1	Transferr 10 May 2015	1	language" that obviously we pick up on there.
1 2	Tuesday, 19 May 2015	1	
	(10.30 am)	2	Finally in Lord Bingham's judgment, paragraph 17,
3	Submissions by MR ZACAROLI (continued)	3	having been through those authorities which he says
4	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, I am just about to go to BCCI v Ali,	4	leads the court to be slow to make inferences about
5	which is in bundle 1A of the authorities at tab 27.	5	waiver or release of non-contemplated claims, he then at
6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I have looked at this overnight		paragraph 17 refers to Sir Richard Scott's judgment in
7	so I'm sort of familiar with the territory.	7	the Court of Appeal in the BCCI v Ali case, talking
8	MR ZACAROLI: So my Lord will remember that it's a case	8	about there being no such thing as equitable rules of
9	about a settlement hadn't been reached with employees of	9	construction, "It's all the same now".
10	BCCI before its collapse. The issue was whether that	10	And then in paragraph 17, just below halfway down he
11	had successfully compromised what came to be called	11	says first of all, he says:
12	stigma claims, which weren't recognised in law at all	12	"Some of the cases, I think, contain statements more
13	at the time, but became recognised through a subsequent	13	dogmatic and unqualified than would now be acceptable
14	House of Lords decision.	14	(Reading to the words) I think these authorities
15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	15	justify the proposition advanced in paragraph 10 above."
16	MR ZACAROLI: And the terms of the release clause in that	16	Which we have just seen. It's a cautionary
17	case are to be found at paragraph 3 of the judgment of	17	principle.
18	Lord Bingham. I know my Lord's seen the release clause,	18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
19	probably a number of times by now, we'll come to it in	19	MR ZACAROLI: The conclusion is in paragraph 19 just below
20	greater detail in a moment, ie the release clause in our	20	C:
21	case. It is of course in substantially wider terms than	21	"On a fair construction of this document, I cannot
22	this and, in particular, expressly contemplates matters	22	conclude the parties intended to provide for the lease
23	that are not contemplated.	23	of rights and the surrender of claims, which they could
24	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think it includes wording	24	never have had in contemplation at all. They should
25	included no doubt as a result of this case.	25	have used language which left no room for doubt."
	Page 1		Page 3
1	MR ZACAROLI: No doubt. That's probably a market-wide	1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
2	reaction.	2	MR ZACAROLI: Those points are echoed in the speech of Lord
3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I imagine, yes.	3	Nicholls, paragraphs 26 to 28. I imagine my Lord's read
4	MR ZACAROLI: If I can skip over the facts and the issues,	4	those as well, they are referred to in the skeletons.
5	my Lord is familiar with those, they are set out in	5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
6	summary form in paragraph 6 of Lord Bingham's judgment,	6	MR ZACAROLI: Just to make this point in paragraph 28, where
7	quoting from Lord Justice Chadwick, but I think my Lord	7	Lord Nicholls talks about the approach that of course
8	has all of that.	8	parties can release whatever they want, being taken too
9	So the key passages then, and I'm going to take	9	far:
10	my Lord to two judgments sorry, they are speeches,	10	
í í	my Lord to two judgments sorry, mey are specenes,	10	"It does not mean that once the possibility of
11	aren't they, House of Lords that of Lord Bingham and	10 11	"It does not mean that once the possibility of further claims has been foreseen a newly emergent claim
11	aren't they, House of Lords that of Lord Bingham and	11	further claims has been foreseen a newly emergent claim
11 12	aren't they, House of Lords that of Lord Bingham and Lord Nicholls. Lord Hoffmann was in this case in the	11 12	further claims has been foreseen a newly emergent claim will always be regarded as caught by a general release
11 12 13	aren't they, House of Lords that of Lord Bingham and Lord Nicholls. Lord Hoffmann was in this case in the minority so I needn't go to him.	11 12 13	further claims has been foreseen a newly emergent claim will always be regarded as caught by a general release whatever the circumstances in which it arises and
11 12 13 14	aren't they, House of Lords that of Lord Bingham and Lord Nicholls. Lord Hoffmann was in this case in the minority so I needn't go to him. Lord Bingham at paragraph 8, perhaps if my Lord	11 12 13 14 15	further claims has been foreseen a newly emergent claim will always be regarded as caught by a general release whatever the circumstances in which it arises and whatever its subject matter may be. However widely
11 12 13 14 15	aren't they, House of Lords that of Lord Bingham and Lord Nicholls. Lord Hoffmann was in this case in the minority so I needn't go to him. Lord Bingham at paragraph 8, perhaps if my Lord reads paragraph 8 and paragraph 9. (Pause).	11 12 13 14 15	further claims has been foreseen a newly emergent claim will always be regarded as caught by a general release whatever the circumstances in which it arises and whatever its subject matter may be. However widely drawn the language, the circumstances in which the
11 12 13 14 15 16	aren't they, House of Lords that of Lord Bingham and Lord Nicholls. Lord Hoffmann was in this case in the minority so I needn't go to him. Lord Bingham at paragraph 8, perhaps if my Lord reads paragraph 8 and paragraph 9. (Pause). MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I have done that because I have	11 12 13 14 15 16	further claims has been foreseen a newly emergent claim will always be regarded as caught by a general release whatever the circumstances in which it arises and whatever its subject matter may be. However widely drawn the language, the circumstances in which the release is given may suggest, and frequently do suggest,
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	aren't they, House of Lords that of Lord Bingham and Lord Nicholls. Lord Hoffmann was in this case in the minority so I needn't go to him. Lord Bingham at paragraph 8, perhaps if my Lord reads paragraph 8 and paragraph 9. (Pause). MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I have done that because I have read those.	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	further claims has been foreseen a newly emergent claim will always be regarded as caught by a general release whatever the circumstances in which it arises and whatever its subject matter may be. However widely drawn the language, the circumstances in which the release is given may suggest, and frequently do suggest, the parties intended or, more precisely, the parties
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11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	<ul> <li>aren't they, House of Lords that of Lord Bingham and Lord Nicholls. Lord Hoffmann was in this case in the minority so I needn't go to him.</li> <li>Lord Bingham at paragraph 8, perhaps if my Lord reads paragraph 8 and paragraph 9. (Pause).</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I have done that because I have read those.</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: I'm grateful. The key point we say is paragraph 10:</li> </ul>	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	further claims has been foreseen a newly emergent claim will always be regarded as caught by a general release whatever the circumstances in which it arises and whatever its subject matter may be. However widely drawn the language, the circumstances in which the release is given may suggest, and frequently do suggest, the parties intended or, more precisely, the parties have reasonably taken to have intended the release should apply only to claims known or unknown relating to
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11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	<ul> <li>aren't they, House of Lords that of Lord Bingham and Lord Nicholls. Lord Hoffmann was in this case in the minority so I needn't go to him.</li> <li>Lord Bingham at paragraph 8, perhaps if my Lord reads paragraph 8 and paragraph 9. (Pause).</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I have done that because I have read those.</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: I'm grateful. The key point we say is paragraph 10: "A long and, in my view, salutary line of authority shows that in the absence of clear language the court will be very slow to infer that a party intended to</li> </ul>	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	further claims has been foreseen a newly emergent claim will always be regarded as caught by a general release whatever the circumstances in which it arises and whatever its subject matter may be. However widely drawn the language, the circumstances in which the release is given may suggest, and frequently do suggest, the parties intended or, more precisely, the parties have reasonably taken to have intended the release should apply only to claims known or unknown relating to a particular subject matter. The court has to consider therefore what was the type of the claims of which the release was directed." And it gives the example of a partnership business
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	<ul> <li>aren't they, House of Lords that of Lord Bingham and Lord Nicholls. Lord Hoffmann was in this case in the minority so I needn't go to him.</li> <li>Lord Bingham at paragraph 8, perhaps if my Lord reads paragraph 8 and paragraph 9. (Pause).</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I have done that because I have read those.</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: I'm grateful. The key point we say is paragraph 10: "A long and, in my view, salutary line of authority shows that in the absence of clear language the court will be very slow to infer that a party intended to surrender rights and claims of which he was unaware and</li> </ul>	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	further claims has been foreseen a newly emergent claim will always be regarded as caught by a general release whatever the circumstances in which it arises and whatever its subject matter may be. However widely drawn the language, the circumstances in which the release is given may suggest, and frequently do suggest, the parties intended or, more precisely, the parties have reasonably taken to have intended the release should apply only to claims known or unknown relating to a particular subject matter. The court has to consider therefore what was the type of the claims of which the release was directed."

1 (Pages 1 to 4)

1

"It could

in the matter of Lemman Brothers Int ().	/942 20	(Europe) (In administration)	19 May 201
not reasonably be taken to preclude a	1	in a scheme of arrangement.	
ater came to light that encroaching tree	2	The next but one definition, as you'll see, i	S

1	"It could not reasonably be taken to preclude a	1	in a scheme of arrangement.
2	claim if it later came to light that encroaching tree	2	The next but one definition, as you'll see, is
3	roots from one party's property had caused damage to the	3	defined in a sterling amount.
4	other property."	4	Then claim, simply to note that the claims, capital
5	My Lord, whatever one may say about the width of the	5	C claims, are defined very broadly, claims of whatsoever
6	release in our case, it undoubtedly covers anything to	6	nature and, in particular, we'll come back to this, but
7	do with the underlying contracts, and the type of claims	7	sub-paragraph 4 over the page, it includes a proprietary
8	that we're concerned with in this case are claims which	8	claim. And proprietary claim is a defined term itself
9	arise out of the underlying contracts.	9	at the top of page 3. It's:
10	With that introduction on the law, I'm going to dive	10	"A claim, whether actual, prospective or contingent
11	straight in now to the language, starting, as I said,	11	and whether arising by statute, at common law, in equity
12	with the admitted claims CDD. The example which all the	12	or otherwise, against the company that the creditor
13	parties have referred to is at tab 7 of bundle 11.	13	is the legal and/or beneficial owner of an asset"
14	Mr Trower took you to this document yesterday, but	14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, where are you reading
15	I shall take you through it in much more detail than he	15	MR ZACAROLI: The foot of page 3, definition of proprietary
16	did. To remind my Lord of our case on this document, we	16	claim.
17	say that it releases all currency conversion claims, and	17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, thank you.
18	it releases all non-provable claims to interest. The	18	MR ZACAROLI: So sub-paragraph 1:
19	evidence is that all admitted claims CDDs had the agreed	19	"The creditor is the legal and/or beneficial owner
20	claim amount as defined denominated in sterling.	20	of an asset. Secondly, for the delivery and/or transfer
21	They're all in this form. Obviously the variants over	21	of such asset."
22	time for carve-outs occurred, but we are looking at the	22	And reference to asset includes:
23	document without any carve-outs to preserve such claims.	23	"Present and future properties, revenues and rights
24	So starting at the beginning of the document with	24	of every description."
25	the recitals, the second recital, B, is a good starting	25	So any type of proprietary claim.
	Page 5		Page 7
1	point to understand the purpose of the parties entering	1	Going back to page 3 again for the definition of
2	into the agreement. It is:	2	"creditor agreement", in this case it was an FBF master
3	"In consideration of the company and the creditor	3	agreement entered into between the company and the
4	agreeing that the creditor's claims under the creditor	4	creditor. I believe that's a Federation Bancaire
5	agreement against the company are fixed at the agreed	5	Française master agreement.
6	claim amount."	6	So those are the only definitions I need to take
7	All those are defined terms we'll come to:	7	my Lord to. We then go straight to clause 2, which is
8	"The company and the creditor wish to release and	8	the key operative provision. I take it my Lord's read
9	discharge each other in respect of any and all other	9	this clause?
10	claims [very broadly stated] howsoever arising."	10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, but I'm happy to look at
11	So that's the starting point, that's what the	11	in close detail.
12	parties were setting out to do.	12	MR ZACAROLI: I'll identify each point I want to make from
13	Picking up the key definitions, the first is:	13	it as I go through it.
14	"Admitted claim."	14	First of all, the preamble:
15	On the top of page 2 of the document:	15	"The company and the creditor irrevocably and
15 16		15 16	"The company and the creditor irrevocably and unconditionally agree that notwithstanding the terms of
	On the top of page 2 of the document:		
16	On the top of page 2 of the document: "An unsecured claim of a creditor of the company	16	unconditionally agree that notwithstanding the terms of
16 17	On the top of page 2 of the document: "An unsecured claim of a creditor of the company which qualifies for dividends from the estate of the	16 17	unconditionally agree that notwithstanding the terms of any contract to which the creditor and the company are
16 17 18	On the top of page 2 of the document: "An unsecured claim of a creditor of the company which qualifies for dividends from the estate of the company available to its unsecured creditors pursuant to	16 17 18	unconditionally agree that notwithstanding the terms of any contract to which the creditor and the company are a party, including the creditor agreement"
16 17 18 19	On the top of page 2 of the document: "An unsecured claim of a creditor of the company which qualifies for dividends from the estate of the company available to its unsecured creditors pursuant to the Insolvency Rules and the Insolvency Act (or, if	16 17 18 19	unconditionally agree that notwithstanding the terms of any contract to which the creditor and the company are a party, including the creditor agreement" So the first point to note is it's deliberately
16 17 18 19 20	On the top of page 2 of the document: "An unsecured claim of a creditor of the company which qualifies for dividends from the estate of the company available to its unsecured creditors pursuant to the Insolvency Rules and the Insolvency Act (or, if applicable, as amended or replaced pursuant to the terms	16 17 18 19 20	unconditionally agree that notwithstanding the terms of any contract to which the creditor and the company are a party, including the creditor agreement" So the first point to note is it's deliberately departing from varying and changing to some extent the
16 17 18 19 20 21	On the top of page 2 of the document: "An unsecured claim of a creditor of the company which qualifies for dividends from the estate of the company available to its unsecured creditors pursuant to the Insolvency Rules and the Insolvency Act (or, if applicable, as amended or replaced pursuant to the terms of inter alia a scheme of arrangement or a company	16 17 18 19 20 21	unconditionally agree that notwithstanding the terms of any contract to which the creditor and the company are a party, including the creditor agreement" So the first point to note is it's deliberately departing from varying and changing to some extent the rights under the existing agreement. It acknowledges
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	On the top of page 2 of the document: "An unsecured claim of a creditor of the company which qualifies for dividends from the estate of the company available to its unsecured creditors pursuant to the Insolvency Rules and the Insolvency Act (or, if applicable, as amended or replaced pursuant to the terms of inter alia a scheme of arrangement or a company voluntary arrangement."	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	unconditionally agree that notwithstanding the terms of any contract to which the creditor and the company are a party, including the creditor agreement" So the first point to note is it's deliberately departing from varying and changing to some extent the rights under the existing agreement. It acknowledges this applies whatever the contract may otherwise say.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	On the top of page 2 of the document: "An unsecured claim of a creditor of the company which qualifies for dividends from the estate of the company available to its unsecured creditors pursuant to the Insolvency Rules and the Insolvency Act (or, if applicable, as amended or replaced pursuant to the terms of inter alia a scheme of arrangement or a company voluntary arrangement." So the first point to pick up there is it's not just	<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> </ol>	unconditionally agree that notwithstanding the terms of any contract to which the creditor and the company are a party, including the creditor agreement" So the first point to note is it's deliberately departing from varying and changing to some extent the rights under the existing agreement. It acknowledges this applies whatever the contract may otherwise say. 2.1:

