(10.30 am)
Monday, 23 November 2015
(10.30 am)
JUDGE GERO FISCHER (continued)
(All answers are interpreted
unless otherwise indicated)
MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Good morning.
MR DICKER: Judge Fischer, we were discussing the
requirement of a serious and definitive refusal on
Friday. I want to move on to another point which
Professor Mulbert makes which concerns section 323 of
the BGB.
A. (Not interpreted) Ah, 32 -- yes, okay.
Q. Now, you agreed on Friday, I think, that termination
clauses which form part of the general business terms of
a contract have to conform with the guiding principles
of the BGB.
THE INTERPRETER: Could you repeat?
A. (Not interpreted) The screen didn't come.
THE INTERPRETER: It didn't come.
MR DICKER: I gather the screen is not connected.
THE INTERPRETER: Please just repeat the question, please.
MR DICKER: Judge Fischer, I think you agreed on Friday the
termination clauses which form part of general business
terms of the contract have to conform with the guiding
principles of the BGB?
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. Could we just look at two sections? The first is section 307 which you should have, I think, in bundle 2 of the authorities, tab 83 of letter Q.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. Just so we see section 307 in the English translation it states:
"Provisions in standard business terms are ineffective if, contrary to the requirements of good faith, they unreasonably disadvantage the other party to the contract."

Then subsection (2):
"An unreasonable disadvantage is in case of doubt to be assumed to exist if a provision is not compatible with essential principles of the statutory provision from which it deviates."
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. Now, as I understand it, in relation to termination, that requires you to look at section 323 of the BGB.
A. I don't know if I've quite grasped the question. You asked whether section 323 is to be interpreted that the contractual conditions should comply entirely with section 323. That does not actually result from section 307.

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> Q. But in any event, to try and cut this short, a termination provision, the requirements for termination are dealt with in section 323 .
A. The contractually agreed conditions for the termination of a contract do not have to be in accordance with the conditions of paragraph -- section 323.
Q. Then can I rephrase my question.

A termination in accordance with 323 will satisfy the general principles of the BGB.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes. Yes, my Lord, that's true. Yes.
Q. Thank you. I'm sorry it took me a while to get there.
A. (Not interpreted) Okay.
Q. Now, if you turn on to section 323, it's at tab S.

Now, I want to explain -- I want to set out what I understand Professor Mulbert is saying, and then ask you some questions.

## A. (Not interpreted) Yes.

Q. Now, as I understand it, Professor Mulbert says section 323, subsection (4) --

## A. (Not interpreted) Yes.

Q. -- states:
"The creditor may revoke the contract before performance is due if it is obvious the requirements for revocation will be met."
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.

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$$

Q. What Professor Mulbert says is what that does is ask whether it's obvious that the requirements for revocation set out in subclauses (1) and (2) will not be met.
A. As I understand the question is whether 3234 applies when the conditions under sections 1 and 2 are not present.
Q. Yes.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes, that's -- that's right.
Q. Thank you.

What Professor Mulbert says is that if you then look at section 323, subsection 2.1, one of the requirements for revocation is if the debtor seriously and definitively refuses to perform.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. What Professor Mulbert says is that phrase, "seriously and definitively refuses to perform", in section 323, has the same meaning as it does in section 286 which we've looked at.
A. The content of conditions for serious and definitive refusals of performance in section 323(2), first sentence, are the same as in section 286(2), third sentence.
Q. Thank you. Now, Professor Mulbert, therefore, says if the facts are such that one is entitled to revoke the Page 4

| 1 | contract, then it follows that the requirements of |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | section 286 that you just mentioned are also satisfied. |
| 3 | A. I didn't understand that question. |
| 4 | Q. Again, that may be me, I'll rephrase it. |
| 5 | Professor Mulbert says that if you have a serious |
| 6 | and definitive refusal that entitles the creditor to say |
| 7 | "I revoke the contract", he is also entitled to say the |
| 8 | requirement -- the exception under 286 is also |
| 9 | satisfied. |
| 10 | A. I can only agree that within limits, my Lord. The |
| 11 | serious and definitive reasons for -- under 323.2.1 can |
| 12 | lead to the drawing back from the contract, so not the |
| 13 | cancellation or revocation but to withdraw from the |
| 14 | contracts -- 323 only concerns a withdrawal from the |
| 15 | tract, a -- turning back from the contract -- |
| 16 | contract. Not termination. Not cancellation. |
| 17 | Q. But if there is a serious and definitive refusal |
| 18 | sufficient for section 323, the creditor can refuse to |
| 19 | continue to perform the contract. |
| 20 | A. Well, no, there is no refusal necessary because |
| 21 | according to 323, he can step back from the contract and |
| 22 | when he does that, he has no longer any obligations to |
| 23 | fulfil. |
| 24 | Q. Thank you. |
| 25 | Now, Professor Mulbert's last point on this is that |
|  | Page 5 |
| 1 | if a creditor in respect of the German master agreement |
| 2 | is entitled to -- whether one calls it revoke, terminate |
| 3 | or step back from the contract in the event of a serious |
| 4 | and definitive refusal -- is also entitled to say that |
| 5 | there has been a serious and definitive refusal for the |
| 6 | purposes of section 286. |
| 7 | A. I don't agree with respect to one point, my Lord. 323 |
| 8 | allows the right for a -- for a withdrawal in serious |
| 9 | and -- for serious and definitive reasons before |
| 10 | performance becomes due. |
| 11 | On the other hand, if I require -- if I demand |
| 12 | default damages, then it is necessary that the |
| 13 | performance has become due. |
| 14 | Q. Let's turn to clause 7. |
| 15 | THE INTERPRETER: Clause 7, yes. |
| 16 | A. (Not interpreted) Number 7 of the German master |
| 17 | agreement. |
| 18 | Q. Let's just discuss clause 7 of the German master in that |
| 19 | context. |
| 20 | It's in English, obviously, core bundle tab 9. |
| 21 | The German version is in bundle 5, tab 8. |
| 22 | THE INTERPRETER: Bundle 5, tab 8. |
| 23 | MR DICKER: Sorry, I should have said. |
| 24 | Now, Professor -- |
| 25 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes, number 7, yes. |
|  | Page 6 |

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> Q. Number 7. Professor Mulbert's point as I understand it is that if there is a material reason within clause 7.1, or an insolvency within clause 7.2, the creditor is no longer obliged to perform the contract.

