, and I can also not say how 7 Q. Then 407, it's subsection (1). As I understand it, the 7 the BGH, the highest court, will decide in this respect. 8 effect of this is the new creditor must allow 8 Q. I mean you -- it's possible that the highest court may 9 performance the debtor renders to the previous creditor 9 agree with the prevailing view. 10 after the assignment, unless the debtor is aware of the 10 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, or with the other. Yes. 11 assignment on performance or undertaking the legal 11 Q. You are not really in a position to predict which way 12 12 transaction 13 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 13 A. (Not interpreted) No, I -- I think I'm not able to 14 14 Q. In other words the debtor can perform in favour of the predict. 15 15 Q. Now, you refer to various cases and I hope I can deal transferor until he learns about the assignment. 16 A. (Interpreted) He can perform to the previous creditor as 16 with this shortly. long as he has no knowledge of the assignment. 17 17 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 18 Q. These are the three provisions, three sections of the 18 Q. I think it's fair to say that all of the cases you refer 19 19 to in this context are concerned with a debtor BGB on which you rely? 20 20 exercising legal rights; none of them are concerned with A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 21 21 Q. The commentary that we've seen says they don't cover damages? 22 this situation because they are concerned with 22 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 23 protecting the legal position of the debtor, not 23 Q. So they deal with things like rights of set-off or entitling him to say, "I shouldn't have to pay any more 24 24 counterclaims and things of that sort. 25 damages than the transferor would have been entitled 2.5 A. Yes, that -- that is the direction these decisions --Page 41 Page 43 1 to". 1 into which these decisions go. 2 A. The cited opinions in literature says -- is correct that 2 Q. You also refer to some legal commentary consistent with 3 3 404 to 407 only protects the legal interests in favour your view. Now, just a short point. I think it's right 4 4 to say -- I'll show you the commentary if you want -of the debtor. 5 Q. Can I just remind you of a paragraph in your expert's 5 but it's right to say those authors acknowledge that the 6 6 prevailing view is different from the view they express. 7 7 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes. A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 8 Q. It's bundle 4, tab 8. 8 (Interpreted) Yes, they concede that. 9 9 A. (Not interpreted) Bundle 4. Q. That was all I was going to ask you in relation to 10 Q. Bundle 4, tab 8. 10 assignment. A. (Not interpreted) Paragraph? 11 11 I have a few questions in relation to the types of 12 Q. It's paragraph 104. 12 entities that are entitled to rely on an abstract 13 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 13 calculation when claiming further damages for late 14 Q. It's the sentence after the reference to section 404. 14 payment. 15 It's the sentence which in translation reads: 15 Now, as I understand it, both you and 16 "In established case law the German Federal Court of 16 Professor Mulbert agree that damages for late payment 17 Justice interprets the provision as stating that the 17 defaulted debt can include compensation for a lost 18 legal position of the debtor should not be made worse by 18 investment opportunity. 19 a transfer of the claim to the new creditor." 19 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes, that's true. 20 20 Q. You also agree that such damages can be expressed as What I want to suggest to you is that the provisions of the BGB we have seen, 404, 406 and 407, are all 21 21 22 concerned with the legal position of the debtor and not 22 A. These damages can be expressed in a rate if it concerns 23 with the factual question of how much damage is 23 lost profit on interest. 24 24 (Not interpreted) Yes, lost profit --25 A. This is the question which I already referred to before, 25 (Interpreted) Or costs. Page 42 Page 44

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1 (Not interpreted) Yes. 2 (Interpreted) Expenses. 3 Q. Both you and Professor Mulbert agree that in calculating 4 such loss, banks are entitled to calculate it in the 5 abstract? 6 A. The banks are allowed to calculate this in the abstract. 7 The banks, according to the case law, are only allowed 8 to do this on the basis of the average interests 9 received on loans or the average profits to be received 10 on a business transaction. 11 12 evidence is that there are other types of investors 13