### 2 (Pages 5 to 8)

1	a scheme of arrangement] in an amount equal to the	1	matters, claims, which arise under the creditor
2	agreed claim amount, the sterling sum."	2	agreement.
3	2.2:	3	Then it goes on:
4	"The admitted claim shall be fixed at the agreed	4	"Whether in existence now [that is at the time of
5	claim amount [namely the sterling sum] and shall	5	this agreement, and this agreement of course is
6	constitute the creditor's entire claim against the	6	potentially many years after the date of administration,
7	company."	7	so it's including any claim which will have arisen since
8	Reinforcing the fact that coming out of this	8	the date of administration providing it exists now] or
9	agreement, that's all you have left; all you have left	9	coming into existence at some time in the future."
10	is whatever you've agreed to be the agreed claim amount	10	It even contemplates claims which do not yet exist.
11	which is in sterling.	11	Then finally, those words I pre-echoed when looking
12	2.3:	12	at BCCI v Ali:
13	"Save solely for the admitted claim"	13	"Whether or not in the contemplation of the creditor
14	Ie, my Lord, that means save for what's just been	14	and/or the company and/or the administrators on the date
15	discussed above as your only claim, the admitted claim	15	hereof."
16	in the agreed claim amount, namely your sterling amount.	16	There's one line I forgot to highlight, I'm sure
17	save for that:	17	my Lord's seen it, the fifth line in the brackets:
18	" the company and the administrators are hereby	18	"It includes those claims which arise hereafter upon
19	each irrevocably and unconditionally released."	19	a change in the relevant law."
20	Now, the first point to note there is they're each	20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's the BCCI v Ali case
21	released. This is a mutual release, it works both ways.	21	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	22	Then moving on to 2.4:
23	MR ZACAROLI: And they are released irrevocably,	23	"The creditor agrees he will not take any steps to
24	unconditionally, and forever discharged. So this is not	24	prove for or to claim for any debt in the administration
25	only temporary or limited or qualified purpose, it's	25	or other insolvency process of the company or otherwise
	Page 9		Page 11
1	very clear they're doing this forever and for all	1	bring any claim, action, demand, issue or continue any
2	purposes.	2	proceedings against the company in any jurisdiction."
3	Then the description of the matters which are	3	So it's a complete bar on any action anywhere, and
4	released, losses, costs, charges, expenses, capital C	4	the definition of "claim" goes back to claims.
5	claims, demands, actions. In short, it could not be	5	And the promise not to take any proceedings, that's
6	broader. I don't think anyone in court could think of	6	a defined term as well, I skipped over that, on page 3
7	a particular type of claim, loss, cost, which didn't	7	of the document. Again, it's the widest class of types
8	fall within that wording.	8	of proceeding, demands, actions, et cetera, including
9	In the parentheses on the fourth line "it includes	9	enforcing liens, for example, at the very end.
10	all claims for interest", and we'll come back to that	10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
11	in relation to non-provable claims for interest.	11	MR ZACAROLI: Although the document goes on for a few mor
12	Then picking up after the long list of types of	12	pages, there is in fact very little else I want to draw
13	things that are released, actions, et cetera, then on	13	to my Lord's attention. Most of our argument focuses on
14	the seventh line:	14	clause 2. But just to note that in clause 3.3, well,
15	"Howsoever arising."	15	clause 3 is dealing with transfer and it allows parties
16	And then we have the words:	16	to transfer sorry:
17	"Whether known or unknown, whether arising in equity	17	"Save as set out in clause 3.2 [I'm starting back at
1	or under common law or statute or by reason of breach of	18	3.1] the creditors(Reading to the words) not
18	5	19	transfer its admitted claim."
18 19	contract or in respect of any tortious or negligent act	1)	
	-	20	3.2:
19	contract or in respect of any tortious or negligent act		3.2: "It may, however, transfer, subject to clause 3.3,
19 20	contract or in respect of any tortious or negligent act or omission, whether or not loss or damage caused	20	
19 20 21	contract or in respect of any tortious or negligent act or omission, whether or not loss or damage caused thereby has yet been suffered or otherwise."	20 21	"It may, however, transfer, subject to clause 3.3,
19 20 21 22	contract or in respect of any tortious or negligent act or omission, whether or not loss or damage caused thereby has yet been suffered or otherwise." And then these important words:	20 21 22	"It may, however, transfer, subject to clause 3.3, its interests in the admitted claim and its right to
19 20 21 22 23	contract or in respect of any tortious or negligent act or omission, whether or not loss or damage caused thereby has yet been suffered or otherwise." And then these important words: "Whether arising under the creditor agreement or	20 21 22 23	"It may, however, transfer, subject to clause 3.3, its interests in the admitted claim and its right to receive dividends."

3 (Pages 9 to 12)

1 administrators of the company shall not be bound to 1 It's confirmation by the creditor it's made its own 2 2 recognise the transferee unless and until the transferor independent decision to enter into the deed, as to and transferee sign and deliver to the company the 3 3 whether it's appropriate for it, et cetera. 4 letter agreement substantially in the form of a note set 4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 5 out in the appendix." 5 MR ZACAROLI: And finally, clause 12: 6 So if you want the transfer, you must do it via the 6 "A standard whole agreement clause, excluding any 7 transfer notice 7 other contract, supersedes any previous written or oral 8 8 The appendix begins at page 18 of the document. agreement." 9 Clause 4.2 is the key operative provision: 9 And 10 "The whole of the admitted claim and the whole of 10 "The creditor agrees [by 12.2] it has not been 11 the transferor's right to receive any and all dividends 11 induced to enter into the deed by any representation of 12 in respect of or in connection with the admitted claim 12 warranty or undertaking not expressly incorporated in to 13 shall be unconditionally and immediately assigned to the 13 it." MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 14 14 transferee ' 15 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 15 MR ZACAROLI: So my Lord, the argument is very 16 MR ZACAROLI: And then debt will stand as the transferee's 16 straightforward, in fact. In relation to currency 17 17 proof of debt and dividends paid shall constitute a good conversion claims there is an unambiguous intention to 18 discharge in respect of the admitted claim. 18 restrict the creditor to a single claim, fixed under 19 This shows that the parties clearly contemplated 19 this agreement in a sterling denominated sum. There is 20 that the only thing the creditor had, having entered 20 a complete release and discharge of all and any other 21 into this agreement, was the admitted claim. It just 21 possible claims. That release expressly envisages the 22 22 reinforces that point. possibility that it's releasing claims that were not MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The rules contain provision, 23 23 contemplated by anyone at the time. 24 don't they, for ability to transfer the right to receive 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Including tree root claims MR ZACAROLI: Tree root? 25 dividends? Am I right about that? The Insolvency Rules 25 Page 13 Page 15 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You'll recall BCCI v Ali and 1 or the Act. 1 2 MR ZACAROLI: I think that's right. I'll just check where 2 Lord Nicholls. Something wholly unrelated to financial 3 they are precisely. There's something in the evidence 3 contracts. 4 4 MR ZACAROLI: I see. Whether or not it goes that far as to why this is there. In essence it's because some 5 of the underlying contracts contained restrictions on 5 I needn't be concerned with, in fact, because on any 6 assignment without the consent of LBIE and, as is stated 6 view the claims within this case fall within the class 7 7 in one of the progress reports that I'll come to, the of claims that are covered. 8 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, Lord Nicholls thought i 8 administrators identified this as a way enabling 0 creditors to transfer without the need for the consent 9 relevant that in BCCI v Ali the clause could not be read 10 10 literally. He instanced that it was accepted on behalf of the administrators. 11 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. 11 of the liquidators that there were implicit limitations 12 12 on the extent of the clause, which is why I raised it MR ZACAROLI: So it's to get over that contractual 13 13 restriction. with you. 14 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, right. 14 MR ZACAROLI: In which case if I had to deal with it I'd say 15 MR DICKER: Just so your Lordship has the reference, it's 15 it does cover everything, absolutely everything. 16 2.104 16 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Tree root claims and all? 17 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you very much. 17 MR ZACAROLI: Indeed. It's a sort of, if I may say so, 18 18 a fanciful test or example to test this contract with, Yes, so this goes much further because it enables 19 given the nature of the dealings between the parties, 19 the claim itself to be assigned, not just the right to 20 receive the dividend. 20 but still --MR ZACAROLI: Yes. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I'd be reluctant to say that 21 21 22 My Lord, just two further clauses in the contract to 22 anything that Lord Nicholls pens is fanciful. The point he was illustrating is that virtually no contract can be 23 23 look at. Page 11, clause 8.2. I think Mr Trower took 24 you to this clause. It's not so relevant in a sense for 24 read literally. That's the point. 25 25 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. construction, but may be relevant for the 36A argument. Page 14 Page 16

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4 (Pages 13 to 16)

	1		
1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The question is: what is the	1	skeleton, that this document, which does not say
2	extent of the limitation that the words of contract are	2	anything in terms about statutory interest, under this
3	subject to? Which is what this case is all about.	3	document nevertheless creditors are entitled to
4	That's perhaps the point. You're perfectly entitled,	4	statutory interest, notwithstanding those words that it
5	Mr Zacaroli, to make the submission that it covers	5	includes all claims for interest. And the reason for
6	absolutely everything, irrespective of the subject.	6	that is because statutory interest is, to borrow
7	MR ZACAROLI: Yes. I do, my Lord, but I don't that is,	7	a phrase from my learned friend Mr Dicker's skeleton, an
8	as it were, not central to my argument.	8	incidence or attribute of the admitted claim because the
9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I follow.	9	admitted claim is one which qualifies for distributions
10	MR ZACAROLI: Because it isn't necessary for the purposes of	10	from the insolvency estate under the Insolvency Act and
11	the claim.	11	Rules. So the admitted claim carries with it the right
12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You say it covers everything	12	given by statute to interest.
13	arising out of the financial contracts that may exist	13	I'm going to come on in a while to deal with what we
14	between the creditor and LBIE?	14	say is the mischaracterisation of the currency
15	MR ZACAROLI: Yes. And that is clear from the words	15	conversion claim or the non-provable interest claim as
16	"whether arising under the creditor agreement or not".	16	incidence and attributes of the admitted claim, they're
17	Ie it clearly contemplates a release of claims arising	17	not at all, but we accept that statutory interest is an
18	under the creditor agreement, which is the only	18	incidence or attribute of the admitted claim. So the
19	relationship said to give rise to any claim at all.	19	release being save for the admitted claim, it's save for
20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I follow that. I see the point	20	the admitted claim and the incidence and attributes that
21	there.	21	that carries with it.
22	MR ZACAROLI: Just to make good a point I made briefly in	22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So that's language I'm tryin
23	opening or earlier this morning, the claims we are	23	to work out how as a matter of construction the clause
24	considering in this case that we say are released both	24	achieves that result.
25	undoubtedly stem from the creditor agreement, because	25	MR ZACAROLI: It comes from the saving, so save for the
	Page 17		Page 19
1	the currency conversion claim is the right to be paid in	1	admitted claim, and the admitted claim is an unsecured
2	dollars under your current credit agreement, assuming	2	claim which qualifies for dividends from the estate of a
3	that's the currency here. And the non-provable claim to	3	company available to the unsecured creditors pursuant to
4	interest is those parts of your contractual right to	4	the Insolvency Rules and the Insolvency Act, which is
5	interest which are not satisfied, if they are not, by	5	the definition on page 2.
6	the statutory scheme.	6	So as a matter of construction, this whole exception
7	So the essential prerequisite of the currency	7	comes from the phrase "save for the admitted claim".
8	conversion claim being a continuing entitlement to be	8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right. 2.1, though, says that
9	paid in dollars is simply not there.	9	the admitted claim is an amount equal to the agreed
10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	10	claim amount.
11	MR ZACAROLI: That right having been released, compromised		MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
12	if you asked the creditor, having been paid everything	12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Which clearly doesn't include
13	that you've said you want to be paid under this	13	statutory interest.
14	agreement, is there any part of it you haven't been	14	MR ZACAROLI: Correct, but we accept that it's an incidence
15	paid, the answer's obviously no. Once it gets paid, in	15	or attribute of that admitted claim. It stems from, we
16	this case \$18 million-odd sorry, pounds that's the	16	say, the definition of admitted claim, which is
17	end of it, it has been satisfied in full, its	17	something which qualifies for your dividends under the
18	contractual rights are satisfied in full now. And the	18	estate anything which qualifies as dividends under
19	same is true in relation to interest, given the very	19	the estate, the insolvency estate, necessarily qualifies
20	clear wording on the fourth line of 2.3 that the release	20	for the additional dividends, rights, by way of
21	includes all claims for interest, including those	21	statutory interest under the statutory scheme.
22	arising out of the creditor agreement, again squarely	22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Could the creditor release that
23	covering the foundation of a right to non-provable	23	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
	interest.	24	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: By express words?
24			
24 25	My Lord, we accept, as you'll have seen from our Page 18	25	MR ZACAROLI: I don't see why not. Page 20

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5 (Pages 17 to 20)

1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I can't see why not either.	1	bundle which is the first variant.
2	MR ZACAROLI: They could relinquish a right to prove so they	2	I'm not going to take my Lord to any of this
3	could relinquish a right to statutory interest.	3	agreement on the basis that it in substance is exactly
4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I'm just wondering, it's 2.88.	4	the same as the first one we've seen, except for the
5	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.	5	inclusion of a new clause. The numbering of the clauses
6	My Lord, the first variant, as it were, to the CDDs	6	is done differently, but the substance is the same. The
7	was language to make it clear for the avoidance of	7	new clause is now 2.2 on page 6, tab 8:
8	doubt.	8	"For the avoidance of doubt, this deed shall not
9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, just to focus on this fo	r 9	prejudice, affect or restrict [et cetera] any rights or
10	a moment, what I'm not quite clear is the fact that the	10	claims that the creditor may have for or in respect of
11	release does not extend to the incidence or attributes	11	interest under [those rules]."
12	of an admitted claim, what is the process by which one	12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, thank you.
13	reaches that as a matter of construction? Clause 2.3,	13	MR ZACAROLI: We say that doesn't affect the argument
14	as you say, says "save solely for the admitted claim"	14	in relation to non-provable claims at all, indeed in one
15	and the admitted claim is an agreed claim in the amount	15	sense it re-enforces it, because the fact that the
16	of 18 million-odd. So are you reading in the words	16	parties have seen the need to carve out that specific
17	"save solely for the admitted claim and its incidence	17	exception or make it clear that that specific exception
18	and attributes"?	18	from claims of interest is not released indicates that
19	MR ZACAROLI: Well, I'm reading in the definition of	19	any other claim for interest is still released in
20	admitted claim.	20	accordance with the operative provision.
21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: All right. Let me just go bac	× 21	My Lord, one of the principal points made against us
22	to that. It's an unsecured claim, which qualifies for	22	is that the release is intended to be limited to claims
23	dividends. Well, that doesn't describe statutory	23	which are provable. So although it's in apparently
24	interest.	24	broad language, the context that this takes place within
25	MR ZACAROLI: I can see perhaps strictly read, maybe it	25	the parameters of an administration which is primarily
	Page 21		Page 23
1	doesn't. But we say that the fact that the parties	1	concerned with identifying provable claims, because it
2	accepted that the claim could qualify for the dividends	2	takes place within those parameters then the release
3	from the estate of the company available to its	3	should be construed down as relating only to provable
4	unsecured creditors is to be read as including the	4	claims. We say there are very clear indications in
5	fact the parties recognised that, that this claim was	5	clause 2.2 and the document as a whole which make that
6	one which you would then carry with you into the proof	6	argument untenable.
7	process in an administration or into a scheme, carries	7	The first is, and I have shown my Lord these points,
8	with it necessarily the acceptance that you've got	8	but the first is that clause 2.3, third line from the
9	whatever rights that scheme gave you. So although on	9	end, releases claims whether in existence now or coming
10	a strict reading of the word "dividends", you might say	10	into existence at some time in the future. It clearly
11	that's only dividends in relation to provable debts,	11	contemplates claims which wouldn't be provable on any
12	it's to be read slightly more broadly as dividends which	12	basis.
13	the statutory scheme gives you generally, so including	13	Secondly, it releases claims defined so broadly as
14	the dividend under a provable debt and the right to	14	to include proprietary claims, again claims which on any
15	interest on that.	15	view would not be provable.
16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.	16	Thirdly, the purpose of identifying the fixed amount
17	MR ZACAROLI: In a sense, I'm arguing against myself here	17	which your claim now stands at is to enable you to have
18	because if it excluded interest, we in a sense would be	18	that claim not only in a provable context, but also in
19	happy with that conclusion in the sense that on this	19	a scheme of arrangement, and I'm sure my Lord remembers
20	side of court, but we accept it doesn't go that far for	20	from the T&N case that claims in a scheme of arrangement
21	that reason.	21	are much broader than claims which will be provable
22	The first variant to the CDD was to include a clause	22	under the rules in the Act.
23	which made it clear that the right to statutory interest	23	Fourthly, and this is a point I will develop at more
24	was not relinquished. It's worth just turning to that	24	length, the release is mutual. LBIE is released in all
25	immediately at this point. It's the next tab in the	25	claims, including claims not in existence, against the
	Page 22		Page 24