> Professor Mulbert says that's confirmed if you look at 7.3 , because 7.3 states:
> "Neither party should be obliged to make any further payment or perform any other obligation."
A. Well, the question of termination or revocation is not relevant here because those terms have not been explained.
(Not interpreted) It must be explained and there isn't any termination or withdrawal of the treatment.
Q. So the creditor is no longer obliged to perform the contract.
A. It's if he has not given notice and not -- has drawn the implications, the consequences from such a termination, then it's -- then it stays with the contract. Then what -- concerns the contract.

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, that

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$$

entitles the creditor to do two things; one of which is to revoke the contract, and the other of which is to say there's an exception to the need for a warning notice under section 286.
A. If those conditions exist, then under $\mathbf{2 8 6}$ there is no need for a warning notice, but the effect of the refusal only occur -- occur once the claim has become due.

Any claim to default damage applies when he -- have to apply when he invokes 282, paragraph -- subparagraph 2.3.

That is the definitive refusal and the due date -the becoming due of the claim.

The provisions of 323 are special provisions applying to withdrawal from a contract which cannot be transferred to a claim for damages.
Q. I understand your point in relation to due, and we discussed that on Friday. At the moment I am just focusing on concept of a serious and definitive refusal.
A. Insofar as it applies to serious and definitive refusal, the conditions under 323 are the same as under paragraph 286.
Q. Thank you.

All I am trying to establish is that if you have
a serious and definitive refusal, that can lead to two consequences. The first of which is creditor is Page 8

|  | itled to revoke the contract. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | abo | 2 | scher, if you keep open that tab because we |
|  | don't need to serve a warning notice | 3 | are going back to |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | obligations are extinguished and he does not need |  | Q. Go to tab 53. There's one other passage in a work by |
|  | a warning notice. | 6 |  |
|  | Q. | 7 | A. |
|  |  | 8 |  |
|  |  | 9 |  |
| 10 | A. | 10 |  |
| 11 | Q. Now, you've alrea |  | A. Yes, that |
| 12 | th | 12 | Q. |
| 13 |  | 13 |  |
| 14 | A. | 14 | om an economic perspective in a German |
| 15 | Q. The first thing I want to | 15 |  |
| 16 | erman master agreement has been drafted to take account | 16 | A. Yes, that' |
| 17 |  | 17 | created in order to secure that this objective, this |
| 18 | A. | 18 |  |
| 19 | Q. | 19 | 104.2.3 mentions -- expressly |
| 20 | agreement is a framework agreement | 20 | e master agreemen |
| 21 |  | 21 | Thank you. Now, my second point is this. Clause 7.2 of |
| 22 | Q. | 22 |  |
| 23 | a single agreement | 23 | A. (Not interpreted) 7.2, |
| 2 |  | 2 | Q Provides for the contract to tor |
| 25 | Q. Can I just show you how that $\text { Page } 9$ | 25 | insolvency? $\quad$ Page 11 |
| 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 you was paragraph 18. <br> A. (Not interpreted) Yes. <br> Q. The point that the author is making in paragraph 18 is that the purpose of having this framework agreement, this -- this uniform agreement, is to limit risk that would have occurred if there were separate transactions. To limit the risk of that in the event that one of the parties becomes insolvent? <br> A. Yes, that, my Lord, is correct in principle. That is why in 1999, paragraph 104, section 104 of the Insolvency Act was included in the insolvency order in the InsO. <br> Without 104 InsO the goal of the German master agreement here could not be obtained, as in this case this would contradict the provisions of paragraph 103 InsO, which entitles the insolvency administrator to decide whether the conditions of the contract have been fulfilled or not. <br> 104 InsO excludes 103 in this respect in that contracts according to GMA 104 terminate and cannot -and therefore performance cannot be demanded by the administrator. |  | A |
| 2 |  | 2 | Q. That again was done to deal with consequences that |
| 3 |  | 3 | otherwise arise under the German insolvency code. |
| 4 |  | 4 |  |
|  |  | 5 | if I show you the passage from Zerey. That may make it |
|  |  | 6 | ghtly clearer, the point I am makin |
|  |  | 7 | A. (Not interpreted) Ye |
| 8 |  | 8 |  |
|  |  | 9 | d 3 |
| 10 |  | 10 | It's volume 2, tab 75. Then paragraph numbered 38. |
| 11 |  | 11 | A. (Not |
| 12 |  | 12 | Q |
| 13 |  | 13 | ( |
| 14 |  | 14 |  |
| 15 |  | 15 | hat's referred to there is the dissolution clause |
| 16 |  | 16 |  |
| 17 |  | 17 | agraph 39, first sentence, was that the automatic |
| 18 |  | 18 |  |
| 19 |  | 19 | ose-out netting in the eve |
| 20 |  | 20 | erman bankruptcy proceedin |
| 21 |  | 21 |  |
| 22 |  | 22 | Q. |
| 23 |  | 23 | A. It is correct that the -- the GMA, because th |
| 24 |  | 24 | mination has been forwarded -- the termination of the |
| 25 |  | 25 | contract has been brought forward by the application for |
|  |  |  | Page 12 |