- O. As I understand Professor Mulbert's evidence, his
- including non-bank transaction institutions or hedge
- 14 funds who -- who may also be entitled to rely on the
- 15 same method of calculation?
- 16 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 17 (Interpreted) The -- that is not my opinion. The
- 18 case law shows this facilitation only in respect of
- 19 banks. Particularly in the view of the present
- 20 financial situation, it is necessary to have a concrete
- 21 indication of how the amounts are to be -- would be
- 22 invested. This is the opinion of the 11th and the 9th
- 23 senate of the highest court. I have cited the opinion
- 24 of the 11th senate of the civil chamber in my opinion,
- 25 contrary opinion.
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1 (Not interpreted) Yes.

- 2 (Interpreted) The 9th view is -- arrived only later
- 3 after my reply to the opinion had already been handed
- 4
- 5 Q. I thought both you and Professor Mulbert agreed there
- 6 wasn't a case specifically dealing with non-bank
- 7 financial institutions or hedge funds?
- 8 A. No, as far as I know there is no decision which relates
- 9 to hedge funds.
- 10 Q. Thank you.
- 11 Can I show you one extract from a legal commentator.
- 12 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 13 Q. It's in the authorities bundle and it's tab 59.
- 14 A. (Not interpreted) Authorities bundle, number 59.
- 15 Q. The extract I wanted to show you was behind tab B, so
- 16 tab 59B
- 17 A. (Not interpreted) There is nothing.
- 18 Q. It's --
- 19 A. (Not interpreted) One moment.
- 20 Q. Behind B --
- 21 A. (Not interpreted) Ah, ves, now I got it.
- 22 Q. It's the second extract behind tab B from Staudinger's
- 23 commentary?
- 24 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 25 Q. It's paragraph 46 and 47.

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1 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes.

- 2 Q. As I understand it at the start of 46, the authors say:
- 3 "If the creditor is a bank, it must be assumed the
- 4 sum of the funds intended for investment in its overall
- 5 business is reduced by the amounts that are paid late.
- 6 Therefore, if the bank only executes one type of
- 7 transaction, the nominal interest standard for this type
- 8 of transaction during the period in question should be
 - used as a basis."
- 10 In other words, as I understand it, the author is
- 11 dealing with abstract calculation for banks in that
 - paragraph?

13 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.

- 14 Q. Then in paragraph 47, again as I understand it, the 15
 - author says:
- 16 "What applies for banks also applies for other
- 17 commercial capital investors such as investment
- 18 companies and insurance companies that invest incoming
- 19 sums unless they're required for ongoing business
- 20 operations." A. Yes.
- 22 Q. So the author's view appears to be, as I understand it,
- 23 that there are other similar types of entities that may
- 24 also be entitled to the abstract calculation?
- 25 A. Yes, and I'm -- I know this -- the Lowisch/Feldmann

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- 1 commentary, but I know that the other -- on the other
 - hand, most other prevailing commentators reject this
- 3 opinion and it is always cited as a -- another --
- 4 a differing, diverging opinion.
- 5 Q. If you have two entities, both of which always invest
- 6 their surplus money, it doesn't make much sense, does
 - it, to say that one of them that's called a bank is
- 8 entitled to the abstract calculation, and the other,
- 9 which does exactly the same thing, is not.
- 10 A. Well, whether one should distinguish, we can argue about
- 11 that. It is my personal view that all investors really
- 12 must say what they've actually done. For banks, with
- 13 respect to banks, however, I would like to contradict
- 14 the view of the highest court, but I do see a trend
- developing in case law towards the concrete method of 15
- 16 calculation.
- 17 In contrast to what has been said, there is -- there
- 18 is no decision of the BGH concerning hedge funds, and
- 19 the opinion as regards the banks has not changed so far
- 20 up to the present. However, the tendency, the trend
- 21 which I see in case law, is one going towards more --
- 22 imposing more severe requirements.
- 23 MR DICKER: Thank you. My Lord, I'm conscious of the time.
- 24 I only have couple more questions to ask, but inevitably
- 25 they are likely to take more than a couple of minutes.