### 6 (Pages 21 to 24)

1	creditor. There is no basis on which the claims	1	But it seemed to be a slightly two-stage process. The
2	released by LBIE could be cut down to some class of	2	paragraph which, as so often with Lord Bingham, seems to
3	claim which is either provable in whatever insolvency	3	encapsulate in a few sentences an immense amount of
4	process might relate to the counterparty in whichever	4	prior learning, is paragraph 8. One almost wonders why
5	jurisdiction that arises, or would otherwise be provable	5	anybody ever does anything other than simply quote these
6	in the reverse case against LBIE. There's no basis for	6	few sentences of paragraph 8 on the basic point:
7	that sort of cutting down the width of the release.	7	"Their natural and ordinary meaning in the context
8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So that would extend to the tree	. 8	of the agreement, the parties' relationship and all the
9	roots claim?	9	relevant facts surrounding the transaction so far as
10	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.	10	known to the parties."
11	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Supposing one of the	11	To which one might add "or should reasonably be
12	counterparties happened to have offices above Lehman's	12	known to the parties". You accept that?
13	offices and as a result of the negligence of the staff	13	MR ZACAROLI: I do.
14	of the counterparty there was a flood, damaging the	14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It may be that's what Mr Trow
15	Lehman's premises. Released?	15	was meaning, but it was just slightly it seemed to
16	MR ZACAROLI: Yes, but if not, it doesn't however you	16	start with a sort of disembodied exercise of parsing
17	might define at the peripheries types of claim which are	17	followed by looking at the facts.
18	not released, it doesn't get anywhere near the sorts of	18	MR ZACAROLI: I think it was probably me actually.
19	claims we're concerned with here, but I would go as far	19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Was it? Forgive me. Oh,
20	as to say that it would be released.	20	Mr Trower, I owe you a complete apology. I am sorry.
21	This mutual release stems, we suggest, from the key	21	I didn't check the transcript.
22	core purposes of the agreement as that was expressed to	22	MR ZACAROLI: If I gave that impression, I was overstating
23	creditors in the progress reports the administrators put	23	it. I am standing in the position Mr Trower was
24	out. So for this purpose, it's necessary to go back to	24	standing in yesterday.
25	the fourth progress report.	25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I am sorry. Anyway, that
	Page 25		Page 27
1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Could I just ask you a very	1	clarifies it for me.
2	general question, Mr Zacaroli, because it's triggered by	2	MR ZACAROLI: It's a unitary process.
3	what you're about to take me to. Mr Trower in	3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Exactly.
4	summarising the approach to construction I think put it	4	MR ZACAROLI: Nevertheless, one has to start with the
5	this way, that you start with the words of the contract	5	language in the sense of
6	and you give them their ordinary and natural meaning and	6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, yes.
6 7	and you give them their ordinary and natural meaning and you then engage in an iterative process, he described	6 7	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, yes. MR ZACAROLI: what's the first thing you look at? It's
_			-
7	you then engage in an iterative process, he described	7	MR ZACAROLI: what's the first thing you look at? It's
7 8	you then engage in an iterative process, he described it, probably reciting from a judgment, by reference to	7 8	MR ZACAROLI: what's the first thing you look at? It's the language the parties have actually used. So it may
7 8 9	you then engage in an iterative process, he described it, probably reciting from a judgment, by reference to the background, the context and so on and so forth.	7 8 9	MR ZACAROLI: what's the first thing you look at? It's the language the parties have actually used. So it may be only a small point, but you have to start somewhere.
7 8 9 10	you then engage in an iterative process, he described it, probably reciting from a judgment, by reference to the background, the context and so on and so forth. Now, when Mr Trower made that submission to me, I wasn't	7 8 9 10	MR ZACAROLI: what's the first thing you look at? It's the language the parties have actually used. So it may be only a small point, but you have to start somewhere. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, you start with the
7 8 9 10 11	you then engage in an iterative process, he described it, probably reciting from a judgment, by reference to the background, the context and so on and so forth. Now, when Mr Trower made that submission to me, I wasn't wholly convinced by it, but looking at the way it's put	7 8 9 10 11	<ul><li>MR ZACAROLI: what's the first thing you look at? It's the language the parties have actually used. So it may be only a small point, but you have to start somewhere.</li><li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, you start with the language of contract and the surrounding circumstances.</li></ul>
7 8 9 10 11 12	you then engage in an iterative process, he described it, probably reciting from a judgment, by reference to the background, the context and so on and so forth. Now, when Mr Trower made that submission to me, I wasn't wholly convinced by it, but looking at the way it's put by Lord Bingham in BCCI v Ali, it doesn't seem to me to	7 8 9 10 11 12	<ul><li>MR ZACAROLI: what's the first thing you look at? It's the language the parties have actually used. So it may be only a small point, but you have to start somewhere.</li><li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, you start with the language of contract and the surrounding circumstances.</li><li>MR ZACAROLI: Yes, you start with the language in the</li></ul>
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11       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you, good. So yes, the       11       accelerating, where possible, the distribution process         12       key purposes, the progress report.       12       on the basis that more claims shall be determined sconer         13       MR ZACAROL: Yes, Td marked it up in a different bundle,       13       than if the approach was not followed."         14       I think, and MT:Tover that a different one. Can 1 just       16       than if the approach was not followed."         16       marked up on the way through. It was bundle 5, my Lord.       16       restrictions on assignability, and the point is being         17       The particular section begins on page 20 (the bundle       19       approach note that LBIE currently intends to permit         18       under the heading "Section 6 unsecured or dinser."       18       "Creditors who avail themselves of the consensual         21       "A key objective of the administrators in the period       21       requiring further consent."         22       has been to expedit the agreement of unsecured       24       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS; Yes,         23       creditors 'claims."       30       MR ZACAROL: And then the section headed "Progress",         24       So that's a key objective. That's repeated on       24       my Lord was taken to this by MT Trower, but just to pick         2       page 29	9	to use words of such weight and breadth and completeness	9	especially with regard to more complex claims. It
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17       The particular section begins on page 29 of the bundle       17       made in the last four lines:         18       under the highlights section, 6 unsecured creditors".       18       "Creditors who avail themselves of the consensual         19       Under the highlights section, 6 unsecured creditors".       18       "Creditors who avail themselves of the consensual         19       Under the highlights section, the first bullet       19       approach note that LBE currently intends to permit         20       has been to expedite the agreement of unsecured       22       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS; Yes.         23       creditors 'claims."       23       MR ZACAROLI: And then the section headed "Progress", up Lord was taken to this by Mr Thower, but just to pick         25       page 31 in the first bullet point in the highlights box       25       up at the very end of that section on page 33, the last         26       page 31, the right-hand column:       2       "Given the length of time required for any bilateral         3       "The administrators draw attention to the fact that       3       claim negotiation and agreement, any material number of         4       their experience suggests the resolution of LBIE's       significant time and resources for both       7         7       requiring significant time and resources for both       7       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHANDS: Yes.         8	15	remind us where he took us to yesterday which I then	15	that I foreshadowed earlier about the contractual
18       under the heading "Section 6 unsecured creditors".       18       "Creditors who avail themselves of the consensual         19       Under the highlights section, the first bullet       19       approach note that LBIE currently intends to permit         20       point:       20       agreed claims to be transferred in whole without         21       "A key objective of the administrators in the period       21       requiring further consent."         24       So that's a key objective. That's repeated on       24       MR LXSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.         25       page 31 in the first bullet point in the highlights box       25       up at the very end of that section on page 33, the last         Page 29         Page 31         1       five lines:       2       "Given the length of time required for any bilateral         3       "The administrators draw attention to the fact that       3       claim negotation and agreement, any material number of         4       their experience suggests the resolution of LBIES       4       creditors of the administrators."         4       their experience suggests the resolution of LBIES       4       creditors of the administrators."         6       approach is likely to make many years to conclude,       6       creditors of the administrators."         10       readition sp	16	marked up on the way through. It was bundle 5, my Lord.	16	restrictions on assignability, and the point is being
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20       point:       20       agreed claims to be transferred in whole without         21       "A key objective of the administrators in the period       21       requiring further consent."         22       has been to expedite the agreement of unsecured       22       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.         23       creditors' claims."       23       MR ZACAROLI: And then the section headed "Progress",         24       so that's a key objective. That's repeated on       24       my Lord was taken to this by Mr Trower, but just to pick         25       page 31 in the first bullet point in the highlights box       25       up at the very end of that section on page 33, the last         Page 29         1       five lines:         2       page 31, the right-hand column:       2       "Given the length of time required for any bilateral         3       "The administrators draw attention to the fact that       3       claim negotiation and agreement, any material number of         4       their experience suggests the resolution of LBIE's       4       creditors opting to accept the LBIE determination will         5       unsecured creditor claims outside of the consensual       5       significantly shorten the life and therefore cos to         6       approach is likely to make many years to conclude,       6       creditors on the acoluthere is also one other do	18	under the heading "Section 6 unsecured creditors".	18	"Creditors who avail themselves of the consensual
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## 8 (Pages 29 to 32)

1	many years before a material interim dividend can be	1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's not the focus of wh
2	paid to unsecured creditors."	2	you're pointing out to me. At the stage that the
3	It follows that part of the process would involve	3	administrators are doing this exercise, we haven't got
4	the administrators undertaking a far less extensive	4	any question of non-provable claims, by the way
5	review of the documentary evidence, and indeed the whole	5	we haven't got to any dividends yet. The point that you
6	relationship between LBIE and its client/creditors, than	6	were making, perfectly reasonably, was that because this
7	it would otherwise do under a normal claims	7	is going to be a faster and therefore it might be
8	determination process. So it would not be looking, as	8	thought slightly rougher and readier approach, not only
9	it were, to the nth degree for all possible matters both	9	were creditors giving up the possibility of a higher
10	ways. And that is a point which does cut both ways	10	claim against the company, but equally the company was
11	because, in so doing, they might be missing claims that	11	giving up the possibility of higher or other claims
12	LBIE had against the creditor or missing arguments that	12	against the creditor. But the focus of all that is on
13	will reduce the creditor's claim by way of set-off or	13	the financial contracts between the parties. I mean, at
14	otherwise.	14	this stage, in 2010, the administrators would not be
15	So the mutuality of the release is very important	15	we know, we have their evidence, but in any event they
16	because LBIE is clearly stating in the CDD "we're going	16	wouldn't conceivably have been thinking about
17	to release any such claim we might have against you in	17	calculating currency gains or losses
18	return for you releasing claims against us". So the	18	post-administration.
19	benefits to creditors isn't just one major benefit	19	MR ZACAROLI: I accept that the administrators were not
20	of course is the advantage	20	thinking about that.
21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: What you're envisaging there and	e 21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Anyway, I just felt that th
22	claims which would result in a potential for set-off.	22	point you were making, perfectly reasonably, was one
23	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.	23	which naturally arises in the context of looking at the
24	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You're really looking at the	24	position, as it were, in relation to obligations as at
25	obverse of provable claims. So the financial contracts	25	the date of administration.
	Page 33		Page 35
1	give rise to the potential for claims by the	1	MR ZACAROLI: Well, except for this, that the
2	counterparties, but equally they give rise to the	2	administrators, the release the administrators give the
3	potential for claims by LBIE against the counterparty.	3	creditor is clearly in wholly unlimited terms, so the
4	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.	4	creditor is getting the benefit of a wholly unlimited
5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Isn't that what you're	5	release against it, which is one of the consequences of
6	envisaging? I'm just thinking about claims that arise		
		6	the rough and ready approach, that if there were any
7		6 7	
7 8	post-administration. The point you've just made is	7	other claim against the creditors
	post-administration. The point you've just made is really a good point, isn't it, as regards	7 8	other claim against the creditors MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see, so I take the point,
8 9	post-administration. The point you've just made is really a good point, isn't it, as regards pre-administration or claims arising out of	7 8 9	other claim against the creditors MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see, so I take the point, there's a mutuality. So if the release it's sauce
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8 9 10 11	post-administration. The point you've just made is really a good point, isn't it, as regards pre-administration or claims arising out of pre-administration obligations? MR ZACAROLI: Can I take an example, which my Lord may say	7 8 9 10 11	other claim against the creditors MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see, so I take the point, there's a mutuality. So if the release it's sauce for the goose and the gander, as it were, the releases should match each other.
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8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	<ul> <li>post-administration. The point you've just made is really a good point, isn't it, as regards</li> <li>pre-administration or claims arising out of</li> <li>pre-administration obligations?</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: Can I take an example, which my Lord may say is fanciful, given the way the law has developed? Take the currency conversion claims. There may be payments either way in dollars. The creditor may have a dollar claim, an ultimate net claim of dollars against the estate. The way the law has developed is that the creditor has a claim against the estate by reason of its contractual entitlement to dollars, to the extent that it suffered any shortfall.</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Since the administration?</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: Yes. But the law has not developed, but it might have developed, in the opposite direction to say</li> </ul>	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	<ul> <li>other claim against the creditors</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see, so I take the point, there's a mutuality. So if the release it's sauce for the goose and the gander, as it were, the releases should match each other.</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: Yes.</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see.</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: For example, if a claim by the administrators, a company against the creditor, arose after administration, then it would be contrary to the mutuality of the release that that claim had been released, but the claim by the creditor, for example a currency conversion claim which only arose subsequently against the company, was not released, the mutuality must extend for all purposes.</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Quite.</li> </ul>

# 9 (Pages 33 to 36)

1	claims though, has it? Speeding up the process?	1	claim. So one has to draw a distinction between the
2	MR ZACAROLI: Well	2	underlying contractual rights, on the one hand, and the
3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Because the focus of that, as	3	rights which are which are the rights which come out
4	you rightly say, is on, as I say, the position	4	of the CDD, the only rights which remain after the CDD,
5	in relation to pre-administration contracts. So it's	5	namely the admitted claim.
6	going to be rougher and readier both ways.	6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Is the point here that the right
7	MR ZACAROLI: Yes, but part of that rough and ready approach	7	to statutory interest does not arise under the contract,
8	is to fix an amount and then leave it at that, waive	8	it arises under the legislation?
9	everything else. It's focusing on that alone and saying	9	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
10	anything else there might be out there we're agreeing	10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Whereas the currency conversi
11	we will just leave, it will be released both ways.	11	claims and a non-provable claim for interest is
12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, right.	12	enforcement of a term of the contract.
13	MR ZACAROLI: But for the purposes of the argument that this	13	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
14	can't be limited to provable claims, the point that	14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: In one sense, the currency
15	really matters here is because the administrators' or	15	conversion claim is an incidence or attribute of the
16	company's release was unlimited, mutuality requires the	16	admitted claim because it arises from the conversion of
17	release the other way to be of a similar nature.	17	the contractual debt into sterling at the date of the
18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.	18	administration.
18	-	18	MR ZACAROLI: I would take issue with that because there is
	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, just a short point here. The Senior	20	
20	Creditor Group's skeleton is replete with the assertion		an important distinction drawn throughout the document
21	that the purpose of the CDDs was to provide a degree of	21	between the admitted claim and that out of which it
22	finality. We take issue with that formulation of the	22	arose, the underlying creditor agreement. So let's go
23	concept of finality. It is clear from the terms of the	23	back to tab 7, if we may, because this requires slightly
24	document itself, but also from this rough and ready	24	closer analysis of the language. In this example, the
25	approach to arriving at claims and waiving everything	25	underlying contractual entitlement of this creditor
	Page 37		Page 39
1	else, that the purpose was to achieve finality,	1	arose under the creditor agreement as defined on page 3,
2	certainty and finally. The phrase itself appears in the	2	namely the FBF master agreement.
3	fourth progress report, as my Lord has seen.	3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
4	Once you introduce them to a concept such as	4	MR ZACAROLI: That will vary between creditors, but that i
5	finality and certainty, and the phrase "degree", it's no	5	the creditor agreement. So one starts with that and
6	longer final, no longer certain. The point was to	6	then clause 2, as I pointed out, first of all says
7	achieve finality and certainty.	7	notwithstanding any other term in the creditor
8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	'	
0		8	
0		8	agreement, your claim is limited to and fixed at the
9 10	MR ZACAROLI: Another point made against us, and I again	9	agreement, your claim is limited to and fixed at the agreed claim amount, which is your admitted claim. And
10	MR ZACAROLI: Another point made against us, and I again foreshadow this point, by the Senior Creditor Group is	9 10	agreement, your claim is limited to and fixed at the agreed claim amount, which is your admitted claim. And that's the sterling sum. So you've compromised all
10 11	MR ZACAROLI: Another point made against us, and I again foreshadow this point, by the Senior Creditor Group is the idea that the non-provable currency conversion claim	9 10 11	agreement, your claim is limited to and fixed at the agreed claim amount, which is your admitted claim. And that's the sterling sum. So you've compromised all rights under the creditor agreement in exchange for the
10 11 12	MR ZACAROLI: Another point made against us, and I again foreshadow this point, by the Senior Creditor Group is the idea that the non-provable currency conversion claim and claims to interest are incidence and attributes of	9 10 11 12	agreement, your claim is limited to and fixed at the agreed claim amount, which is your admitted claim. And that's the sterling sum. So you've compromised all rights under the creditor agreement in exchange for the admitted sum, which is a sterling debt.
10 11 12 13	MR ZACAROLI: Another point made against us, and I again foreshadow this point, by the Senior Creditor Group is the idea that the non-provable currency conversion claim and claims to interest are incidence and attributes of the claims which are agreed and admitted to proof.	9 10 11 12 13	agreement, your claim is limited to and fixed at the agreed claim amount, which is your admitted claim. And that's the sterling sum. So you've compromised all rights under the creditor agreement in exchange for the admitted sum, which is a sterling debt. Then the release in 2.3 expressly includes any
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10 11 12 13 14 15 16	MR ZACAROLI: Another point made against us, and I again foreshadow this point, by the Senior Creditor Group is the idea that the non-provable currency conversion claim and claims to interest are incidence and attributes of the claims which are agreed and admitted to proof. Again, there are many references to that concept that these claims are themselves incidence and attributes of the claims admitted to proof.	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	agreement, your claim is limited to and fixed at the agreed claim amount, which is your admitted claim. And that's the sterling sum. So you've compromised all rights under the creditor agreement in exchange for the admitted sum, which is a sterling debt. Then the release in 2.3 expressly includes any claim, et cetera, arising under the creditor agreement. That I have shown my Lord before, it's four lines from the end.
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10 (Pages 37 to 40)