|  | insolvency, wants to avoid the consequences insofar -- | 1 | replaced by a claim for the balance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | the consequences of bankruptcy. | 2 | A. Yes. I agree in German law a distinction is made |
| 3 | This is the aim -- the object of the contract. The | 3 | ween netting and set-off, but the result is the same. |
| 4 | object of the contract would not have been achieved if | 4 | Q. We have the same distinction in English law and the |
| 5 | 104 had not existed. | 5 | generay |
| 6 | n German law there are a number of different | 6 | A. (Not interpreted) Oh, okay. |
| 7 | contracts, not framework contracts but individual ones, | 7 | Q. Now, we obviously don't have a German insolvency in this |
| 8 | which provide that the -- the contract terminates when | 8 | case. |
| 9 | the application for insolvency is made. | 9 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes |
| 10 | This especially applies to contracts for current | 10 | Q. As I understand it, there's no German case law dealin |
| 11 | ongoing supplies of energy and other goods. | 11 | ceeding may amount to |
| 12 | The BGH, the highest court, in its judgment of 2012 | 12 | a serious and definitive refusal. |
| 13 | which I have quoted in my expert opinion, in that | 13 | A. That's correct, yes. |
| 14 | judgment the court considered clauses 103 to 118 as | 14 | Q. To state the obvious, foreign insolvency proceedings may |
| 15 | having no effect. Inapplicable. | 15 | erman insolvency proceedings, they |
| 16 | Only by the provision 104 InsO, this provision | 16 | ay have different underlying policies, they may have |
| 17 | secured that the goal of the -- the master agreement is | 17 | different provisions. |
| 18 | achieved. | 18 | A. The -- of course there may be a difference. The -- the |
| 19 | Q. Thank you. But just to ensure we are clear. The very | 19 | tive and serious refusal under 286 answers that |
| 20 | short point I wanted to establish was that the | 20 | stion. In German law it should be asked whether an |
| 21 | termination date is brought forward to the date | 21 | lication for a foreign insolvency procedure should |
| 22 | application. | 22 | lead to the inference that the reasons for this |
| 23 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. | 23 | ing the question of a -- whether the |
| 24 | Q. To ensure that the contractual | 24 | application for insolvency is a definitive and -- and is |
| 25 | operate in the way set out in cl <br> Page 13 | 25 | an application for definitive and serious reasons should Page 15 |
| 1 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. Yes. | 1 | be treated differently if the effect of the foreign |
| 2 | Q. Now, the next point is this. Clause 9 of | 2 | oceedings are different from the effect of the German |
| 3 | master agre | 3 | proceedings. |
| 4 | A. (Not interpreted) | 4 | Q. Thank you. So it's a question of looking at the facts |
| 5 | Q. -- the German version is bundle 5, | 5 | in relation to the foreign proceeding |
| 6 | A. (Not interpreted) Okay, | 6 | A. In that case the -- an examination should be made of |
| 7 | Q. Clause 9 provides for all claims and cross- | 7 | reign procedural law to ask whether the reason |
| 8 | combined into a single compensation sum | 8 | cording to German law for a serious and definitive |
| 9 | A. (Not interpreted) | 9 | fusal in -- in insolvency application exists in the |
| 10 | Q. So to | 10 | reign law system or whether there are -- or whether |
| 11 | equal amount, they're effectively paid by | 11 | justification should be different. The reason |
| 12 | A. (Not interpreted) And under. Set off against each | 12 | should be justified in a different way. |
| 13 | other | 13 | Q. Now, in case it's relevant, and it may not be in the |
| 14 | Q. So in English terms we'd say they are treated as due and | 14 | ht of your answer, I want to ensure I understand what |
| 15 | payable and one is set off against the other to | 15 | sition is if we did have a German insolvency in |
| 16 | extinguish both | 16 | s case. |
| 17 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. | 17 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. |
| 18 | (Interpreted) Yes, according to section 9 of the | 18 | Q. Now -- |
| 19 | agreement and also according to 104, there is no set-off | 19 | A. If German procedure were applied, then, for the reasons |
| 20 | necessary; a netting, simple netting, is sufficient. | 20 | under 286 should be denied. |
| 21 | But it may also be done by way of set-off. That is | 21 | Q. Professor Mulbert says that the question of whether |
| 22 | clear. | 22 | filing a German insolvency petition may amount to |
| 23 | Q. Whether one uses the word "netting" or "set-off", claim | 23 | serious and definitive refusal has not been discussed |
| 24 | and cross-claim are effectively, as I think you've just | 24 | by the German courts or in the literature. |
| 25 | agreed, treated as due and payable and extinguished and | 25 | A. It's correct to say that the question of whether |
|  | Page 14 |  | Page 16 |



| 1 | I would add this obligation exists for a legal | 1 | conclusion that a warning notice can't work in a German |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | person which -- for legal persons which are not | 2 | insolvency, and that those two other points were, |
| 3 | represented by a natural person as -- which is | 3 | I think, firstly that the debtor has lost the power to |
| 4 | personally liable, that is to say limited companies and | 4 | dispose of his assets in a German insolvency? |
| 5 | GmbH. | 5 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes, that's correct. |
| 6 | In content one should also differentiate in cases of | 6 | Q. That's another reason why a proof of debt can't amount |
| 7 | insolvency or overindebtedness, a legal person has to | 7 | a warning notice, because there's nothing the debtor |
| 8 | make an application for insolvency. | 8 | can do. |
| 9 | Q. Sorry | 9 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes, that's right. |
| 10 | A. On the other hand, if there is only a risk, a threat of | 10 | Q. The second point I think you made is that the debt also |
| 11 | insolvency, then it may make an application, but is not | 11 | eeds to be, you say, enforceable. |
| 12 | ob | 12 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. |
| 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 | editor is not allowed to bring a claim against the |
| 16 | obligation, as I understand it, may constitute | 16 | btor |
| 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 | not only an obligation in existence but the -- to admit | 19 | insolvency assets are part of the overall mass capital, |
| 20 | to such an obligation can give rise to a criminal | 20 | but there is a possibility that if the administrator has |
| 21 | prosecution. | 21 | eed 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 | Now, Professor Mulbert and you ag | 24 | But those are exceptional cases. |
| 25 | a proof of debt, filing a claim in a German insolvency, Page 21 | 25 | This only really applies in such cases if the debtor Page 23 |
| 1 | does not amount to a warning | 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 | Q. Again, what I want to suggest to you is that the reaso | 3 | is to go against the assets in the esta |
| 4 | for that may depend in part on features of Germa | 4 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. |
| 5 | insolvency law. Again, if I can just explain | 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 | permit a creditor to improve his position by serving | 8 | Q. Now, those three features of German insolvency law as |
| 9 | a warning notice after the start of the insolvency, | 9 | understand it support the general policy under German |
| 10 | as to give him a right to interest. | 10 | olvency code that debtors aren't allowed to improve |
| 11 | The reason for that, as I understand it, is because | 11 | ir position by serving a warning notice and claiming |
| 12 | under German insolvency law, that would be contrary | 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 | solvency 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? |
| 18 | German law -- that is why German law provides that | 18 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Five minutes. |
| 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 | administrator | 21 | (11.55 am) |
| 22 | Q. And as I understand -- | 22 | MR DICKER: The third topic that I want to ask you about |
| 23 | A. And the notice procedure is an exclusive one. | 23 | concerns the effect of an assignment. |
| 24 | Q. I think you make two other points about the way in which | 24 | A. (Not interpreted) The effect -- yes. |
| 25 | German insolvency law operates, which leads to the <br> Page 22 | 25 | Q. Now, both you and Professor Mulbert agree that after an Page 24 |