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12 (Pages 45 to 48)

1 I don't know whether this will be a convenient moment. 1 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 2 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I imagine there will be some 2 Q. Now, the only point I wanted to make was the author 3 re-examination. Is that right? 3 doesn't appear to be specifically considering non-bank 4 MR ALLISON: My Lord, maybe very little, I will try and 4 financial institutions. 5 finesse it slightly. 5 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes. That's true, yes. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: With apologies to you, I think we'd 6 6 Q. There's a similar point in relation to the other work 7 better come back at five past two. Are you intending to 7 you refer to, which is at tab 68B. You may have that in 8 launch straight into your submissions thereafter? 8 the other band. 9 MR DICKER: My Lord, I was hoping to accept the offer which 9 A. (Not interpreted) 68? 10 I think your Lordship indicated on Friday might be made. 10 Q. 68, 6-8B. 11 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Pause for thought and then continuing 11 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes. 12 tomorrow and such of Wednesday as you require. 12 Q. Now, it's the second document in German at page 516. 13 MR DICKER: I think that is correct. It is likely both to 13 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 14 shorten the submissions and to make them rather more 14 Q. The English version is the version behind the blue slip. 15 coherent and useful to your Lordship. 15 It begins "paragraph 8E". 16 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: That sounds good! 16 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 17 (1.05 pm)17 Q. Just in the German version, on page 516, 8E at the start 18 (The short adjournment) 18 of that paragraph, if one then goes down four lines, as 19 19 (2.05 pm)I understand it, what the author is saying is whilst 20 (Proceedings delayed) 20 banks may calculate their damages abstractly according 21 (2.10 pm)21 to their average gross borrowing rate, all other 22 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Good afternoon. 22 creditors must declare and prove their interest losses 23 MR DICKER: Before lunch I showed you an extract from a work 23 concretely. Yes? 24 by Staudinger and you said there were other commentators 24 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 25 expressing a different view, and I just want to show you 25 Q. Then there's a reference to Gruneberg in Palandt which Page 49 Page 51 1 the two commentators you refer to in your report. 1 I think is what we've just seen. 2 The first is Gruneberg in Palandt. It's in the 2 A. (Not interpreted) Mm. 3 authorities bundle-tab 48 behind tab C, if you have 3 Q. So my point is again in this commentary the authors 4 4 that? don't appear to be focusing specifically on non-bank 5 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 5 financial institutions, hedge funds and things of that 6 Q. In the German version there are two sentences I wanted 6 7 7 to show you in paragraph number 5, subparagraph (a). A. (Not interpreted) Yes, that's right. Yes. The first was -- so 48C. 8 8 MR DICKER: That's very helpful, Judge Fischer. 9 9 A. (Not interpreted) 48C. Yes. My Lord, subject to your Lordship, those were all 10 Q. Paragraph 5 --10 the questions I had for Judge Fischer. A. (Not interpreted) Page 4 -- 415? Page 415? 11 Re-examination by MR ALLISON. 11 12 Q. Yes. 12 MR ALLISON: Good afternoon, Judge Fischer. 13 13 A. (Not interpreted) Yes, okay. A. Good afternoon. 14 Q. At line 13. 14 Q. On Friday Mr Dicker took you to the German master 15 A. (Not interpreted) 13. 15 agreement and asked you questions about the meaning of 16 Q. 13. 16 its terms. 17 A. (Not interpreted) Okav. 17 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 18 Q. The draftsman says the sentence at line 13, he says, as 18 Q. That is a question for his Lordship, but there were 19 I understand it, banks may calculate their damages 19 a few points in the transcript where there may have been 20 20 abstractly. issues with translation. So I would like to ask you one 21 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. 21 follow-up question. 22 Q. Then if you go down to the note at B-B, about seven 22 The question is in relation to when the claim 23 Lines from the end, as I understand it what he says 23 becomes due and payable for the purpose of section 286 24 there is all other creditors must show and prove the 24 of the German civil code. 25 interest loss specifically. 25 A. (Not interpreted) Yes. Page 50 Page 52