1	So the right to be paid in dollars is undoubtedly an	1	be realistic because would the administrators been able
2	attribute of the creditor agreement. That claim is	2	to pay in anything other than sterling I mean, they
3	released. But that right to be paid in dollars is not	3	were really bound to pay by reference to the exchange
4	in any sense an incidence or attribute of the admitted	4	rate at the administration date.
5	claim, which is the only thing which you have as	5	MR ZACAROLI: That's correct.
6	a creditor once you've signed this agreement.	6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: They might have paid in dollar
7	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. In a sense there's	7	but it was fixed as at the administration date, wasn't
8	a closer link you'll say it's not sufficient, but	8	it.
9	there's a closer link between a currency conversion	9	MR ZACAROLI: Two points. First of all, I perhaps misspoke
10	claim and the admitted claim than there is between the	10	in saying, "Paid". You have agreed that your only
11	admitted claim and a claim for non-provable interest,	11	entitlement is denominated in sterling. That's one
12	because the currency conversion claim stems solely from	12	point. The second point is of course the administrators
13	the denomination of the creditor's claim in sterling at	13	could have paid in a non-sterling currency through
14	an exchange rate as at the date of administration in	14	a scheme of arrangement. You're not bound to pay under
15	accordance with the Insolvency Rules.	15	an alternative distribution system like a scheme of
16	So whether that makes it an attribute or incidence	16	arrangement in sterling, you could have paid in some
17	of the admitted claim is another matter, but it is the	17	other currency. But the point is not that you've agreed
18	result of the admitted claim or the result of the	18	to be paid, you've agreed that your only entitlement is
19	application of the Insolvency Rules and so on to the	19	a sterling sum. That's the key point.
20	creditor's contractual claim.	20	The same submission works for non-provable claims to
21	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, I can see that point in a sort of	21	interest. I think my Lord accepts there's less to
22	descriptive sense, but in an analytical sense they are	22	debate there. That clearly is something which arises
23	very different things, because the currency conversion	23	under the original contractual rights.
24	claim is not caused by conversion.	24	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's right. The underlying	25	MR ZACAROLI: But the second point is, I said that the
	Page 41		Page 43
1	I agree. It results from the contractual entitlement	1	agreement expressly contemplates releasing attributes of
2	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.	2	your underlying contractual right. That's clear from
3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: to payment in the foreign	3	the words in clause 2.3, that the rights that you're
4	currency. It does not result from the legislation.	4	releasing and discharging include those arising under
5	MR ZACAROLI: Exactly. And the fact that you've agreed to	5	the creditor agreement, so it clearly contemplates that
6	be paid in sterling means you can't suffer a currency	6	possibility.
7	conversion claim, so-called, because by definition	7	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. I will be giving the
8	you'll be paid in the same currency as the currency	8	transcribers a break. Is that a convenient place?
9	you've agreed to be paid in. The proof in the	9	MR ZACAROLI: It is, I'm about to turn to some different
10	liquidation administration will be in sterling and	10	topics.
11	therefore it will satisfy your claim in full. So	11	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: We'll take five minutes ther
12	properly analysed, the currency conversion claim is the	12	(11.43 am)
13	opposite of an incidence or attribute of the provable	13	(A short break)
14	claim; it's what's left of your underlying contractual	14	(11.48 am)
15	rights once the provable claim has been satisfied in	15	MR ZACAROLI: I was going to turn to various aspects of the
16	full.	16	background, which it is said against us mean that the
17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	17	words have to be read down in some way. There are five
18	MR ZACAROLI: So although there's a link, the fact is that	18	different aspects. First of all, the point made against
19	because you chose to be paid this sterling or agreed to	19	us that the CDDs were not arm's length bargains, but
20	be paid in sterling under this agreement, because of	20	were made by administrators with duties to creditors and
21	that and because you've limited every other claim under	21	the creditors relied on the administrators to look after
	the creditor agreement, it means you can no longer claim	22	their interests. That's the first batch of points.
22			
22 23	for your	23	Secondly, the point that there was no contemplation
	for your MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I'm just wondering, to say the		secondly, the point that there was no contemplation at the time the CDDs were entered into of there being
23			

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### 11 (Pages 41 to 44)