assignment, the focus of any default damages claim is on the transferee and not the transferor.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes.
Q. You both agree that that's the effect of section 398 of the BGB. Perhaps we can just turn that up, it's in volume 2, tab 83.
A. (Not interpreted) Volume 2?
Q. Volume 2 of the authorities. Tab 83, subtab T.
A. (Not interpreted) Oh yes.
Q. Tab 83, subtab T, section 398.
A. (Not interpreted) 98?
Q. 398, yes.
A. (Not interpreted) Okay, yes.
Q. Which says in English:
"A claim may be transferred by the creditor to another person by contract with that person. When the contract is entered into, the new creditor steps into the shoes of the previous creditor."
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. As I think we've agreed, that provision says you need to focus on the transferee and not the transferor.
A. The rule is until the assignment, it is the position of the -- the transferor after the assignment, it is that of the transferee.
Q. In other words, after the assignment you focus on the Page 25
position of the transferee.
A. (Not interpreted) Transferee, yes.
Q. Now, the disagreement between you and Professor Mulbert is whether such damages are capped.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. By reference to an amount that could have been claimed by the transferor.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes, that's right. Yes, it's correct.
Q. You both agree that section 398 of the BGB does not directly address this question?
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. And that the only case that we found leaves the question open.
A. Yes, that's correct. In the literature the question is controversial. There are two decisions by the Reichsgericht, the previous courts, which are different, but the federal courts have not issued a decision up to the present.
The BGH, the highest court, says that in principle it is the transferee after the transfer has taken place, but the question as to whether the damages can be higher than those of the transferor has been left open expressly, intentionally, by the court.
Q. But you agree that the view that prevails in most of the recent legal literature is that there is no cap.

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## A. That's correct, my Lord, that the prevailing opinion says that there is no limitation, that the transferee can only claim the same as the transferor would have done. <br> Q. The first thing I want to do is just look quickly at some of the legal commentators before turning to ask you about your --

A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. So if we go to the authorities bundle 1, tab 42.
A. (Not interpreted) 42, yes.
Q. The passage from this work I wanted to show you was on page 161.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes, 161.
Q. Under the heading, paragraph (vii). So (vii).
A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes, okay.
Q. It's numbered 82 on the right-hand side.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. The author says:
"The assignee is entitled to all subsequent claims resulting from the claim. The assignee can therefore eg raise the defence the contract was not fulfilled against the debtor or autonomously assert claims if the debtor is in default."

Then this:
"The amount of default damages is in principle Page 27
calculated based on the person of the assignee."
The next sentence:
"This applies even if the damages incurred by the new creditor are higher than those presumably incurred by the old creditor."
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. Then the explanation given for this is in the next sentence. The author says:
"The debtor who must expect the assignment at any time cannot reclaim protection of confidence with regard to a less beneficial development of damages."
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. Now, as I understand it, what the author is saying is effectively that the debtor, having agreed to permit an assignment, isn't entitled to say that his damage should be limited by the damage suffered by the assignor?
A. Yes, this comment is correct. Only one thing. There is no express permission from -- necessary from the debtor for the making of the transfer. On the contrary, the reverse is true that the creditor can make the transfer unless there is an express prohibition for the creditor to effect such a transfer.
Q. Thank you for that clarification.