- Q. After an automatic termination of the German master
- 2 agreement on an application to commence insolvency
- 3 proceedings.
- 4 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 5 Q. Now I have one question for you. Perhaps you can break
- 6 your answer into short sentences for the benefit of
- 7 his Lordship.
- 8 Would you like to remind yourself of the terms of
- 9 clauses 7 to 9 first, in the German master agreement.
- 10 My Lord, it's called tab 9, the English version.
- 11 A. (Not interpreted) Tab 9. Yes.
- 12 Q. It's something that is addressed in your report, but
- 13 I wonder if you could explain for his Lordship now when
- 14 you say the compensation claim becomes due and payable
- 15 for the purpose of section 286 on an automatic
- 16 termination by reason of an insolvency application.
- 17 A. When the contract terminates according to clause 7 the 18 compensation claim arises, but the compensation claim
- 19 must be distinguished from the due date of the claim.
- 20 (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 21 (Interpreted) The -- when the claim arises it must
- 22 be assumed to arise immediately when the contract
- 23 terminates. But the due date presupposes a cooperation
- 24 of both parties according to clauses 8 and 9, which we
- 25 could call close-out netting.

- 1 This becoming due presupposes that the -- the
 - close-out procedure of the reciprocal -- reciprocally of
- 3 the parties, that is all according to the decision in
- 4 9.2, the set-off happens.
- 5 Then, only then, the claim becomes due.
- 6 Q. Judge Fischer, thank you very much.
- 7 One more question.
- 8 Mr Dicker took you to a passage in a book written by
- 9 Dr Zerey about financial derivatives. Do you recall
- 10

2

- 11 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 12 Q. Could you please go to the passage; you'll find it at
- 13 tab 75 of the authorities bundle.
- 14 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 15 Q. Judge Fischer, do you have Zerey? It was paragraph 50
- 16 and paragraph 54 that he took you to.
- 17 Could you please remind yourself of what is said in
- 18 the third paragraph of paragraph 50, and also what is
- 19 said in paragraph 54, before I ask you the question.
- 20 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 21 O. Now, this is where I betray my lack of language skills.
- 22 In paragraph 50, there is the word "Entstehung".
- 23 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 24 Q. In paragraph 54 there is the word "Falligkeit", I think,
- 25 I may have got the pronunciation wrong.

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- 1 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 2 Q. Could you explain to his Lordship what those words mean
- 3 in German? What's the difference between those two
- 4

6

- 5 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
 - (Interpreted) "Entstehung" is, so to say, the legal
- 7 birth of a claim, the arising of a claim; on the other
- 8 hand the becoming due of a claim means that it can no
- 9 longer -- there is no longer a possibility of prevention
- 10 so that the claim becomes enforceable.
- 11 (Not interpreted) That's -- that's the important
- 12 thing, it's enforceable. Yes.
- 13 Q. Just to make that clear because I don't think the word
- 14 was used in the answer, you said "Entstehung" is coming
- 15 into existence.
- 16 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 17 Q. The second part of your answer, becoming enforceable,
- 18 which word is it you would use for that?
- 19 A. (Not interpreted) Becoming in existence is "Entstehung",
- 20 and becoming enforceable is "Falligkeit".
- 21 MR ALLISON: Thank you very much, Judge Fischer. My Lord,
- 22 don't have any further questions.
 - Questions from THE BENCH
- 24 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Very few, Judge Fischer. Thank you
- 25 for your help. They relate to the issue of assignment.

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- I want to get one or two things straight in my mind. 1
- 2 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 3 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: In I think it's section 398.