1       claims.       1       paragraph 3 first of all:         2       The third is that the context starts with the 2       "The deninistrum more proferm its functions with 4         3       admission of provable claims. It's the specifing up the 4       3       the objective of"         4       process of paying those which are provable.       5       is fb         6       means that members will benefit.       6       "Achieving a better result for the company's 6         7       The final point is that if very prints of context made it 7       cecalitos as a whole whom would finded to be converted into 8       8       were wound up without ford [manifold] administration."         9       string because of course rule 2.86 requires that.       9       Subject to sub-paragraph 4 the administrator runs 1         10       Those are the five. I think, key points of context and 1       10       "Subject to sub-paragraph 4 the administrator runs 1         11       background that are said to lead to a reading down of 1       14       The first one, and the best place to see where this 13       And paragraph 4 in anticular:         14       is set on; is the Scienc Creditor Group's skeletan 1       16       Fractionas a quickly and efficiently as is reasonably 1         17       length brights between two: commercial parties, cach of 1       And then insto one obser proper of administrators 0         18				
3       admission of provable claims. If she speeding up the       3       the objective of"         4       process of paying those which are provable.       5       B         7       The final point is that if we right, then ij just       6       "Achieving a better result for the company"         7       The final point is that if we right, then ij just       6       "Achieving a better result for the company"         9       sterling because of course rule 2.86 requires that.       9       Sub paragraph 2:         10       Those are the five, 1 think, key points of contextual       10       "Subject to sub-paragraph 4 the administration"         12       the agreement.       12       creditors as a whole."       12         13       The first one, and the best place to see where this       13       And paragraph 4 in particular.         14       is set out, is the Senior Creditor Group's skeleton       14       The administrators of the company must perform its materiate paragraph 4 the yare not simply murfs       16         15       argument at paragraph 5:       17       And paragraph 4 in particular.         16       Paragraph 4.1       18       schedule 1. My Lord will be familiar with this, but of we and simply murfs         16       programs 5:       11       And paragraph and paraditors from signinit the sareses and the         <	1	claims.	1	paragraph 3 first of all:
4         And in this case the objective of the administration           5         The fourth is that if we're right, then it just         5           6         means that members will benefit.         5           7         The final point is that the progress reports made it         7           8         clear that the amounts would need to be converted into         8           9         The final point is that the progress reports made it         7           10         Those are the five, 1 think, key points of contextual         10           11         beckground that are said to lead to a reading down of         11         perform its functions in the intensets of the company's           13         The first one, and the best place to see where this         13         And pargraph 4 in particular:           14         is set could, its the Senic Tochilor Corop's skeleton         14         The diministrators of the company must perform its functions a wickly and efficiently as is reasonably           16         paragraph 5.         16         functiona s wickly and efficiently as is reasonably           17         length bragins between two commercial parties, each of the hy have a power, under paragraph 18.10 make any         2           18         which is motivated by eff-interest.         18         skeleule 1. My Lord will be familiar with the, pangraph 2.           19         <	2	The third is that the context starts with the		-
5     The fourth is that if we're right, then it just     5     is E:       6     The fourth is that if we're right, then it just     6     "Achieving a better result for the company's cerditors as a whole that would be likely if the company's enditors as a whole that would be likely if the company's starting because of course rule 2.86 requires that.     9     Sub-paragrap 2.       9     starting because of course rule 2.86 requires that.     9     Sub-paragrap 2.       10     Toose are the five, 1 fluk, key points of contextual     10     "Sub-per out-out-out-out-out-out-out-out-out-out-	3		3	the objective of"
6     "neam that members will benefit.     6     "Achieving a better result for the company's creditors as a whole hau would be likely if the company's creditors as a whole hau would be likely if the company's sterling because of course rule 2.86 requires that.     9     Sub paragraph 2:       10     Those are the five, 1 kink, key points of contextual background that are saids to lead to a reading down of the agreement.     10     "Subject to sub paragraph 4 the administrator must perform its itscrison in the interests of the company's ereditors as a whole."       13     The first one, and the best place to see where this argument at paragraph 4 to 7, tho 1 of bundle 10.     15     finctions as quickly and efficiently as is reasonably practicable."       16     Paragraph 4, they say that they are not simply arms's argument at paragraph 5:     10     And then just one other power of administrators from schedule 1. My Lord will be familier with this, but they have a power, under paragraph 18, to make any arrangement compromise on behalf of the company.       12     facilitate the return of trust assets and the quantification of claims against the estate. Both 23     20     arrangraph 18 of schedule 1.1       24     the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Act and 24     25     MR USTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.       25     Rules. That regime requires the administrators to administrators to [act] in a quasi-judicial capacity 2     3     acther laims.       3     experimeters and imposes duries on the 2     administrators to [act] in a quasi-judicial capacity 2     have a dury to exercise their functions	4		4	And in this case the objective of the administration
7       The final point is that the progress reports made it       7       creditors as whole than would be likely if the company         8       clear that the amounts would need to be converted into       8       were wound up without first (inaudhle) administration."         10       Those are the five, I think, key points of contextual       10       "Subject to sub-paragraph 2:         11       background that are said to lead to a reading down of       11       perform its functions in the interests of the company's         13       The first one, and the best place to see where this       13       And paragraph 4: the pare not simply arm's         14       is set out, is the Serior Creditor Group's skeleton       14       The administrators of the company must perform its         15       argument at paragraph 4: to 7, tub 10 fo bundle 10.       15       functions as quickly and efficienty as is reasonably         16       Paragraph 5:       19       they have a power, under paragraph 18:       10       the statutory regime contained in the insolvency Act at         20       "[The process is] initiated by the administrators to       21       Paragraph 18 of schedule 1.       M2 LOADNE: Forgive mayes.         23       processes operate within the context and framowork of 2       MR ZACAROL: Sy toel within the paragraph 2:         24       the statutory regime contained in the insolvency Act an       24       MR	5	The fourth is that if we're right, then it just	5	
8       clear that the amounts would need to be converted into       8       were wound up without first [inaudible] administration."         9       strifing because of course rule 2.86 requires that.       9       "Sub-paragraph 2:         11       background that are said to lead to a reading down of       11       perform its functions in the interests of the company's         12       the agreement.       12       codions as a whole."       13         14       is set out, is the Senior Creditor Group's skeleton       14       "The administrators of the company must perform its functions an quickly and efficiently as is reasonably practically as is reasonably functional practical prac	6			
9       Sterling because of course rule 2.86 requires that.       9       Sub-paragraph 2:         10       Those are the five, I think, key points of contextual       10       "Subject to sub-paragraph 4 the administrator must         11       background that are said to lead to a reading down of       11       perform its functions in the interests of the company's         13       The first one, and the best place to see where this       13       And paragraph 4 the administrators form         14       is set out, is the Senior Creditor Group's skeleton       14       "The administrators of the company must perform its         16       Paragraph 4, they say that they are not simply am's       16       reacticable."         17       length bargins between two commercial parties, each of       17       And then just one other power of administrators form         18       which is moitvated by self-interest.       18       schedule 1. My Lord will be familiar with this, but         19       Paragraph 5:       19       they have a power, under paragraph 18 of schedule B1.         20       "[The process is jinitiated by the administrators to       20       MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will be familiar with the paragraph         21       paragraph 5:       19       they have a power, under paragraph 4 the administrators       20         22       qaunatification of relaim saguins the estate. Both	7		7	
10       Those are the five, I think, key points of contextual       10       "Subject to sub-paragraph 4 the administrator must         11       background that are said to lead to a reading down       11       perform its functions in the intersts of the company's         13       The first one, and the best place to see where this       13       And paragraph 4 in particular:         14       is set out, is the Senior Creditor Group's skeleton       14       The administrators of the company must perform its functions in the intersts of the company must perform its functions a quickly and efficiently as is reasonably         16       Paragraph 4, they say that they are not simply arm's       16       practicable."         17       length bagains between two commercial parties, each of       17       And thein just one other power of administrators from         18       which is motivated by self-interest.       19       they have a power, under paragraph 18, to make any         20       "(The process is) initiated by the administrators of       23       MR ZACAROL: My Lord will be familiar with the paragraph         21       facilitate her eturn of rust assets and       23       MR ZACAROL: My Lord Will be familiar with the paragraph         22       quantification of claims against the estate. Both       24       MR ZACAROL: My Lord Will be familiar with the paragraph         23       Rust Teregrores and ministrators on       25	8			were wound up without first [inaudible] administration."
11       background that are said to lead to a reading down of       11       perform its functions in the interests of the company's creditors as a whole."         12       the agreement.       12       creditors as a whole."         13       The first one, and the best place to see where this       13       And pargraph 4 in particular:         14       is set out, is the Senior Creditor Group's skeleton       13       And pargraph 4 in particular:         15       argument at pargraph 4 to 7, tab 1 of bundle 10.       16       practicable."       17       And the just one other power of administrators from schedule 1. My Lord will be familiar with this, but schedule 1. My Lord will be familiar with the interests of the company.         16       Paragraph 5:       19       they have a power, under paragraph 18, to make any argument or comprosise on behalf of the company.         21       facilitate the return of trust assets and the       21       Paragraph 18, to schedule 1. Aut schedule B1.         22       guantification of claims against the estate. Both       21       MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will be familiar with the pargraph         24       the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Act and       24       MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will be familiar with the pargraph         25       Rules. That regime requires the administrators to       24       MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will be familiar with the pargraph         26       administra	9		9	
12       the agreement.       12       creditors as a whole."         13       The first one, and the best place to see where this       13       And paragraph 4 in particular:         14       is set out, is the Senior Creditor Group's skeleton       14       The administrators of the company must perform its         16       Paragraph 4, they say that they are not simply arm's       16       practicable."       The administrators of the company must perform its         17       length bargains between two commercial parties, each of       7       And then just one other power of administrators from         18       which is motivated by self-interest.       19       they have a power, under paragraph 18, to make any         20       "The process is ji initiated by the administrators to       20       arrangement or compromise on behal? of the company.         21       facilitate the return of trust assets and the       21       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Forgive me, yes.         23       processes operate within the context and framework of       24       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Forgive me, yes.         24       the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Act and       14       Such claims and in such amount as is proper, and they         2       administrators to (act) in a quasi-judicial capacity       14       have a duty to actini si administrator is         3       extensi	10	Those are the five, I think, key points of contextual	10	
13       The first one, and the best place to see where this       13       And paragraph 4 in particular:         14       is set out, is the Senior Creditor Group's skelton       14       The administrators of the company must perform its         15       argument at paragraph 4, they say that they are no simply arm's       15       functions as quickly and efficiently as is reasonably         17       length bargains between two commercial parties, each of       17       And then just one other power of administrators from         18       which is motivated by self-interest.       18       schedule 1. My Lord will be familiar with this, but         20       "[The process is] initiated by the administrators to       20       arrangement or compromise on behalf of the company.         21       facilitate the return of trust assets and the       21       Paragraph 18 of schedule 1. or schedule B1.         22       quantification of claims agains the estate. Both       23       MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will be familiar with the paragraph 18 of administrators to         23       processes operate within the context and framework of       25       MR ZACAROLI: So they actually have ad up to admit only         24       the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Act and       1       Such claims and in such amount as is proper, and they         2       administrators to [act] in a quasi-judicial capacity       2       have a duty to	11	background that are said to lead to a reading down of	11	
14       is set out, is the Senior Creditor Group's skeleton       14       The administrators of the company must perform its         15       argument at paragraphs 4 to 7, tab 1 of bundle 10,       15       functions as quickly and efficiently as is reasonably         16       Paragraph 4, they say that they are not simply arm's       16       practicable."       And then just one other power of administrators from         18       which is motivated by self-interest.       18       Schedule 1. My Lord will be familiar with this, but         19       Paragraph 5:       19       they have a power, under paragraph 18, to make any         20       "The process is ji nitiated by the administrators to       20       argement or componise on behalf of the company.         21       facilitate the return of trust assets and the       21       Paragraph 18, to make any         22       quantification of claims against the estate. Both       22       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.         25       Rules. That regime requires the administrators to       25       MR ZACAROLI: So they actually have a duty to admit only         2       quantification on gaussi-indicial capacity       3       experiones:       5         2       and distribute assets par pasau."       3       experiones in dealwinistrators of the company.         3       and distribute asset par pasau."       3	12	the agreement.	12	creditors as a whole."
15       argument at paragraph 4 to 7, tab 1 of bundle 10.       15       functions as quickly and efficiently as is reasonably         16       Paragraph 4, they say that they are not simply arm is       16       practicable."         17       length bargains between two commercial parties, each of       17       And then just one other power of administrators from         18       which is motivated by self-interest.       19       they have a power, under paragraph 18, to make any         20       "The process is ji initiated by the administrators to       20       arrangement or compromise on behalf of the company.         21       facilitate the return of trust assets and the       21       Paragraph 18 of schedule 1. My Lord will be familiar with the paragraph         22       quantification of claims against the estate. Both       21       MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will be familiar with the paragraph         23       processes operate within the context and firmework of       23       MR ZACAROLI: So they actually have a duty to admit only         24       the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Yate       24       MR USTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Forgive me, yes.         23       administrators to	13	The first one, and the best place to see where this	13	And paragraph 4 in particular:
16       Paragraph 4, they say that they are not simply arms       16       practicable."         17       length bargains between two commercial parties, each of       17       And then just one other power of administrators from         18       which is motivated by self-interest.       18       schedule 1. My Lord will be familiar with this, but         19       Paragraph 5:       20       arrangement or compromise on behalf of the company.         20       "[The process is] initiated by the administrators to       20       arrangement or compromise on behalf of the company.         21       facilitate the return of trust assets and the       21       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Forgive me, yes.         23       processes operate within the context and framework of       24       MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will be familiar with the paragraph         24       the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Act and       24       MR ZACAROLI: So they actually have a day to admit only         25       Rales. That regime requires the administrators to       25       MR ZACAROLI: So they actually have a day to admit only         3       and distribute assets pari pasu."       3       scch claims and in such amount as is proper, and they         4       Paragraph 6 points to the administrators'       4       their duty to admit or reject claims of creditors, which       5         5       experience:	14	is set out, is the Senior Creditor Group's skeleton	14	
17       length bargains between two commercial parties, each of 18       17       And then just one other power of administrators from 18         18       which is motivated by self-interest.       18       schedule 1. My Lord will be familiar with this, but 19         19       Paragraph 5:       19       they have a power, under paragraph 18, to make any 20         20       "The process is ji nititated by the administrators to 21       facilitate the return of trust assets and the 22       paragraph 18 of schedule 1, not schedule B1.         22       quantification of claims against the estate. Both 24       the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Act and 24       MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will be familiar with the paragraph 24         25       Rules. That regime requires the administrators to 21       administrators to [act] in a quasi-judicial capacity 2       have a dury to exercise their functions as quickly and 24         3       and distribute assets pari passu."       3       expeditiously and cheaply as possible. In exercising 3         4       Paragraph 6 points to the administrators'       4       ther duty to admit or reject claims of creditors, which 3         6       " who have at all times had the benefit of 4       contrast, general unsecured creditors, most of whom hav 4       8         9       little, if any, experience in relation to insolvency 4       9       seeking, not necessarily to minimise, but to artiv 4       maraimise the value of rits c	15	argument at paragraphs 4 to 7, tab 1 of bundle 10.	15	functions as quickly and efficiently as is reasonably
18       which is motivated by self-interest.       18       schedule 1. My Lord will be familiar with this, but         19       Paragraph 5:       19       they have a power, under paragraph 18, to make any         20       "[The process is] initiated by the administrators to       20       arrangement or compromise on behalf of the company.         21       facilitate the return of trust assets and the       21       Paragraph 18 of schedule 1. not schedule B1.         22       quantification of claims agains the estate. Both       23       MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will be familiar with the paragraph         24       the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Act and       24       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.         25       Rules. That regime requires the administrators to       26       MR ZACAROLI: So they actually have a duty to admit only         24       the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Act and       1       such claims and in such amount as is proper, and they         23       RRUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Tess.       26       MR ZACAROLI: So they actually have a duty to admit or reject claims of creditors, which is a duty to admit and unsult as is proper, and they         24       administrators to [act] in a quasi-judicial capacity       3       expeditiously and cheaply as possible. In exercising         4       Paragraph 6 points to the administrators       4       their duty to admit or reject clai	16	Paragraph 4, they say that they are not simply arm's	16	practicable."
19       Paragraph 5:       19       they have a power, under paragraph 18, to make any         20       "[The process is] initiated by the administrators to       20       arrangement or compromise on behalf of the company.         21       facilitate the return of trust assets and the       21       Paragraph 18 of schedule 1, not schedule B1.         22       quantification of claims against the estate. Both       23       MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will be familiar with the paragraph         24       the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Act and       24       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.         25       Rules. That regime requires the administrators to       25       MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will be familiar with the paragraph         24       and distribute assets and imposes duties on the       1       such claims and in such amount as is proper, and they         2       and distribute assets pari passu."       3       acycelitously and cheaply as possible. In exercising         4       Paragraph 6 joints to the administrators'       4       their duty to admit or reject claims of creditors, which         5       extensive specialist insolvency legal dvice. In       7       creditor. So you might say a creditor is seeking to         6       " who have a all times had the benefit of       6       opposits of that transaction to each individual         7       tratistator is seeking	17	length bargains between two commercial parties, each of	17	And then just one other power of administrators from
20       "[The process is] initiated by the administrators to       20       arrangement or compromise on behalf of the company.         21       facilitate the return of trust assets and the       21       Paragraph 18 of schedule 1, not schedule B1.         22       quantification of claims agains the estate. Both       21       Paragraph 18 of schedule 1, not schedule B1.         23       processes operate within the context and framework of       21       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Forgive me, yes.         24       the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Act and       24       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.         25       Rules. That regime requires the administrators to       26       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.         26       addistribute assets and imposes duties on the       1       such claims and in such amount as is proper, and they         2       addistribute assets pari passu."       3       expeditiously and cheaply as possible. In exercising         4       Paragraph 6 points to the administrators'       4       their duty to admit or reject claims of creditors, which         5       experience:       5       is what this is all about, they are in essence on the         6       " who have at all times had the benefit of       6       opposite side of that transaction to each individual         7       extensive specialist insolvency legal advice. In	18	which is motivated by self-interest.	18	schedule 1. My Lord will be familiar with this, but
21       facilitate the return of trust assets and the       21       Paragraph 18 of schedule 1, not schedule B1.         22       quantification of claims against the estate. Both       22       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Forgive me, yes.         23       processes operate within the context and framework of       23       MR ZACAROLI: My Lodt will be familiar with the paragraph         24       the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Act and       24       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.         25       Rules. That regime requires the administrators to       25       MR ZACAROLI: So they actually have a duty to admit only         Page 45         1         return trust assets and imposes duties on the       1       such claims and in such amount as is proper, and they         2       administrators to [act] in a quasi-judicial capacity       2       have a duty to exercise their functions as quickly and         3       and distribute assets pari passu."       3       expeditiously and cheaply as possible. In exercising         4       Paragraph 6 points to the administrators'       4       their duty to admit or reject claims of creditors, which         5       is what this is all about, they are in essence on the       6       opposite side of that transaction to each individual         7       extensive specialist insolvency legal advice. In	19	Paragraph 5:	19	
22       quantification of claims against the estate. Both       22       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Forgive me, yes.         23       processes operate within the context and framework of       23       MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will be familiar with the paragraph         24       the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Act and       24       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.         25       Rules. That regime requires the administrators to       26       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.         26       Rules. That regime requires the administrators to [act] in a quasi-judicial capacity       3       such claims and in such amount as is proper, and they         2       administrators to [act] in a quasi-judicial capacity       3       expeditiously and cheaply as possible. In exercising         3       and distribute assets pari passu."       4       such claims ad in such amount as is proper, and they         4       Paragraph 6 points to the administrators'       4       their duty to admit or reject claims of creditors, which         5       experience:       5       is what this is all about, they are in essence on the         6       " who have at all times had the benefit of       7       creditor. So you might say a creditor is seeking to         7       proceedings and in any event are likely to have been       10       at the proper value for that claim.         11       disin	20		20	arrangement or compromise on behalf of the company.
23       processes operate within the context and framework of       23       MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will be familiar with the paragraph         24       the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Act and       24       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.         25       Rules. That regime requires the administrators to       25       MR ZACAROLI: So they actually have a duty to admit only         Page 45         1       return trust assets and imposes duties on the       1       such claims and in such amount as is proper, and they         2       administrators to [act] in a quasi-judicial capacity       2       have a duty to exercise their functions as quickly and         3       and distribute assets pari passu."       3       expeditiously and cheaply as possible. In exercising         4       Paragraph 6 points to the administrators'       4       their duty to admit to reject claims of creditors, which         5       is what his is all about, they are in essence on the       opposite side of that transaction to each individual         7       extensive specialist insolvency legal advice. In       7       creditor. So you might say a creditor is seeking to         8       contrast, general unsecured creditors, most of whom have       8       maximise the amount of its claim; the administrator is seeking to         9       little, if any, experience in relation to insolvency       9       s	21	facilitate the return of trust assets and the	21	Paragraph 18 of schedule 1, not schedule B1.
24       the statutory regime contained in the Insolvency Act and       24       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.         25       Rules. That regime requires the administrators to       25       MR ZACAROLI: So they actually have a duty to admit only         2       administrators to [act] in a quasi-judicial capacity       administrators to [act] in a quasi-judicial capacity       2       have a duty to exercise their functions as quickly and         3       and distribute assets pari passu."       3       expeditiously and cheaply as possible. In exercising         4       Paragraph 6 points to the administrators'       4       their duty to admit or reject claims of creditors, which         5       expentitions proceedings and in any event are likely to have been       6       opposite side of that transaction to each individual         11       disinclined to incur large irrecoverable legal costs       11       Their duty to dos os is based on their duty to act         12       will have relied, and were entitled to rely, on the       12       in the interests of all creditors to ensure that only         13       administrators, gesentially to look after their       15       interests of the particular creditor who is seeking to         14       interests]."       14       can't possibly mean that they have a duty to act in the         14       interests]."       14       can't possibly mean that they have a duty	22	quantification of claims against the estate. Both	22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Forgive me, yes.
25       Rules. That regime requires the administrators to Page 45       25       MR ZACAROLI: So they actually have a duty to admit only Page 47         1       return trust assets and imposes duties on the administrators to [act] in a quasi-judicial capacity and distribute assets pari passu."       1       such claims and in such amount as is proper, and they have a duty to exercise their functions a quickly and distribute assets pari passu."         4       Paragraph 6 points to the administrators'       4       their duty to admit or reject claims of creditors, which 5         5       experience:       5       is what this is all about, they are in essence on the 6         6       " who have at all times had the benefit of 7       7       creditors. So you might say a creditor is seeking to 7         8       contrast, general unsecured creditors, most of whom have 9       maximise the amount of its claim; the administrator is 9         9       little, if any, experience in relation to insolvency 9       seeking, not necessarily to minimise, but to artive 10         10       proceedings and in any event are likely to have been 11       administrators [essentially to look after their 13       properly maintainable claims are accepted. But that 14         14       interests)."       14       can't possibly mean that they have a duty to act in the 15         15       And 7:       15       interests of the particular creditor who is seeking to 16         17	23	processes operate within the context and framework of	23	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord will be familiar with the paragraph
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Page 46 Page 48	21 22 23	functions of the administrators." We suggest that's an oversimplification of the functions and duties of administrators in a case like	22 23	up distributions. That's a perfectly proper thing for them to be doing and doesn't in any way indicate that
	21 22 23 24	functions of the administrators." We suggest that's an oversimplification of the functions and duties of administrators in a case like this.	22 23 24	up distributions. That's a perfectly proper thing for them to be doing and doesn't in any way indicate that the terms of these documents should bear any meaning

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	Allied to this point is the point made in one of	1	administration.
2	those paragraphs in the skeleton that creditors are	2	The Senior Creditor Group rely upon a case called re
3	somehow unsophisticated compared with the	3	WW Duncan from the late 19th Century for the proposition
4	administrators. Now, this is clearly not a case where	4	that the context within which these documents must be
5	we are dealing with, on the one hand, a party with	5	construed includes duties and attributes of the
6	unfair bargaining power or inappropriate or unbalanced	6	liquidator, the administrators. We have dealt with that
7	bargaining power, and widows and orphans on the other.	7	fully in paragraph 6 of our reply skeleton. I don't
8	That is clearly not this case.	8	propose to deal with it now but see what's made of it by
9	The general nature of LBIE's creditors was	9	my learned friend Mr Dicker in his submissions, and I
10	summarised in the third progress report. This is in	10	will come back to it, if I may, in reply. At the moment
11	volume 4A and it's at page 373, which is the particular	11	we just make the point that it's a million miles away
12	passage. The heading on the right-hand column is	12	from this case.
13	"street creditors", and my Lord was told yesterday or	13	Sorry, it's not 19th Century. Early 20th?
14	shown other evidence that street creditors, essentially	14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think so. Mr Justice Buckley
15	those with financial contracts, constitute many billions	15	MR ZACAROLI: Quite a long time ago. Not that that's
16	of creditors compared with 60 million of everybody else.	16	relevant.
17	It's by far the most creditors:	17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It goes back to the days when
18	"This category of liabilities relates to dealings	18	there were partly paid shares.
19	with a wide spectrum of counterparties, ranging from	19	MR ZACAROLI: Turning to the second aspect of the background
20	banks, corporate clients, financial intermediaries,	20	context, that is that the progress reports from the
21	insurance companies and investment banking clients.	21	administrators did not indicate potential surplus
22	LBIE had only a very modest number of private clients."	22	until April 2013, and the possibility of the currency
23	So we're generally dealing with sophisticated	23	conversion claims were not in the administrators'
24	parties.	24	contemplation and not discussed with the joint
25	The administrators' skeleton argument, which is in	25	administrators by any creditor until March 2013. We
-	Page 49		Page 51
1	volume 10, tab 3, page 6, this is paragraph 8,	1	needn't turn them up, but the references in the SCG
2	sub-paragraph 10, which is reciting the contact which	2	skeletons are 20 and 61 for those two points.
3	was had with creditors in developing the process. They	3	Taking them together, at their highest they are
4	say:	4	really part of a single point that the currency
5	"As with the development of the CRA, LBIE's	5	conversion claim isn't within the release because it
6	potential stakeholders, including the working groups,	6	wasn't in the parties' contemplation at the time the
7	the creditors committee, representative creditors and	7	CDDs were entered into. My Lord, even if it's true that
8	the aggregators, ie those funds actively purchasing	8	the currency conversion claim and the non-provable claim
9	claims in the market, were consulted throughout the	9	to interest were not in anyone's contemplation at the
10	administrators' development of the consensual approach	10	time any CDD was entered into, even assuming that for
11	culminating in the CV. The SCG, for example,	11	the moment, that simply means that those claims fall
12	themselves, aggregated through their various affiliates,	12	squarely within the definition of claims released
13	together hold unsecured claims in excess of	13	because, as we've seen, the parties have deliberately
14	£2.75 billion, and those creditors who sat on the	14	considered the possibility of there being claims that
15	working groups and the Unsecured Creditors Resolution	15	they haven't contemplated and agreed to release them.
	Working Group were also substantial entities with access	16	So it really takes the Senior Creditor Group nowhere to
16		17	point out what is obviously within the clause.
16 17	to independent legal advice."	1/	point out what is obviously within the clause.
	to independent legal advice." I don't pray in aid the sophistication of the	17	In any event, it's unsafe for the court to reach any
17			
17 18	I don't pray in aid the sophistication of the	18	In any event, it's unsafe for the court to reach any
17 18 19	I don't pray in aid the sophistication of the creditors in any positive way. This point is really	18 19	In any event, it's unsafe for the court to reach any general conclusion about what any particular creditor
17 18 19 20	I don't pray in aid the sophistication of the creditors in any positive way. This point is really that my Lord can't draw any conclusion negatively	18 19 20	In any event, it's unsafe for the court to reach any general conclusion about what any particular creditor may have thought about currency conversion claims or
17 18 19 20 21	I don't pray in aid the sophistication of the creditors in any positive way. This point is really that my Lord can't draw any conclusion negatively against us from the assertion that creditors were in some way unsophisticated, reliant on the administrators	18 19 20 21	In any event, it's unsafe for the court to reach any general conclusion about what any particular creditor may have thought about currency conversion claims or non-provable claims to interest. There is no evidence
17 18 19 20 21 22	I don't pray in aid the sophistication of the creditors in any positive way. This point is really that my Lord can't draw any conclusion negatively against us from the assertion that creditors were in some way unsophisticated, reliant on the administrators to look after their interests. There were undoubtedly	18 19 20 21 22	In any event, it's unsafe for the court to reach any general conclusion about what any particular creditor may have thought about currency conversion claims or non-provable claims to interest. There is no evidence at all about creditors' attitude towards non-provable claims to interest. To be fair to creditors we don't
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	I don't pray in aid the sophistication of the creditors in any positive way. This point is really that my Lord can't draw any conclusion negatively against us from the assertion that creditors were in some way unsophisticated, reliant on the administrators to look after their interests. There were undoubtedly many creditors who were well capable of looking after	18 19 20 21 22 23	In any event, it's unsafe for the court to reach any general conclusion about what any particular creditor may have thought about currency conversion claims or non-provable claims to interest. There is no evidence at all about creditors' attitude towards non-provable claims to interest. To be fair to creditors we don't yet know whether there are any, it's a matter that will
<ol> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ol>	I don't pray in aid the sophistication of the creditors in any positive way. This point is really that my Lord can't draw any conclusion negatively against us from the assertion that creditors were in some way unsophisticated, reliant on the administrators to look after their interests. There were undoubtedly	<ol> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ol>	In any event, it's unsafe for the court to reach any general conclusion about what any particular creditor may have thought about currency conversion claims or non-provable claims to interest. There is no evidence at all about creditors' attitude towards non-provable claims to interest. To be fair to creditors we don't