Now, the one protection that the author identifies Page 28

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in the next sentence --
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. -- is that the new creditor may be under a duty to
        minimise damages in the form of an obligation to provide
        notice of the potential of increased damages.
            Now, as I understand it, what the author is saying
        is that if -- if damages may be greater in the hands of
        the assignee, the new creditor, the assignee, may have
        to notify the debtor of that to be able to recover such
        damage.
    A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes.
        (Interpreted) That is in accordance with the
        prevailing opinion, that a claim for damages, increased
        damages, can be denied, in such a case. However, the
        transferee has to draw the attention of the transferor
        to that effect.
Q. Thank you.
            Now, the second commentary I wanted to show you and
        ask you about is in bundle 2. So if you put away
        bundle 1 and take bundle 2 of the authorities, tab 77.
            Just picking up two passages from this. The first
        passage is right at the start.
    A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
    Q. First five lines. What the author is saying in the
        second sentence there is that after an assignment, it's
        Page 29
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        the new creditor whose rights have been offended.
        (Pause)
    A. Is this -- the author, is he Gernhuber?
    Q. Let me see if I can -- if you turn -- I'm sorry, I think
        you have the benefit of rather more text than we have,
        but if you go to -- I think it's page 86.
    A. (Not interpreted) Ah, yes, 86.
    Q. Dr Fischer, I'm sorry, would you give me a moment and
        we'll see if we can find the equivalent passage.
    A. (Not interpreted) Okay. (Pause)
    Q. So page 86.
    A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
    Q. It's the first full paragraph.
    A. (Not interpreted) Yes [German] yes.
    Q. Yes. The first five lines of that, as I understand it,
        one point the author is making there is that after an
        assignment, it's the creditor whose rights have been
        offended. In other words, it's the creditor who is
        entitled to payment. Therefore, it's the new creditor
        who can demand compensation for his damage.
    A. (Not interpreted) Mm-hm, yes.
    Q. They can do so, however much higher they may be than the
        damages that the assignor might have suffered.
    A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
    Q. Then in the last sentence of that paragraph or last two
        Page 30
    sentences, I'm sorry --
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. -- what the author is saying is that the law does want to protect the debtor so far as his legal position is concerned, but it's not interested in protecting him or it's relatively indifferent to protecting him in the event of breach of contract.
A. (Not interpreted) Mm-hm, yes.
Q. Thank you.
A. I --
Q. Similarly on page 87 if you go over to the second paragraph.

## A. (Not interpreted) Yes.

Q. Again, as I understand it, the point that the author is making here is similar to a point we saw earlier. There may be some protection for the debtor because the assignee may be required to alert the debtor to the risk of an extraordinarily high amount of damage.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. So this is consistent with the commentary we saw previously.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. Now, the third commentary I just want to ask you about is at tab 79 .
A. (Not interpreted) 79?

Page 31
Q. 79, yes.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes. Yes.
Q. At the bottom of the first page on the right-hand side, there's a section numbered 2.

## A. (Not interpreted) Yes.

Q. Higher damages incurred by the assignee in comparison to the assignor.

If you go over the page, about halfway down, there's a paragraph beginning:
"Aber auch~..."
A. (Not interpreted) Ah yes, mm-hm.
Q. What the author is saying there is that constructions which would identify an interest of the debtor worth protecting in his view are not convincing. Yes?
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. Then he goes on to explain that.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes, mm-hm.
Q. One point he makes a couple of lines further on is that even if the assignment were not executed, the debtor could not have relied on the default damages in the person of the original creditor remaining the same amount for ever.

So in other words, as I understand it, even if there had not been an assignment, damages might have changed, the amount of damages might have changed in any event.

Page 32

## A. (Not interpreted) Mm-hm. <br> Q. Then if you go down to the last paragraph on that first column, there's a reference to section 404,406 and following of the BGB. <br> A. (Not interpreted) Yes. <br> Q. As I understand it, what the author is saying at the start of this paragraph is that at times an attempt is made to assist the debtor by way of an analogue application of section 404, 406 and following of the BGB, and he says this too shall be denied. In other words in his view this isn't correct. <br> A. (Not interpreted) Yes. <br> 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 of those sections. <br> A. (Not interpreted) Yes. <br> 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 page 234. <br> A. (Not interpreted) 234. <br> 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? <br> Page 33

A. (Not interpreted) Frank Peters, yes.
Q. Yes. Then on the right-hand page, 235.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. The first paragraph.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. As I understand it, what the author is saying is that various starting points and justifications for limiting the assignee are not workable.

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 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.
A. (Not interpreted) Mm-hm. Mm-hm.
Q. Again, if you go down to, on 235, the paragraph beginning in the middle of the page, we can see another reference to section 254.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. That's a similar reference to the debtor being protected potentially by a requirement of notice.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. Thank you.

Page 34

So, as I understand it, you -- you accept the prevailing view is that damages are not capped.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. And those articles presumably, or can I ask you, those articles fairly summarise the prevailing view?
A. This is the prevailing opinion in literature. In case law such a tendency towards this is not to be discerned that it is open.
Q. Yes.
A. This -- however in the jurisprudence of the highest court, there is one case where there is a -- a tension between these opinions. The -- the court has several times decided that paragraph -- section 404 BGB goes beyond the case -- beyond the case of an objection, is the -- paragraph is an expression of the legal opinion, the position, that -- the position of the debtor should not be worse.

And I would say quite openly that I think the opinions in the commentaries are acceptable, but I do not share the -- these opinions.

The -- the argument that this is only factual and not -- these are only factual questions dependent on factual questions and not legal questions, I do not see in that way.

If the transferee has suffered higher damage, then Page 35
it's -- this is not a question of fact but it is a question of the legal transactions. And there is a second point.

And the second point concerns the argument we see several times that the transferor could have suffered higher damage than could have been assumed at the conclusion of the contract.

I say that if a transferor in fact has damage which would have been higher, then the transferee would be 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 this has to be subject to proof.
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.
(Not interpreted) Its own damage.
(Interpreted) The principle is that the transferee 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 Page 36

> transferee.
> Q. As I understand it, this always works for the benefit of the debtor?
> A. Only if it can show that the damage of the transferee is higher than it would have been in the case of the transferee -- the transferor.
> THE INTERPRETER: Sorry.
> Q. If it were higher the transferee cannot recover?
> A. If it is established that it is -- that the damage is higher, I think it is -- if it is not, I understand 404 to mean, as does the higher court, that the -- it wishes to assert that the situation, the position, of the transferee should not be made worse.
> It is a general principle of contract law that through the transfer of a contract, the transferee's position should not be made worse. The transfer contract is a contract between the transferor and the transferee, and there the principle is too that the position of a third party, that is the debtor, should not be made worse.
> MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: The debtor.
> MR DICKER: But the effect of this is to make the debtor better off in the sense that he only ever has to pay the lower of the damages suffered by the transferor and the transferee.

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A. The effect of this opinion is that the transferor and transferee are prevented to make an agreement that the higher damage could be -- have the effect that it be -would be to the disadvantage of a third party.