23

- 4 A. (Not interpreted) 398, ves.
- 5 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Which we can find, I think it's
- 6 volume 2. 83T or somewhere around there. Yes, 83T. In
- 7 the English version --
- 8 A. (Not interpreted) yes, yes.
- 9 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: -- uses the phrase "steps into the
- 10 shoes of the previous creditor". A new creditor steps
- 11 into the shoes of the previous creditor.
- 12 A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
- 13 MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: First of all, I don't know whether
- 14 these translations are official translations or
- 15 translations by the parties. Do you happen to know?
- 16 A. (Not interpreted) That's -- that I don't know.
- 17 (Interpreted) No, I don't know.
- 18 (Not interpreted) I don't know it.
 - MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Do you rely on the phrase "step into
- 20 the shoes" in support of your view that the assignee can
- 21 have no greater claim than the assignor?
- 22 A. Yes, this is correct. I said in my -- as I said in my
- 23 expert opinion, that is an additional reason in my
- 24 opinion. "steps into the shoes" conveys very well,
- 25 the German which says -- "comes in the place of",

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1 2			
2	because it really means that there are it is there	1	actually found within 10 of the agreement, because
	is no availability of further shoes, it is just limited	2	I think the parties are proceeding on the basis someone
3	to that.	3	becomes in effect the new contacting party rather than a
4	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right. So what I need to consider are	4	behind the scenes
5	really two arguments apart from the literature on the	5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I see, so they become bound by the
6	point, which is the step into the shoes point, which is	6	contract.
7	your secondary point; and your primary point which is	7	MR ALLISON: Precisely, rather than a behind the scenes
8	404, 406 and 407. Is that right?	8	assignment of the compensation claim as in this case.
9	A. (Not interpreted) That is right. Yes. That is	9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Thank you very much.
10	absolutely correct.	10	But would the same claims and counterclaims without
11	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Once the assignee has stepped into the	11	restriction apply between the debtor and assignee as
12	shoes of the assignor, can you help me what happens on	12	applied between the debtor and assignor?
13	the netting or set-off arrangements?	13	A. Yes, I would see it like that.
14	For example, does the assignee have any of the	14	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: No restriction on those?
15	counterclaims of the assignor or is he restricted in any	15	A. (Not interpreted) No.
16	sense by those counterclaims?	16	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: No. Thank you.
17	A. Do you mean, my Lord, that after that this happens after	17	No, I think that that helps me. Thank you.
18	the assignment of the claim, that is to say after the	18	Judge Fischer, thank you very much for your assistance.
19	netting has been	19	Are there any other questions which arise from that?
20	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: After the assignment, a crisis	20	No.
21	occurs sorry the assignment happens	21	Thank you very much for your help.
22	A. (Not interpreted) And then	22	THE WITNESS: It was a honour to me to be here and give
23	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Then there is a crisis.	23	evidence, my Lord.
24	A. (Not interpreted) Yes.	24	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Thank you very much and thank you to
25	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Either default or insolvency.	25	your interpreter as well, I'm very grateful.
	Page 57		Page 59
1	A. (Not interpreted) Yes.	1	Right. Well, the journey is over so enjoy yourself
2	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I am trying to work out in my own mind	2	properly now. So thank you.
3	what the rights as between the assignee and the debtor	3	MR DICKER: My Lord, I think on that basis it's tomorrow
4			
	are in terms of netting and set-off.	4	morning for closing submissions on the German law
5	A. (Interpreted) The question is as we have a framework	4 5	morning for closing submissions on the German law issues.
5 6	ů .		č č
	A. (Interpreted) The question is as we have a framework	5	issues.
6	A. (Interpreted) The question is as we have a framework contract, that is to say concerning a number of	5 6	issues. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Have you agreed between you how
6 7	A. (Interpreted) The question is as we have a framework contract, that is to say concerning a number of transactions, different transactions, I assume that the	5 6 7	issues. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Have you agreed between you how long you are likely to need? It's a purely selfish
6 7 8	A. (Interpreted) The question is as we have a framework contract, that is to say concerning a number of transactions, different transactions, I assume that the assignor has assigned all his claims to the assignee.	5 6 7 8	issues. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Have you agreed between you how long you are likely to need? It's a purely selfish question on my part in order that I can arrange other