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### 13 (Pages 49 to 52)

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1	there's no evidence at all about whether creditors	1	compromise by not having to look at extensive
2	thought there might be, whether they had been to their	2	documentation, providing finality as between the claims
3	own lawyers to ask them about that question some time	3	of the creditors and LBIE, enabling speedy
4	ago, we just don't know. So the court can't make any	4	distributions, enabling the easier transfer of claims to
5	generalisation about that fact anyway, but that doesn't	5	avoid having to go and get consent of the administrators
6	matter because even if it were true, it doesn't take the	6	each time, and ultimately bringing the administration to
7	argument anywhere. I will come back to develop this	7	an earlier end and saving costs for all.
8	in relation to 36A, but it's an entirely wrong approach	8	My Lord, all those objectives are wholly consistent
9	to ask, well, if this claim had been thought about	9	with the unlimited release language in the document,
10	at the time, would there have been some other provision	10	extending to claims that went beyond provable claims.
11	made for it? Because the whole point is it wasn't	11	We say it would be inconsistent with those purposes to
12	thought about and they released any claim that was not	12	limit the release only to provable claims because
13	thought about.	13	it would in particular frustrate the objective of saving
14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. The CDDs were made with	h 14	costs because the administrators would find that having
15	creditors, many of whom have of course assigned their	15	come to an agreement, so they thought, to end the
16	claims to as I understand it, most of the claims are	16	relationship between them and that creditor, reach
17	now held by funds, which deal in distress debt and so	17	finality in that relationship, they had to
18	on.	18	re-investigate, re-open that relationship at some second
19	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.	19	or third round of distributions later on. And that,
20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Was the sequence generally that		we would say, is inconsistent with the whole idea of
21	you had the original creditor, if I can call it that,	21	saving costs for the benefit of everybody.
22	who entered into one of these deeds, who then assigned	22	I've made the textual points based on the CDDs
23	their claim to funds which now really constitute the	22	themselves as to why they can't have been limited to
24	Senior Creditor Group?	24	a release of provable claims, and I won't repeat those.
25	MR ZACAROLI: It's not clear. I don't know the answer to	25	It included the point, however, that these claims were
20	Page 53	25	Page 55
	1 age 55		1 age 35
1	that. We know it happened both ways around because	1	to be admitted not only in a winding up or
2	there are aggregated CDDs. The aggregated CDDs are	2	administration but a scheme of arrangement, which is far
3	entered into for the first time by the aggregator, like	3	broader, enables claims of a far broader category to be
4	the Senior Creditor Group, after they've had underlying	4	included than in a winding up or administration.
5	claims transferred.	5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Just thinking about that, if you
6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So claims were transferred to	6	put it that way, in order to be an admitted claim it
7	them otherwise than under the terms of transfer	7	surely has to qualify for dividends under the Insolvency
8	contained in the	8	Rules. If it was a claim which would be capable of
9	MR ZACAROLI: Yes. I don't know the weight of either side	9	being treated as a claim of a creditor under a scheme
10	of that process, maybe someone does, but I certainly	10	but would not be admitted to proof in an administration
11	don't. But both happened.	11	or liquidation, it wouldn't be an admitted claim, would
12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	12	it, as defined?
13	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, the third point or group of points	13	MR ZACAROLI: Well, except that the words in parentheses are
14	was that the consensual approach was presented to	14	an alternative to the words which go before.
15	creditors as something to facilitate payment of	15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: In order to be an admitted
16	dividends. It's perhaps just worth looking at the SCG	16	claim, does it not have to satisfy the first
17	skeleton, paragraph 11.1, for that point shortly.	17	MR ZACAROLI: No, because it qualifies for dividends from
18	It's a point which is developed at some length, but	18	the estate of the company available to its unsecured
19	I'm just highlighting the core points. I have shown	19	creditors pursuant to the Insolvency Rules and Act or,
1	my Lord the fourth progress report, which is what	20	if applicable, as amended or replaced pursuant to
20		21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: How does this work? Supposit
20 21	explained to creditors what the administrators were	21	
21	explained to creditors what the administrators were setting out to do by this process. We won't look at it	21	you had a claim of a creditor which was not provable but
21 22	setting out to do by this process. We won't look at it		
21	setting out to do by this process. We won't look at it again, but to remind my Lord the benefits were set out	22	you had a claim of a creditor which was not provable but
21 22 23	setting out to do by this process. We won't look at it	22 23	you had a claim of a creditor which was not provable but which was capable of being a claim to which a scheme

14 (Pages 53 to 56)

1	agreement is that the admitted claim will be admitted	1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Capable of proof. Capable as
2	distributions.	2	a matter of law.
3	MR ZACAROLI: Sorry, I'm not quite following.	3	MR ZACAROLI: But I wanted to think about that because
4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: All right. I'm a creditor and	4	having made this new agreement, it's possible
5	I agree my claim as £18 million under the terms of this	5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I don't see how the
6	agreement.	6	administrators could act outside the insolvency
7	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.	7	legislation.
8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The effect of this agreement	8	MR ZACAROLI: Let me come back to that.
9	is that that claim will be admitted for distribution	9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, I may have misunderstoo
10	purposes in the administration. The administrators	10	then the point you were making.
11	couldn't do that if it was a claim which was not	11	MR ZACAROLI: I have a claim for £18 million. By this
12	admissible to proof as a matter of law in the	12	agreement I'm accepting that it's my only claim.
13	administration.	13	I can't bring any other claim in either a winding-up or
14	MR ZACAROLI: I see, it's a sort of reverse point.	14	a scheme of arrangement. Now, a scheme of arrangement
15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think you're making the poin	15	might have allowed me to bring other claims.
16	that this deed is wide enough to include claims which	16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see. So that is the point.
17	are not admissible to proof in a liquidation but are	17	You say the effect is to release claims which, though
18	capable of being subject to a scheme.	18	not admissible to proof, could be the subject of
19	MR ZACAROLI: I'm making the slightly different point that	19	a scheme?
20	because the purpose of this was to enable the claim to	20	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
21	be admitted without any further requirements in either	21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay, I understand.
22	a liquidation or a scheme of arrangement, and that would	22	MR ZACAROLI: So my Lord, it is correct to say that at the
23	be the whole of your claim in those circumstances, it	23	time the CDD was entered into in accordance with the
24	was clearly intended to release any other claim that	24	fourth progress report, the earlier distributions, the
25	might otherwise have been admissible in any of those	25	earlier distributions to which creditors would be
	Page 57		Page 59
1	processes. So if you have your claim for 18 million	1	entitled by reason of entering into a CDD, would be
2	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So if you have a claim which is	2	distributions by way of payments of dividends in respect
3	not admissible to proof in a liquidation or	3	of provable claims because that was the context. To get
4	administration and therefore cannot be an admitted claim	4	an early distribution it had to be a claim that was one
5	for the purposes of this deed, cannot be forget about	5	that could qualify for dividends.
6	Nortel. I was just going to give that as an instance,	6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
7	but there are other instances one could take.	7	MR ZACAROLI: That's true, but that does not affect the fact
8	So that cannot be an admitted claim for the purposes	8	and doesn't assist you in understanding the parameters
9	of this deed, I think that much is clear. Is that	9	of the trade-off for that, and the trade-off for that
10	right?	10	benefit was the release of all claims.
11	MR ZACAROLI: It can't be admitted to proof in	11	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
12	a liquidation, yes, that's correct.	12	MR ZACAROLI: Again, with mutuality. All claims either way
13	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Therefore you must the effect	t 13	And it's that mutual release of all claims which
14	of this agreement is that you release any claim which	14	produces finality, not a degree of finality but finality
15	would not be admissible to proof, even though it could	15	in the relationship between the creditor and LBIE.
16	be the subject of a scheme of arrangement.	16	So the ultimate point here is that following the
17	MR ZACAROLI: Well, the effect of this deed is to release	17	iterative process, you start as a matter of chronology
18	any claims, yes.	18	with the wording and then ask yourself, does the fact
19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Unless it is an admitted claim	19	that this took place in the context of achieving earlier
20	and in order to be an admitted claim, it must be	20	distributions of dividends, does that mean we can't read
20			these words in the broad way that they seem to be read?
20 21	dismissible to proof under the Insolvency Rules.	21	these words in the stolid way that they seem to be read?
	dismissible to proof under the Insolvency Rules. MR ZACAROLI: I think that's right. I just want to think	21 22	The answer is no.
21			
21 22	MR ZACAROLI: I think that's right. I just want to think	22	The answer is no. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's not, I think, what Lord Bingham told us to do. I think he told us to look
21 22 23	MR ZACAROLI: I think that's right. I just want to think further about that perhaps if I may, but I think it's	22 23	The answer is no. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's not, I think, what

### 15 (Pages 57 to 60)

1	the words mean.	1	"Accordingly, applying rule 2.86 and general
2	MR ZACAROLI: I think I'm I understand the point.	2	principles of UK insolvency law, all unsecured
3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay.	3	creditors' claims (which include any unsecured claims
4	MR ZACAROLI: One comes to the same conclusion. When	4	relating to CRA signatories) are to be converted into
5	looking at those words, does the fact that you're	5	sterling as at 15 September 2008 for the purposes of
6	looking at it in that context mean that you would read	6	having a proven claim against LBIE.
7	those words in the way that the SCG would suggest, and	7	"Specifically for CRA claimants, under the CRA, any
8	we say no it doesn't, it doesn't provide any reason for	8	claim which is not already denominated in US dollars is
9	reading down what is otherwise the obvious express	9	converted into US dollars using the exchange rate as at
10	intention. And one can't quibble with the fact that the	10	15 September 2008. In addition, any netting off claims
11	expressed intention in the document is to waive claims	11	and set-off is calculated in US dollars. Once this
12	which are clearly not provable for all the reasons I've	12	calculation has been made any ascertained claim which is
13	explained, or the examples I've shown.	13	so derived will then be converted into sterling, also
14	So the question is, when the document clearly says	14	using the exchange rate as at 15 September."
15	on its terms that you're releasing everything including	15	Second bullet point:
16	claims which wouldn't be provable, are we somehow to	16	"Similarly, for all other unsecured creditors whose
17	ignore those words or read them down because the context	17	claims are derived from contracts and currencies other
18	would suggest that actually it was meant to be less	18	than sterling, their unsecured claims are also converted
19	broad than that? What I'm saying is that the context in	19	to sterling using exchange rates as at 15 September
20	this aspect doesn't lead to that conclusion.	20	2008.
21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.	21	"To assist creditors, the claims portal contains
22	MR ZACAROLI: And the final point was the fact that the	22	relevant exchange rates as at 15 September [for other
23	claims would have to have been converted into sterling	23	currencies].
24	for the purposes of there being a distribution from	24	"In order to be able to determine the entitlements
25	a winding-up or an administration, which is clearly	25	of creditors to a share in the estate, all claims must
	Page 61		Page 63
1	right. My Lord should see in this context part of the	1	be expressed in a single common currency and currency
2	fourth progress report which my learned friend Mr Trower	2	translation must be calculated at a common date. UK
3	did not go on to read. It's volume 5, my Lord.	3	insolvency law requires the common date to be the date
4	This is page 35 of bundle 5. The heading is	4	of administration. Although the law also prescribes
5	"Section 6.2. Currency matters and dividend prospects".	5	that creditors' claims are to be converted into
6	In the left-hand column at the top:	6	sterling, the relative share that an individual creditor
7	"Impact on creditor claims. In the last report to	7	will have is unaffected either by which common currency
8	creditors the administrators explained that all	8	is adopted or the original currency denomination of the
9	unsecured claims would be proved in sterling. Over the	9	creditor's claim."
10	period the administrators have received a number of	10	And I think that's all we need to read. The
11	currency-related queries, which are addressed below.	11	following heading is about dividend prospects and
12	For the avoidance of doubt the administrators' comments	12	timing, which doesn't affect this point.
13	below relate to all unsecured claims including those of	13	My Lord, that shows the reason why the claims in the
14	any CRA signatories."	14	admitted claims CDDs, which are in sterling, why the
15	They refer to the order of 2 December:	15	agreed claim amount has been converted into sterling
16	"Admitting to make a distribution. Note of	16	before the agreement is entered into. The agreement
17	distribution followed. The effect of this order was to	17	itself doesn't affect any conversion, the agreement is
18	convert LBIE's administration to a distributing	18	entered into once that claim has been converted. But
19	administration and it could secure an efficient means of	19	the reason why that conversion has taken place is, we
20	distributing assets without requiring another insolvency	20	submit, irrelevant to the construction of the CDD,
21	process. This also meant that there would be no mutual	21	because under the CDD the creditor starts with the
22	set-offs thereafter and it brought into effect the	22	proposition that: my claim has been converted into
23	provisions of rule 2.86 of the Insolvency Rules, which	23	sterling for the purposes of this agreement and I now
23 24	provisions of rule 2.86 of the Insolvency Rules, which stipulates that"	24	agree that that is my only remaining claim against the
	provisions of rule 2.86 of the Insolvency Rules, which		

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## 16 (Pages 61 to 64)