The prevailing literature leads to the risk that the transferor and transferee would be led to speculate at the expense of the debtor.
MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Wouldn't -- so sorry to interrupt -would not this create a multiplicity of inquiry? Because every assignee would not only have to establish his loss, but also the other person's loss by way of showing that his loss was not reduced or increased?
A. The transferor can only claim that damage which would have arisen in so -- as long as he was the owner of the claim.

After an assignment the -- there is no longer
a legal basis for the assignor to claim a higher amount of damages.
MR DICKER: Judge Fischer, I think his Lordship will correct me if I'm wrong, I think the question his Lordship was asking was this. On your test the court has to decide two issues. It has to decide what loss the assignee suffered and it has to decide what loss the assignor would have suffered after the assignment.
A. This would only be necessary if the debtor relies on
the fact that the assignor -- the damage asserted by the assignor would -- is -- would be higher than -- would have arisen -- the loss which would have arisen without the assignment.

The condition -- the condition is that in my view, the debtor has to prove the -- to object to the assignment and only show the -- the height of the claim.
Yes, the assignor only has to be -- (Not
interpreted) the assignee.
THE INTERPRETER: Yes.
A. The assignee has to prove the amount of his claim, his --
MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Can I ask one further thing: under the German law, after an assignment, would the debtor have any rights or an ability to bring to court the assignor? Is there any remaining nexus between them?
A. Paragraph 404 does provide that the debtor can raise the objections which have -- which consist -- exist with regard to the assignor.

But for these objections the debtor has to carry the burden -- is asked to carry the burden of proof.
MR DICKER: Can we have a look at the sections on which you rely. They're in bundle 2 of the authorities, tab 83.
First is section 404 which is at tab V.
Section 404 in English says:
Page 39
"The debtor may raise against the new creditor the objections he was entitled to raise against the previous creditor at the time of assignment."

As I understand it, section 404 is intended to ensure that if there is an assignment, the debtor doesn't -- isn't deprived of defences that he would have against the transferor. So that's the first. Just having a look at --
A. That is correct. The question raised under 404, 406 and 407 do not apply to our case only as regards 404 with regard to the general principle, whether this is a general principle or whether it is limited to the case regulated under section 404.
Q. 404 is expressed to apply to objections that the debtor was entitled to raise against the previous creditor at the time of assignment.
A. (Not interpreted) That's correct.
Q. Then 406 , if you turn on to tab W.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. "Debtor may set off a claim against the previous creditor to which he is entitled as well as the new 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 claim became due."

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    (Not interpreted) Yes.
        (Interpreted) Expenses.
    Q. Both you and Professor Mulbert agree that in calculating
        such loss, banks are entitled to calculate it in the
        abstract?
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    A. The banks are allowed to calculate this in the abstract.
        The banks, according to the case law, are only allowed
        to do this on the basis of the average interests
        received on loans or the average profits to be received
        on a business transaction.
    Q. As I understand Professor Mulbert's evidence, his
        evidence is that there are other types of investors
        including non-bank transaction institutions or hedge
        funds who -- who may also be entitled to rely on the
        same method of calculation?
    A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
        (Interpreted) The -- that is not my opinion. The
        case law shows this facilitation only in respect of
        banks. Particularly in the view of the present
        financial situation, it is necessary to have a concrete
        indication of how the amounts are to be -- would be
        invested. This is the opinion of the 11th and the 9th
        senate of the highest court. I have cited the opinion
        of the 11th senate of the civil chamber in my opinion,
        contrary opinion.
            Page 45
        (Not interpreted) Yes.
        (Interpreted) The 9th view is -- arrived only later
        after my reply to the opinion had already been handed in.
    Q. I thought both you and Professor Mulbert agreed there wasn't a case specifically dealing with non-bank financial institutions or hedge funds?
A. No, as far as I know there is no decision which relates to hedge funds.
Q. Thank you.

Can I show you one extract from a legal commentator.
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. It's in the authorities bundle and it's tab 59.
A. (Not interpreted) Authorities bundle, number 59.
Q. The extract I wanted to show you was behind tab B, so tab 59B.
A. (Not interpreted) There is nothing.
Q. It's --
A. (Not interpreted) One moment.
Q. Behind B --
A. (Not interpreted) Ah, yes, now I got it.
Q. It's the second extract behind tab B from Staudinger's commentary?
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. It's paragraph 46 and 47.

Page 46

## A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes.

Q. As I understand it at the start of 46 , the authors say:
"If the creditor is a bank, it must be assumed the sum of the funds intended for investment in its overall business is reduced by the amounts that are paid late. Therefore, if the bank only executes one type of transaction, the nominal interest standard for this type of transaction during the period in question should be used as a basis."

In other words, as I understand it, the author is dealing with abstract calculation for banks in that paragraph?
A. (Not interpreted) Yes.
Q. Then in paragraph 47, again as I understand it, the author says:
"What applies for banks also applies for other commercial capital investors such as investment companies and insurance companies that invest incoming sums unless they're required for ongoing business operations."
A. Yes.
Q. So the author's view appears to be, as I understand it, that there are other similar types of entities that may also be entitled to the abstract calculation?
A. Yes, and I'm -- I know this -- the Lowisch/Feldmann Page 47
commentary, but I know that the other -- on the other hand, most other prevailing commentators reject this opinion and it is always cited as a -- another -a differing, diverging opinion.
Q. If you have two entities, both of which always invest their surplus money, it doesn't make much sense, does it, to say that one of them that's called a bank is entitled to the abstract calculation, and the other, which does exactly the same thing, is not.
A. Well, whether one should distinguish, we can argue about that. It is my personal view that all investors really must say what they've actually done. For banks, with respect to banks, however, I would like to contradict the view of the highest court, but I do see a trend developing in case law towards the concrete method of calculation.