6 7 8 9	A. (Interpreted) The question is as we have a framework contract, that is to say concerning a number of transactions, different transactions, I assume that the assignor has assigned all his claims to the assignee. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Well, what I had in mind was	5 6 7 8 9	issues. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Have you agreed between you how long you are likely to need? It's a purely selfish question on my part in order that I can arrange other things.
6 7 8 9 10	A. (Interpreted) The question is as we have a framework contract, that is to say concerning a number of transactions, different transactions, I assume that the assignor has assigned all his claims to the assignee. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Well, what I had in mind was an assignment of the right, not not what we would	5 6 7 8 9	issues. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Have you agreed between you how long you are likely to need? It's a purely selfish question on my part in order that I can arrange other things. MR DICKER: My Lord, my learned friend and I had a brief discussion. My desire would be to try and conclude it tomorrow. It seems to me there may, however, be a risk
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. (Interpreted) The question is as we have a framework contract, that is to say concerning a number of transactions, different transactions, I assume that the assignor has assigned all his claims to the assignee. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Well, what I had in mind was an assignment of the right, not not what we would think of as a vested claim. Supposing the assignor simply assigns the rights under the contract and the assignee steps into the shoes	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	issues. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Have you agreed between you how long you are likely to need? It's a purely selfish question on my part in order that I can arrange other things. MR DICKER: My Lord, my learned friend and I had a brief discussion. My desire would be to try and conclude it tomorrow. It seems to me there may, however, be a risk that we use all or part of the morning on Wednesday.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A. (Interpreted) The question is as we have a framework contract, that is to say concerning a number of transactions, different transactions, I assume that the assignor has assigned all his claims to the assignee. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Well, what I had in mind was an assignment of the right, not not what we would think of as a vested claim. Supposing the assignor simply assigns the rights under the contract and the assignee steps into the shoes the assignor had.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	issues. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Have you agreed between you how long you are likely to need? It's a purely selfish question on my part in order that I can arrange other things. MR DICKER: My Lord, my learned friend and I had a brief discussion. My desire would be to try and conclude it tomorrow. It seems to me there may, however, be a risk that we use all or part of the morning on Wednesday. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right. That's fine. That's what
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. (Interpreted) The question is as we have a framework contract, that is to say concerning a number of transactions, different transactions, I assume that the assignor has assigned all his claims to the assignee. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Well, what I had in mind was an assignment of the right, not not what we would think of as a vested claim. Supposing the assignor simply assigns the rights under the contract and the assignee steps into the shoes the assignor had. A. (Not interpreted) But all the rights of of this	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	issues. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Have you agreed between you how long you are likely to need? It's a purely selfish question on my part in order that I can arrange other things. MR DICKER: My Lord, my learned friend and I had a brief discussion. My desire would be to try and conclude it tomorrow. It seems to me there may, however, be a risk that we use all or part of the morning on Wednesday. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right. That's fine. That's what I promised you. It's only an internal inquiry. I've
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. (Interpreted) The question is as we have a framework contract, that is to say concerning a number of transactions, different transactions, I assume that the assignor has assigned all his claims to the assignee. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Well, what I had in mind was an assignment of the right, not not what we would think of as a vested claim. Supposing the assignor simply assigns the rights under the contract and the assignee steps into the shoes the assignor had. A. (Not interpreted) But all the rights of of this contract?	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	issues. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Have you agreed between you how long you are likely to need? It's a purely selfish question on my part in order that I can arrange other things. MR DICKER: My Lord, my learned friend and I had a brief discussion. My desire would be to try and conclude it tomorrow. It seems to me there may, however, be a risk that we use all or part of the morning on Wednesday. MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right. That's fine. That's what I promised you. It's only an internal inquiry. I've promised you the Wednesday, but of course I'll listen