-			· · · · · ·
1	But it goes much further therefore than rule 2.86.	1	were sufficient assets to pay all proved debts, all
2	Rule 2.86, as my Lord will remember and as the Court of	2	interest and all non-provable claims in full. It's only
3	Appeal have affirmed, doesn't prevent currency	3	in those circumstances that it's the members, and the
4	conversion claims arising because that conversion takes	4	subordinated creditors here, that would benefit. In any
5	place for a limited purpose only, for the purposes of	5	other case, the benefit of a release by one creditor
6	proof. And those words are critical both to my Lord's	6	would be felt by whoever it is that shares in the
7	judgment and to the majority in the Court of Appeal.	7	remainder of the estate. It could be all proving
8	The CDD starts from a sterling claim and accepts that	8	creditors. It could be those entitled to interest. It
9	that is the claim for all purposes.	9	could be non-proving creditors, we just don't know.
10	It's the entire claim against the company, it's	10	Secondly, the argument proves far too much because
11	fixed at that amount and everything else is released,	11	it is equally the case that a release in respect of any
12	including any right under the original contracts. This	12	provable claim could, in certain circumstances, benefit
13	goes back to the crux of a currency conversion claim.	13	only the members. Because if a creditor, one creditor,
14	Once the creditor has accepted that its only entitlement	14	released its provable claims and it turns out there's
15	is a sum denominated in sterling, then once it has paid	15	enough in the estate to pay everybody else, all interest
16	that amount, its full contractual rights have been	16	and/or non-provable claims, then the benefit of that
17	respected.	17	release will ultimately end up with the members.
18	My Lord, I think I said finally, but I'd skipped	18	So for those two reasons, it's irrelevant where the
19	over my fourth point, which was the one about it's only	19	benefit in fact is felt at the end of the day because of
20	members that benefit.	20	the releases in this case.
20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So the one we've just addressed		So to sum up on the admitted claims CDD, I go back
21	was your fifth?	21	
22	MR ZACAROLI: Yes, sorry about that. Going back to my	22	to the very simple way we put the case at the beginning
23 24	fourth point, it's worth picking up the Senior Creditor	23 24	of this. Each of the non-provable claims that are under
24 25	Group skeleton at paragraph 112 for this. This is		discussion at this hearing are attributes, rights, that
23		25	exist under the original contract, the creditor $P_{0,res} = \sqrt{7}$
	Page 65		Page 67
1	a theme of the Senior Creditor Group's arguments, not	1	agreement as defined. They are not any part of the
2	only at this hearing but also in part A, which is that	2	admitted claim. The creditor having agreed to enter
3	the administrator shouldn't be doing anything which has	3	into a CDD agrees that its only claim, its entire claim
4	the effect only of benefiting members or the	4	now is measured by the admitted claim, which is in
5	subordinated creditors. That's paragraph 112:	5	sterling, and any rights under the contract which would
6	"Admitting claims to proof through the CDD process	6	have given rise to top-up currency conversion or
7	on the basis that they are not entitled to statutory	7	interest are simply gone.
8	interest on payments in respect of non-provable claims	8	My Lord, with that I turn to the remainder of the
9	would be inconsistent with the purpose of administration	9	contracts. The bulk of the arguments that are ranged
10	and with the duties of the administrator. Such a result	10	against us I've dealt with in relation to that document.
11	is not necessary to achieve the purpose."	11	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: One thing I'm not quite clear
12	And the final sentence:	12	about is on statutory interest, which you accept is
13	"There is no proper reason for the administrators to	13	payable, do you have submissions as to the rate of the
14	have intended such a result as it only	14	statutory interest?
15	benefits subordinated creditors and shareholders at the	15	MR ZACAROLI: I do. That's issue 35, which I
16	expense of other creditors."	16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: You're holding that back, that'
17	We make two points in answer to that basic theme.	17	fine.
18	The first point is that you couldn't know which	18	MR ZACAROLI: It is a relatively small point.
19	particular stakeholders in the estate would benefit from	19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: That's fine. Thank you.
20	the release of claims by any one creditor. Indeed, we	20	MR ZACAROLI: So I was going to turn next to the CRA. I'm
20	still don't know. It depends entirely on the extent of	21	hoping that we can take the remainder of the documents
22	the assets compared with the extent of the liabilities.	22	more quickly. The CRA will take a bit of time, but the
22	It's only the case that members benefit if it	22	remainder of the CDDs more quickly because the essential
23 24	subsequently turned out at the time you entered into the	23	arguments are the same.
24 25	contract, so subsequent to that, turns out that there	24 25	The CRA is to be found in bundle 3. To remind
25	Page 66	20	Page 68
	1 age 00		1 age 00

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## 17 (Pages 65 to 68)

1	my Lord of the overview of our case on this, on the CRA,	1	"A net contractual position in respect of
2	it is that, first of all, any non-provable claim to	2	a signatory expressed as a positive number will
3	interest has been released as a result of the CRA. And	3	represent an amount due and owing by the company
4	secondly, that only in those cases where the underlying	4	[which is the net financial claim]."
5	contractual claims were in, for example, euro or yen,	5	So in essence, what the creditors are getting in
6	then the creditors' right to a currency conversion	6	exchange for their release of all claims under the
7	claim, based on the fact it may not have got ultimately	7	existing contracts is a net financial claim, which is
8	the full amounts of euro and yen that it was entitled	8	of course a principal sum.
9	to, has been released. And also where its claim would	9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
10	have been in sterling to start with. Sorry, there's	10	MR ZACAROLI: And our case about interest is based upon the
11	obviously no currency conversion claim there, sorry.	11	following sentence. The net financial claim is the only
12	It's only where it had a foreign currency other than in	12	right so far considered which comes out of this
13	dollars.	13	agreement because everything else has been released;
14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	14	every claim broadly defined under their original
15	MR ZACAROLI: So starting with the CRA itself, and my Lord	15	contracts has been released and all they have coming out
16	has seen all of the clauses I need to take you to, the	16	of this agreement so far is the net financial claim,
17	basic structure so far as the release of claims is	17	which is the aggregate of the close-out amounts.
18	concerned is in paragraph 4 at page 325 of the bundle.	18	The next sentence in 25.1 then says:
19	In particular, it's paragraph 4.2, the claims	19	"For the avoidance of doubt"
20	released by signatories, both TA and non-TA signatories.	20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, just forgive me.
21	4.2.3 is the key one:	21	(Pause).
22	"Each signatory shall waive and release the	22	MR ZACAROLI: "No interest shall accrue on any net financial
23	following claims including all claims in respect of	23	claim save to the extent provided in rule 2.88 of the
23 24	any financial contract."	24	Insolvency Rules."
25	And financial contract is very broadly defined to	25	And those words "to the extent provided" are
25	Page 69	23	Page 71
	Tage 09		Tage / T
1	include the sort of contracts that are in issue here,	1	important. So whatever rate, whatever amount, you get
2	including master agreements.	2	pursuant to 2.88, that is the extent of your
3	Then in exchange for that, paragraph 4.4.2:	3	entitlement.
4	"All released claims are exchanged for the	4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
5	following: the right to have their net contractual	5	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, it's as simple as that. The poin
6	position, allocations, distributions and appropriations	6	about the release and the new claims, we don't go so far
7	determined on the basis set out in the agreement; the	7	as my learned friend Mr Trower was suggesting to say
8	right to claim as a new obligation of the company their	8	that these are entirely new claims, but the choice of
9	net financial claim and an ascertained claim for such	9	that structure, that mechanics, confirms that it's the
10	amount as to be determined under this agreement."	10	intention of the parties to the contract that they come
11	And just to remind my Lord how that happens as	11	away, as it were, they wipe the slate clean of their old
12	a matter of mechanics, the net contractual position is	12	claims and come away with only what is defined in this
13	determined under clause 24, page 361. In essence,	13	agreement as their now existing claim. Clearly, it
14	24.2.1, if there's one contract, it's the close-out	14	arises out of their existing rights, it's a compromise
15	amount, that's the net contractual position. And the	15	of those existing rights, but the way in which it's
16	close-out amount is of course the principal amount owing	16	defined in those terms by release and exchange simply
17	after netting off amounts either way under the master	17	goes to reinforce the intention that everything you get
18	agreement, for example. So it's arriving at the claim	18	out of the CRA is wholly defined by the terms of the
19	amount, it has nothing to do with interest, it's just	19	CRA.
20	the basic principal sum.	20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.
20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	20	MR ZACAROLI: And we say that a provision restricting
<i>L</i> 1		21	interest to what you get out of the statute couldn't be
22	MIR ZALARULI: And then it there are multiple acreementer	44	meresi to what you get out of the statute couldn't be
22 23	MR ZACAROLI: And then if there are multiple agreements it's the aggregate of those close-out amounts	23	in any clearer terms. Interest will not accrue unless
23	it's the aggregate of those close-out amounts.	23 24	in any clearer terms. Interest will not accrue unless
23 24	it's the aggregate of those close-out amounts. Then if that's a positive number, 25.1 tells us	24	and except to the extent provided by rule 2.88.
23	it's the aggregate of those close-out amounts.		

1	a non-provable claim to such interest as you might not	1	the one I've addressed my Lord on as to the meaning of
2	get through the statutory process is missing.	2	25.1 and the meaning of the release of all claims under
3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	3	your financial contract so far as currency conversion
4	MR ZACAROLI: And that again the definition of	4	claims are concerned.
5	"ascertained claim" is broad enough to cover, at	5	Putting it very broadly, the purpose of the CRA was,
6	page 443 of the bundle:	6	in a similar way to the CDDs, to achieve finality in the
7	"An ascertained unsecured claim and the winding-up	7	relationship between LBIE and its creditors. And just
8	of the company or any distribution of the company's	8	to pick up on a few of the passages in the documents
9	assets generally to its unsecured creditors."	9	with which the CRA was circulated, the position the
10	And my Lord was told by Mr Trower yesterday that one	10	CRA was somewhat similar to a scheme in the way it was
11	of the possibilities envisaged at the time of the CRA	11	promulgated in that it had an explanatory statement for
12	for unsecured creditors was some other scheme of	12	all intents and purposes, which is undoubtedly something
13	arrangement to deal with them. So that phraseology is	13	of relevance to construction. I think my Lord's seen
14	broad enough to cover a scheme. And I make a similar	14	every passage I'm about to take my Lord to again, so I
15	point here to one I made earlier: this is envisaging	15	can do it quickly, but 217 first of all, which is the
16	that your ascertained claim is all that you get coming	16	second page of the letter sent to creditors.
17	out of the CRA, would be all that you're entitled to in	17	Under the heading 4, "What does the agreement do?":
18	a scheme of arrangement. In that scheme of arrangement	18	"The objective of the agreement is to establish
19	you'd be entitled to only interest insofar as you would	19	standard methods for the termination and valuation of
20	have got it under 2.88.	20	financial contracts and to expedite the process of asset
21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	21	distribution in order to bring finality to signatories
22	MR ZACAROLI: Now, dealing with the currency conversion	22	in respect of these positions."
23	aspect of the CRA, so imagining a creditor who had	23	And then page 219, under the heading "4.3":
24	a contractual right to be paid in euros under its	24	"The agreement establishes a mechanism for the
25	financial contract, that claim is undoubtedly released	25	termination and close-out of all financial contracts
	Page 73		Page 75
1	because of clause 4.2.3. It's exchanged for a claim	1	between a signatory and the company. The claims or
2	which is denominated in dollars under clause 24.1,	2	liabilities under each such contract are netted off
3	because to the extent that a close-out amount is	3	under the agreement to determine a single net claim
4	denominated is, for example, euro, then it shall be	4	against or liability to the company. In the event that
5	converted into dollars.	5	the net figure is a claim against the company this will
6	So the only claim you have coming out of the CRA is	6	be an ascertained unsecured claim."
7	a claim which is denominated now in dollars, and you've	7	Then in respect of TA signatories:
8	released entirely your rights under your existing	8	"Any such liabilities due to the [inaudible] will be
9	financial contract.	9	applied against a TA signatory's entitlement to
10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	10	available trust assets."
11	MR ZACAROLI: And again, the argument is that simple because having released your right to be paid in euros, you		The point there again is there are many
12	can't then complain that you didn't get paid the full	12	references in the document that reinforce this, but the
13 14		13	point being that there's intended to be an offset
	amount in your euro entitlement.	14	between the proprietary trust asset claim and any
15	My Lord, there is a further question, which is issue	15	liabilities the creditor had, for which purpose you need
16 17	38. Again, I'll park that for the moment. The further	16	to understand the full range of liabilities, not just
	question is, let's say that you had a sterling entitlement under your financial contract and you enter	17 18	those that might be provable. Then advantages of accepting the offer under
	enducinent under your mianetar contract alle you eilter		paragraph 5, it's the most efficient solution for the
18 19	into the CRA does the CRA have the affact of creating		
19	into the CRA, does the CRA have the effect of creating	19 20	
19 20	a currency conversion claim? That's issue 38 and if	20	return of trust assets in terms of both time and cost.
19 20 21	a currency conversion claim? That's issue 38 and if I may I will park it, but we say it doesn't.	20 21	return of trust assets in terms of both time and cost. In particular, it expedites the return of trust assets,
19 20 21 22	a currency conversion claim? That's issue 38 and if I may I will park it, but we say it doesn't. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, thank you.	20 21 22	return of trust assets in terms of both time and cost. In particular, it expedites the return of trust assets, provides finality and certainty regarding the financial
19 20 21 22 23	a currency conversion claim? That's issue 38 and if I may I will park it, but we say it doesn't. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, thank you. MR ZACAROLI: Again, looking at the background to the CRA,	20 21 22 23	return of trust assets in terms of both time and cost. In particular, it expedites the return of trust assets, provides finality and certainty regarding the financial position between signatories and the company and reduces
19 20 21 22 23 24	a currency conversion claim? That's issue 38 and if I may I will park it, but we say it doesn't. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, thank you. MR ZACAROLI: Again, looking at the background to the CRA, our short submission is that there's nothing in that	20 21 22 23 24	return of trust assets in terms of both time and cost. In particular, it expedites the return of trust assets, provides finality and certainty regarding the financial position between signatories and the company and reduces costs, et cetera.
19 20 21 22 23	a currency conversion claim? That's issue 38 and if I may I will park it, but we say it doesn't. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, thank you. MR ZACAROLI: Again, looking at the background to the CRA,	20 21 22 23	return of trust assets in terms of both time and cost. In particular, it expedites the return of trust assets, provides finality and certainty regarding the financial position between signatories and the company and reduces

1	are set out at the top of page 220:	1	including those arising under the other agreements.
2	"Speed up the agreement of unsecured claims because	2	Actually, that's a slightly different one, I'll come to
3	all unsecured claims are determined by the operation,	3	that.
4	expedite distribution and reduce the level of unsecured	4	You then have the same definition of admitted claim
5	claims as certain claims for consequential indirect	5	on page 2, and a slight variation on the definition of
6	losses are compromised."	6	agreed claims:
7	Then one other reference within the reader's guide,	7	"The creditor's claim (or claims as the case may be)
8	which starts at page 229, under the summary of agreement	8	against the company under and in connection with the
9	on page 234, the two sub-paragraphs I think highlighted	9	creditor agreement, including for the avoidance of doubt
10	by Mr Trower, sub-paragraphs 4.1 (v) and (vi):	10	any client money claim but excluding trust asset
11	" obtain a release from the signatories to claims	11	claims."
12	they might otherwise have against the company and the	12	And then the agreed claim amount. Now, I should
13	administrators, including any claims for consequential	13	have reminded my Lord of our overview position here.
14	damages."	14	We are only concerned with currency conversion claims
15	And then (vi):	15	under this document where the agreed claim amount is
16	"The agreement also provides that the company will,	16	either in sterling or it's in a different foreign
17	subject to certain exceptions, release claims it may	17	currency to the one which appears here.
18	have against signatories"	18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
19	The short point I make is this, that there is	19	MR ZACAROLI: And the background is that the general rule,
20	nothing in that context which we submit has any bearing	20	general practice, was for the agreed claim amount to be
21	on the meaning of clause 25.1. The last line of	21	denominated in the underlying contractual currency.
22	sub-paragraph 5 refers to the fact that in exchange for	22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.
23	the release, the signatories receive their new claims,	23	MR ZACAROLI: So currency conversion claims would never b
24	which is the structure I've been through.	24	an issue on our case, save to the extent that it's in
25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	25	a different currency to some part of the underlying
	Page 77		Page 79
1	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, that in a nutshell is our submission	1	contractual entitlement.
2	on the CRA.	2	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.
3	Turning next then to the agreed claims CDD, we had	3	MR ZACAROLI: So perhaps we'll make the assumption this
4	been working off the version at tab 4 of the bundle. My	4	has been blanked out entirely. I think my learned
5	learned friend Mr Dicker in his skeleton has been	5	friend Mr Trower produced this as a claim in dollars.
6	dealing with a different version, which is now at tab 1A	6	We don't know what the amount is because it has been
7	of the bundle.	7	blanked out, but let's assume that's in sterling. The
8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: This is 11, isn't it?	8	one at tab 4 is in fact in sterling. Let's assume that
9	MR ZACAROLI: Sorry, bundle 11, yes.	9	part of the underlying claim is in some other currency.
10	Mr Trower, without any pre-discussion, took you to	10	So we say that it only has an effect in relation to
11	the one at 1A. Having already noted that one, I'm happy	11	currency conversion in that more limited circumstance.
12	to deal with that one.	12	Our case on interest is the same, however, because the
13	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.	13	terms are materially the same. The purpose of this
13 14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right. MR ZACAROLI: There are no material differences so far as	13 14	terms are materially the same. The purpose of this agreement, the purpose of the one of the purposes of
	_		
14	MR ZACAROLI: There are no material differences so far as	14	agreement, the purpose of the one of the purposes of
14 15	MR ZACAROLI: There are no material differences so far as we are concerned. There are some differences because	14 15	agreement, the purpose of the one of the purposes of the agreement was that the parties wanted to agree
14 15 16	MR ZACAROLI: There are no material differences so far as we are concerned. There are some differences because they are entered into at different times and there have	14 15 16	agreement, the purpose of the one of the purposes of the agreement was that the parties wanted to agree finally the amount to which the creditor was entitled
14 15 16 17	MR ZACAROLI: There are no material differences so far as we are concerned. There are some differences because they are entered into at different times and there have been some amendments agreed with creditors in the	14 15 16 17	agreement, the purpose of the one of the purposes of the agreement was that the parties wanted to agree finally the amount to which the creditor was entitled from LBIE, but wanted to leave open the question of
14 15 16 17 18	MR ZACAROLI: There are no material differences so far as we are concerned. There are some differences because they are entered into at different times and there have been some amendments agreed with creditors in the meantime, so they are different in some of the language,	14 15 16 17 18	agreement, the purpose of the one of the purposes of the agreement was that the parties wanted to agree finally the amount to which the creditor was entitled from LBIE, but wanted to leave open the question of whether that was a claim which was maintainable against
14 15 16 17 18 19	MR ZACAROLI: There are no material differences so far as we are concerned. There are some differences because they are entered into at different times and there have been some amendments agreed with creditors in the meantime, so they are different in some of the language, but we don't submit that any different interpretation	14 15 16 17 18 19	agreement, the purpose of the one of the purposes of the agreement was that the parties wanted to agree finally the amount to which the creditor was entitled from LBIE, but wanted to leave open the question of whether that was a claim which was maintainable against the general estate or was maintainable as a client money
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	MR ZACAROLI: There are no material differences so far as we are concerned. There are some differences because they are entered into at different times and there have been some amendments agreed with creditors in the meantime, so they are different in some of the language, but we don't submit that any different interpretation arises as a result of that.	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	agreement, the purpose of the one of the purposes of the agreement was that the parties wanted to agree finally the amount to which the creditor was entitled from LBIE, but wanted to leave open the question of whether that was a claim which was maintainable against the general estate or was maintainable as a client money claim.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MR ZACAROLI: There are no material differences so far as we are concerned. There are some differences because they are entered into at different times and there have been some amendments agreed with creditors in the meantime, so they are different in some of the language, but we don't submit that any different interpretation arises as a result of that. So picking up the one at tab 1A, most of it will be	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	agreement, the purpose of the one of the purposes of the agreement was that the parties wanted to agree finally the amount to which the creditor was entitled from LBIE, but wanted to leave open the question of whether that was a claim which was maintainable against the general estate or was maintainable as a client money claim. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MR ZACAROLI: There are no material differences so far as we are concerned. There are some differences because they are entered into at different times and there have been some amendments agreed with creditors in the meantime, so they are different in some of the language, but we don't submit that any different interpretation arises as a result of that. So picking up the one at tab 1A, most of it will be very familiar to my Lord because it's very similar to	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	agreement, the purpose of the one of the purposes of the agreement was that the parties wanted to agree finally the amount to which the creditor was entitled from LBIE, but wanted to leave open the question of whether that was a claim which was maintainable against the general estate or was maintainable as a client money claim. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR ZACAROLI: That was the reason you have these agreements
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR ZACAROLI: There are no material differences so far as we are concerned. There are some differences because they are entered into at different times and there have been some amendments agreed with creditors in the meantime, so they are different in some of the language, but we don't submit that any different interpretation arises as a result of that. So picking up the one at tab 1A, most of it will be very familiar to my Lord because it's very similar to the admitted claims CDD. So you have exactly the same	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	agreement, the purpose of the one of the purposes of the agreement was that the parties wanted to agree finally the amount to which the creditor was entitled from LBIE, but wanted to leave open the question of whether that was a claim which was maintainable against the general estate or was maintainable as a client money claim. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR ZACAROLI: That was the reason you have these agreements entered into.