In contrast to what has been said, there is -- there is no decision of the BGH concerning hedge funds, and the opinion as regards the banks has not changed so far up to the present. However, the tendency, the trend which I see in case law, is one going towards more -imposing more severe requirements.
MR DICKER: Thank you. My Lord, I'm conscious of the time. I only have couple more questions to ask, but inevitably they are likely to take more than a couple of minutes.

Page 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 | ancial institutions. |
| 5 | finesse | 5 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes. That's true, yes. |
| 6 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: With apologies to you, I think we'd | 6 | Q. There's a similar point in relation to the other work |
| 7 | ter come back at five past two. Are you intending to | 7 | refer to, which is at tab 68B. You may have that in |
| 8 | launch straight into your submissions thereafter? | 8 | 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. $68,6-8 \mathrm{~B}$. |
| 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 | ten the submissions and to make them rather more | 14 | Q. The English version is the version behind the blue slip. |
| 15 | erent and useful to your Lordship | 15 | 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 | that paragraph, if one then goes down four lines, as |
| 19 | ( 2.05 pm ) | 19 | understand it, what the author is saying is whilst |
| 20 | (Proceedings delayed) | 20 | nks may calculate their damages abstractly according |
| 21 | ( 2.10 pm ) | 21 | their average gross borrowing rate, all oth |
| 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 | 23 | concretely. Yes? |
| 24 | taudinger and you said there were other commentators | 24 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. |
| 25 | expressing a different view, and I just want to show you Page 49 | 25 | Q. Then there's a reference to Gruneberg in Palandt which 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 | that? | 4 | n'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 | sort. |
| 7 | to show you in paragraph number 5, subparagraph (a). | 7 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes, that's right. Yes. |
| 8 | The first was -- so 48C. | 8 | MR DICKER: That's very helpful, Judge Fischer. |
| 9 | A. (Not interpreted) 48C. Yes. | 9 | My Lord, subject to your Lordship, those were all |
| 10 | Q. Paragraph 5 | 10 | the questions I had for Judge Fisc |
| 11 | A. (Not interpreted) Page 4 -- 415? Page 415? | 11 | Re-examination by MR ALLISON. |
| 12 | Q. | 12 | MR ALLISON: Good afternoon, Judge Fischer. |
| 13 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes, okay. | 13 | 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 | greement and asked you questions about the meaning of |
| 16 | Q. 1 | 16 | its terms. |
| 17 | A. (Not interpreted) Okay | 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 | few points in the transcript where there may have been |
| 20 | abstractly. | 20 | 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 |  | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | agreement on an application to commence insolvency | 2 | Q. Could you explain to his Lordship what those words mean |
| 3 | proceedings. | 3 | in German? What's the difference between those two |
| 4 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. | 4 | ords |
| 5 | Q. Now I have one question for you. Perhaps you can break | 5 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. |
| 6 | your answer into short sentences for the benefit of | 6 | reted) "Entstehung" is, so to say, the legal |
| 7 | his Lordship | 7 | irth of a claim, the arising of a claim; on the other |
| 8 | Would you like to remind yourself of the terms of | 8 | hand the becoming due of a claim means that it can no |
| 9 | uses 7 to 9 first, in the German master agreement | 9 | ger -- there is no longer a possibility of prevention |
| 10 | My Lord, it's called tab 9, the English version. | 10 | the claim becomes enforceable. |
| 11 | A. (Not interpreted) Tab 9. Yes. | 11 | (Not interpreted) That's -- that's the important |
| 12 | Q. It's something that is addressed in your report, but | 12 | thing, it's enforceable. Yes. |
| 13 | I wonder if you could explain for his Lordship now whe | 13 | Q. Just to make that clear because I don't think the word |
| 14 | you say the compensation claim becomes due and payable | 14 | s used in the answer, you said "Entstehung" is coming |
| 15 | for the purpose of section 286 on an automatic | 15 | to existence. |
| 16 | termination by reason of an insolvency applicatio | 16 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. |
| 17 | A. When the contract terminates according to clause 7 the | 17 | Q. The second part of your answer, becoming enforceable, |
| 18 | compensation claim arises, but the compensation claim | 18 | which word is it you would use for that? |
| 19 | must be distinguished from the due date of the claim. | 19 | A. (Not interpreted) Becoming in existence is "Entstehung", |
| 20 | (Not interpreted) Yes. | 20 | and be |
| 21 | (Interpreted) The -- when the claim arises it must | 21 | MR ALLISON: Thank you very much, Judge Fischer. My Lord, |
| 22 | be assumed to arise immediately when the contract | 22 | 't have any further questions. |
| 23 | terminates. But the due date presupposes a cooperation | 23 | Questions from THE BENCH |
| 24 | of both parties according to clauses 8 and 9 , which we | $24$ | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Very few, Judge Fischer. Thank you |
| 25 | could call close-out netting. | 25 | ey relate to the issue of assignment. |
|  | Page 53 |  | Page 55 |
| 1 | This becoming due presupposes | 1 | to get one or two things straight in my mind |
| 2 | close-out procedure of the reciprocal -- reciprocally of | 2 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. |
| 3 | the parties, that is all according to the decision i | 3 | R JUSTICE HILDYARD: In I think it's section 398. |
| 4 | 9.2, the set-off happens | 4 | A. (Not interp |
| 5 | Then, only then, the claim becomes due. | 5 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Which we can find, I think it's |
| 6 | Q. Judge Fischer, thank you very much. | 6 | somewhere around there. Yes, 83T. In |
| 7 | One more question | 7 | e English version -- |
| 8 | Mr Dicker took you to a passage in a book written by | 8 | A. (Not interpreted) yes, yes. |
| 9 | Dr Zerey about financial derivatives. Do you reca | 9 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: -- uses the phrase "steps into the |
| 10 | that? | 10 | us creditor". A new creditor steps |
| 11 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. | 11 | o the shoes of the previous creditor. |
| 12 | Q. Could you please go to the passage; you'll find it | 12 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. |
| 13 | tab 75 of the authorities bundle | 13 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: First of all, I don't know whether |
| 14 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. | 14 | ese translations are official translations or |
| 15 | Q. Judge Fischer, do you have Zerey? It was paragraph 50 | 15 | translations by the parties. Do you happen to know? |
| 16 | and paragraph 54 that he took you to. | 16 | A. (Not interpreted) That's -- that I don't know. |
| 17 | Could you please remind yourself of what is said in | 17 | nterpreted) No, I don't know. |
| 18 | the third paragraph of paragraph 50, and also what is | 18 | Not interpreted) I don't know it |
| 19 | said in paragraph 54, before I ask you the question. | 19 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Do you rely on the phrase "step into |
| 20 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. | 20 | the shoes" in support of your view that the assignee can |
| 21 | Q. Now, this is where I betray my lack of language skills. | 21 | have no greater claim than the assignor? |
| 22 | In paragraph 50, there is the word "Entstehung". | 22 | A. Yes, this is correct. I said in my -- as I said in my |
| 23 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes. | 23 | expert opinion, that is an additional reason in my |
| 24 | Q. In paragraph 54 there is the word "Falligkeit", I think, | 24 | opinion. "steps into the shoes" conveys very well, |
| 25 | I may have got the pronunciation wrong. | 25 | the German which says -- "comes in the place of", |
|  | Page 54 |  | Page 56 |