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1	that your Lordship might be assisted, at least in	1	cross-examination and Judge Fischer dealt with it in the
2	relation to the German law evidence, with something in	2	transcript, page 81, lines 1 to 6.
3	writing, even if it's only extracts and references to	3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Hold on, I would like to see that.
4	the transcript and things of that sort.	4	I'm sorry. Sorry, Judge it helps me.
5	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I mean, any writing would assist.	5	MR DICKER: So page 81 between lines 1 and 6.
6	I mean I have the great benefit of of transcripts.	6	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
7	But	7	MR DICKER: I also dealt with the concept of, as I was
8	MR ALLISON: My Lord, I confess we hadn't seen it that way.	8	putting it, no gap in interest running.
9	We didn't realise the SCG was proposing to do that.	9	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
10	Subject to my Lord, we were proposing to point my Lord	10	MR DICKER: At page 95 and 96.
11	to the key passages in the transcript as part of our	11	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes.
12	oral closing. We could review that if that would assist	12	MR DICKER: My Lord, so far as the initial passage my
13	my Lord more, but that's the way we were going to do it.	13	learned friend commented on, my Lord, we would say for
14	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: I leave you to do whatever you think	14	better or worse, your Lordship has the translations
15	will assist me most, but under the German law we have	15	provided by the agreed translator, interpreter, and it's
16	covered a great deal of ground, at least a rival to the	16	really no more for my learned friend than it is for
17	other matters really in terms of complexities with the	17	myself to say that some of those translations were
18	added complication that one is dealing with a language	18	inaccurate. I think your Lordship needs to do the best
19	that in my case I don't understand until translated.	19	you can with the results of the transcript.
20	Any assistance would be there is one thing in	20	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It was difficult because I don't think
21	that context which I should have raised with with the	21	there was a simultaneous transcript of the German, and
22	judge which was at the beginning of 20 November, which	22	therefore you are right that I must muddle through on
23	I imagine was Friday, no, yes, Friday, on page 51, the	23	the footing of what is there.
24	answer between 17 and 22, which was then readdressed in	24	MR ALLISON: My Lord, of course, but that's why we thought
25	somewhat different form at 53, 11 to 17, there was	25	from this side at least my Lord may be assisted with
	Page 61		Page 63
1	an original objection to whether the interpretation had	1	hasning the energy in me exemination as analyzed by
2	entirely captured the witness's answer. At 51, 17 to	2	hearing the answer in re-examination as analysed by Judge Fischer.
3	22.	3	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. I mean, it all in a way
4	You did cover this I think in re-examination, but	4	illustrates that I don't find 9(1) and 9(2) entirely
5	what should I do about that answer? Should I ignore the	5	obvious as to how the timing works out, given that, as
6	answer between 17 and 22 as having not quite captured	6	I understand it, a stay operates in respect of the other
7	what the witness intends to say or how do you propose	7	party's claim for an indefinite period. So it may be
8	that I should proceed?	8	you can all clarify that for me, but I have not found it
9	MR ALLISON: My Lord, without foreshadowing in advance what	9	as easy as I would like.
10	we'll say, that was the purpose for the question.	10	MR DICKER: It's on our list of things to cover tomorrow.
11	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	11 12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Thank you very much.
	MR IIISTICE HILDY ARD: Of vour re-examination	17	
12	MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Of your re-examination. MR ALLISON: Exactly Speaking it seemed that the thing		Thank you both. 10.30? Thank you again. Thank
12 13	MR ALLISON: Exactly. Speaking it seemed that the thing	13	you.
13	MR ALLISON: Exactly. Speaking it seemed that the thing that had gone missing is that was said in the context of	13 14	you. (2.40 pm)
13 14	MR ALLISON: Exactly. Speaking it seemed that the thing that had gone missing is that was said in the context of a breach rather than an automatic termination, that's	13 14 15	you. (2.40 pm) (The court adjourned until
13 14 15	MR ALLISON: Exactly. Speaking it seemed that the thing that had gone missing is that was said in the context of a breach rather than an automatic termination, that's why the question was put again so the judge could	13 14	you. (2.40 pm)
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