| 1 | because it really means that there are -- it is -- there | 1 | actually found within 10 of the agreement, because |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 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 tc |
| 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 | 5 | issues. |
| 6 | contract, that is to say concerning a number of | 6 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Have you agreed between you how |
| 7 | transactions, different transactions, I assume that the | 7 | long you are likely to need? It's a purely selfish |
| 8 | assignor has assigned all his claims to the assignee. | 8 | question on my part in order that I can arrange other |
| 9 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Well, what I had in mind was | 9 | things. |
| 10 | an assignment of the right, not -- not what we would | 10 | MR DICKER: My Lord, my learned friend and I had a brief |
| 11 | think of as a vested claim. | 11 | discussion. My desire would be to try and conclude it |
| 12 | Supposing the assignor simply assigns the rights | 12 | omorrow. It seems to me there may, however, be a risk |
| 13 | under the contract and the assignee steps into the shoes | 13 | that we use all or part of the morning on Wednesday. |
| 14 | the assignor had. | 14 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Right. That's fine. That's what |
| 15 | A. (Not interpreted) But all the rights of -- of this | 15 | I promised you. It's only an internal inquiry. I've |
| 16 | contract? | 16 | promised you the Wednesday, but of course I'll listen |
| 17 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. | 17 | with even more zeal if I think it's going to finish by |
| 18 | A. (Not interpreted) Yes, yes. | 18 | 1 o'clock. But that's -- |
| 19 | (Interpreted) When the assignee has received the | 19 | MR DICKER: I think by Wednesday lunchtime, it's what we |
| 20 | rights under the contract and then the crisis comes, | 20 | understood we had, and I think both my learned friend |
| 21 | then between the two, the same happens as would have | 21 | and I intend and believe that we can finish by then. |
| 22 | happened between the assignor and the assignee. | 22 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Yes. Well, that would be very good. |
| 23 | MR ALLISON: My Lord, I am hesitant to rise. I think | 23 | It is the oral only and not preceded or accompanied |
| 24 | your Lordship's question happening pre the crisis and | 24 | by written material? Or is that still under review? |
| 25 | the termination, it may be that a clue to that is | 25 | MR DICKER: My Lord, I think the thought on this side was |
|  | Page 58 |  | Page 60 |


| 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 | ting it, no gap in interest running. |
| 9 | We didn't realise the SCG | 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 | 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 | 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 | $\mathrm{Ar}$ | 20 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: It was difficult because I don't thinl |
| 21 | that context which I should have raised with -- with the | 21 | and |
| 22 | judge which was at the beginning of 20 November, which | 22 | erefore you are right that I must muddle through on |
| 23 | I imagine was Friday, no, yes, Friday, on page 51, th | 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 Page 61 | 25 | from this side at least my Lord may be assisted with <br> Page 63 |
| 1 | an original objection to whether the interpretation | 1 | hearing the answer in re-examination as analysed by |
| 2 | entirely captured the witness's answer. At 51, 17 to | 2 | 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 capture | 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 |  | 9 | as easy as I would like. |
| 9 |  | 10 | MR DICKER: It's on our list of things to cover tomorrow. |
| 10 | w | 11 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: Thank you very much. |
| 11 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: | 12 | Thank you both. 10.30? Thank you again. Thank |
| 12 | MR ALLISON: Exactly. Speaking -- it seemed that the thing | 13 | you. |
| 13 | that had gone missing is that was sa | 14 | ( 2.40 pm ) |
| 14 | a breach rather than an automatic termination, that's | 15 | (The court adjourned until |
| 15 | why the question was put again so the judge could | 16 | Tuesday, 24 November 2015 at 10.30 am) |
| 16 | explain to my Lord the view within an automatic | 17 |  |
| 17 | termination for an application for insolvency. In other |  | JUDGE GERO FISCHER (continued) ..................... 1 |
| 18 | words, not the word "cause" that Mr Dicker used a lot | 18 | Cross-examination by MR DICKER ................. 1 |
| 19 | during |  | Re-examination by MR ALLISON. ................. 52 |
| 20 | MR JUSTICE HILDYARD: So it's the difference between a right | 19 | Questions from THE BENCH ..................... 55 |
|  |  | 20 |  |
| 21 | and its enforcement, as explained in re-examination, | 21 |  |
| 22 | would be your contentio | 22 |  |
| 23 | MR ALLISON: My Lord, yes. | 23 |  |
| 24 | MR DICKER: On our side your Lordship will no doubt have in | 24 |  |
| 25 | mind this was an issue I covered during the course of my | 25 |  |
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