### 20 (Pages 77 to 80)

1			
1	"Any claim by the creditor in relation to client	1	shall constitute the creditor's entire claim against the
2	money."	2	company [and save in respect thereof]."
3	And client money is defined as that held pursuant to	3	And then there's the waiver. You'll see on the
4	the FSA rules. And then picking up an important	4	fourth line it includes a waiver of trust asset claims
5	definition on page 4, first of all creditor agreement is	5	and client money claims. It has the same reference to
6	in this case an ISDA master agreement. Exchange rate,	6	claims for interest, and then five lines from the
7	the official exchange rate is set out in rule 2.86 (ii):	7	bottom, it includes:
8	"For the purpose of converting US dollars to pounds	8	"Whether arising under the creditor agreement, the
9	sterling it should be the following exchange rate"	9	other agreements or not."
10	And then there's an appendix to the fourth progress	10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
11	report, which sets out the other exchange rates that	11	MR ZACAROLI: And then clause 3 deals with the entitlemen
12	will be used. In essence, it's the administration date.	12	to an admitted claim.
13	At the bottom of the page, "Other agreements". Just	13	3.2:
14	so my Lord knows, this particular nuance is not in the	14	"Where the creditor has either assigned to a nominee
15	version at tab 4. There were no other agreements. So	15	or waived any and all client money claims in 3.2.1, then
16	here it refers to some other "a master institutional	16	the agreed claim shall be the admitted claim, converted
17	futures customer agreement", et cetera. There's a whole		to pounds sterling at the exchange rate."
18	series of different agreements mentioned there.	18	3.2.2:
19	Now, those claims under the other agreements are all	19	"Where the creditor has waived any part of a client
20	released. We'll see that. That's said in the recital	20	money claim then the creditor has an admitted claim for
21	as well. They're all being released. The only claim	21	the remainder."
22	that comes out of this are claims relating to the	22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
23	underlying creditor agreement.	23	MR ZACAROLI: And 3.3:
24	Page 6, one more definition, trust asset claim:	24	"Where a no client money confirmation has not been
25	"With respect to an asset in the possession and/or	25	provided [so there hasn't been a waiver] and all issues
	Page 81		Page 83
1	custody of, held in the name of, or otherwise held to	1	regarding the existence and validity of, and any rights
2	the order of, the company, a claim, against the company	2	and remedies for or in respect of, all potential
3	and/or the administrators (i) that the creditor is the	3	clients' money claims the amounts which the
4	legal and/or beneficial owner of that asset (ii) for		
	legal and/of beneficial owner of that asset (II) for	4	creditor shall recover in respect of any such client
5		4 5	creditor shall recover in respect of any such client money claims have been finally determined."
5 6	delivery and/or transfer of such asset (or to the order of) a creditor includes present and future		
	delivery and/or transfer of such asset (or to the order of) a creditor includes present and future	5	money claims have been finally determined." Then there is a provision in A and B for a shortfall
6	delivery and/or transfer of such asset (or to the order of) a creditor includes present and future properties, revenues and rights of every description,	5 6	money claims have been finally determined." Then there is a provision in A and B for a shortfall claim against the estate for the shortfall between what
6 7	delivery and/or transfer of such asset (or to the order of) a creditor includes present and future properties, revenues and rights of every description, but excludes money and specifically client money."	5 6 7	money claims have been finally determined." Then there is a provision in A and B for a shortfall claim against the estate for the shortfall between what you got out of the client money distribution and your
6 7 8 9	delivery and/or transfer of such asset (or to the order of) a creditor includes present and future properties, revenues and rights of every description, but excludes money and specifically client money." So the reason for showing my Lord that provision	5 6 7 8 9	money claims have been finally determined." Then there is a provision in A and B for a shortfall claim against the estate for the shortfall between what you got out of the client money distribution and your claim against the company.
6 7 8	delivery and/or transfer of such asset (or to the order of) a creditor includes present and future properties, revenues and rights of every description, but excludes money and specifically client money." So the reason for showing my Lord that provision is that the release there's no release of proprietary	5 6 7 8	<ul><li>money claims have been finally determined."</li><li>Then there is a provision in A and B for a shortfall</li><li>claim against the estate for the shortfall between what</li><li>you got out of the client money distribution and your</li><li>claim against the company.</li><li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.</li></ul>
6 7 8 9 10 11	delivery and/or transfer of such asset (or to the order of) a creditor includes present and future properties, revenues and rights of every description, but excludes money and specifically client money." So the reason for showing my Lord that provision is that the release there's no release of proprietary claims here because proprietary claims are not included	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	<ul> <li>money claims have been finally determined."</li> <li>Then there is a provision in A and B for a shortfall</li> <li>claim against the estate for the shortfall between what</li> <li>you got out of the client money distribution and your</li> <li>claim against the company.</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: So perhaps neatly achieving, I think, the</li> </ul>
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	delivery and/or transfer of such asset (or to the order of) a creditor includes present and future properties, revenues and rights of every description, but excludes money and specifically client money." So the reason for showing my Lord that provision is that the release there's no release of proprietary claims here because proprietary claims are not included in the definition of claims under this agreement, but	5 6 7 8 9 10	<ul> <li>money claims have been finally determined."</li> <li>Then there is a provision in A and B for a shortfall</li> <li>claim against the estate for the shortfall between what</li> <li>you got out of the client money distribution and your</li> <li>claim against the company.</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: So perhaps neatly achieving, I think, the</li> <li>similar result my Lord achieved in MF Global in two</li> </ul>
6 7 8 9 10 11	delivery and/or transfer of such asset (or to the order of) a creditor includes present and future properties, revenues and rights of every description, but excludes money and specifically client money." So the reason for showing my Lord that provision is that the release there's no release of proprietary claims here because proprietary claims are not included in the definition of claims under this agreement, but there is a release of trust asset claims, so it's dealt	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	<ul> <li>money claims have been finally determined."</li> <li>Then there is a provision in A and B for a shortfall</li> <li>claim against the estate for the shortfall between what</li> <li>you got out of the client money distribution and your</li> <li>claim against the company.</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: So perhaps neatly achieving, I think, the</li> <li>similar result my Lord achieved in MF Global in two</li> <li>paragraphs here.</li> </ul>
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	delivery and/or transfer of such asset (or to the order of) a creditor includes present and future properties, revenues and rights of every description, but excludes money and specifically client money." So the reason for showing my Lord that provision is that the release there's no release of proprietary claims here because proprietary claims are not included in the definition of claims under this agreement, but there is a release of trust asset claims, so it's dealt with in that way. So you get the same point but the	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	<ul> <li>money claims have been finally determined."</li> <li>Then there is a provision in A and B for a shortfall</li> <li>claim against the estate for the shortfall between what</li> <li>you got out of the client money distribution and your</li> <li>claim against the company.</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: So perhaps neatly achieving, I think, the</li> <li>similar result my Lord achieved in MF Global in two</li> <li>paragraphs here.</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.</li> </ul>
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1	mentioned are concerned, the release in 2.1 is in	1	claim against the company shall be limited to, in terms
2	materially the same language. All that is preserved is	2	that is either in a foreign currency or in sterling.
3	the agreed claim in the agreed claim amount. That's the	3	And it's only when you've agreed that that claim is
4	preamble in 2.1. And it's save for that, save in	4	limited to an amount in sterling in unqualified way that
5	respect thereof. All claims including claims under the	5	your currency conversion claim based on another currency
6	creditor agreement, which would be where the right to	6	has no prospect of surviving.
7	claim in foreign currency arises, all such claims are	7	So the key difference in fact between the two forms
8	released.	8	of CDD is not the one-stage or two-stage process but is
9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.	9	entirely the denomination in which the agreement
10	MR ZACAROLI: There's a couple of additional minor	10	expresses your sole surviving claim against the company
11	supportive points to make on the terms of this document,	11	because the admitted claims CDD across the board defines
12	so for example one reason why the release of claims	12	your sole surviving claim as one in sterling.
13	isn't limited to provable claims under this document	13	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Because it's an admitted claim
14	is that clearly the right which exists under the	14	MR ZACAROLI: Yes.
15	agreement is a right either to prove or to claim against	15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Whereas it's the result of the
16	the client money pool. And if the client money pool was	16	function of the agreement, isn't it? Because the
17	to pay out in full so that clause 3.3 is not engaged	17	admitted claim agreement is designed to produce finality
18	3.3 only is engaged where there's a payout in the client	18	in the amount of the admitted claim, which necessarily
19	money pool which leaves a shortfall.	19	is an amount in sterling.
20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.	20	MR ZACAROLI: Yes. Well, it is an amount in sterling.
21	MR ZACAROLI: If there's a full payment under the client	21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It has to be. You can't be
22	money pool from the client money pool then nothing else	22	admitted to proof in an amount in a foreign currency.
23	exists, there is no admitted claim at all. So it	23	MR ZACAROLI: In a liquidation that's true. It could have
24	reinforces the idea that it's only the admitted claim	24	been admitted to proof in a scheme in a foreign
25	in that amount which survives the entry into this CDD.	25	currency, I made that point before, but it's correct
	Page 85		Page 87
1	The Senior Creditor Group make a substantial point	1	that in order to qualify for dividends under well, in
2	about the difference between the agreed claims CDD and	2	order to qualify for dividends without further
3	the admitted claims CDD in that they say the agreed	3	conversion, it needs to be in sterling. But just to
4	claims CDD has a two-stage process, whereas the admitted	4	take a different example, had the admitted claims CDD
5	claims CDD is just in one process, one stage, because	5	been in a foreign currency, then it could still be said
6	the conversion's already happened in the admitted claims	6	to be some which qualifies for dividends but would have
7	CDD, therefore there's no further need for any	7	to be converted for that purpose.
8	conversion into sterling, you just agree that that's	8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, it wouldn't fix the amount
9	a sterling amount and that's the end of it.	9	which was admitted to proof in that case, in a number at
10	The agreed claims CDD works, however, in relation to	10	any rate.
11	admitted claims, I accept, in two stages. That is that	11	MR ZACAROLI: No, it wouldn't.
12	the agreed claim amount is in let's assume it was	12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It could formulaically, it's
13	a dollar entitlement, so it's in dollars, and it only	13	true.
14	gets converted into sterling at the second stage.	14	MR ZACAROLI: Yes. Anyway, that's the key distinction, that
15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	15	the admitted claims CDD starts with the claim having
16	MR ZACAROLI: We do not suggest that the conversion into	16	been converted.
17	sterling under clause 3.2, which is how you get your	17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Is not the reason for that the
18	admitted claim, we don't suggest that that bars the	18	purpose of the agreement? Whereas the agreed claims CDD
19	currency conversion claim which may exist if you didn't	19	is looking at a earlier position because of the
20	get paid the full amount of your agreed claim in the	20	MR ZACAROLI: I accept that, yes, that is a distinction.
21	agreed claim amount, which was in dollars.	21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay.
22	The reason for that is because the core part of the	22	MR ZACAROLI: But for the purposes of an argument whether
23	agreement, which prevents the currency conversion claim	23	a currency conversion claim survives or not, one has to
	being maintained, is not the conversion under 3.2, it's	24	focus on what the parties have agreed is their only
24	being maintained, is not the conversion ander 5.2, it's		1 0 5
24 25	the fact that you've agreed in 2.1 what your entire	25	claim.

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	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	1	admitted claim in the amounts equal to the agreed claim
2	MR ZACAROLI: That was all I wanted to say about the agreed	2	amount, ie in sterling, and save solely for that, the
3	claims CDD. We move now to the other variants, which	3	creditor irrevocably and unconditionally releases and
4	I can take pretty quickly, although not, I think, in two	4	forever discharges from the original claims.
5	minutes.	5	That's very broadly defined, except it doesn't refer
6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: We'll rise now and resume a	6	to interest.
7	2 o'clock.	7	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
8	(12.58 pm)	8	MR ZACAROLI: We say that the language is in any event broad
9	(The Short Adjournment)	9	enough to exclude
10	(2.00 pm)	10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So if I compare this with 1A -
11	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, I was turning next to aggregator	11	MR ZACAROLI: In 7.
12	CDDs. The version we're going to look at is at	12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. (Pause).
13	volume 11, tab 14.	13	Yes, I see. So the defined term "original claims"
14	The purpose of these contracts was to enable	14	is new to this agreement.
15	aggregators who had bought up claims to enter into	15	MR ZACAROLI: That's correct, yes.
16	a single CDD covering all those transferred claims, and	16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But then feeds into it
17	the purpose was to release all the transferred claims.	17	shortens 2.1.2.
18	Apart from that difference, they work in exactly the	18	MR ZACAROLI: Sorry?
19	same way as the admitted claims CDD or the agreed claims	19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It probably shortens 2.1.2.
20	CDD, depending on which version they were based.	20	MR ZACAROLI: Yes. I'm not sure about that.
21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I think it is, but whether
22	MR ZACAROLI: The one at tab 14 is an admitted claims CDD.	22	that's because
23	No one is suggesting that there's any different result	23	MR ZACAROLI: It is shorter. I don't think it's because of
24	to the particular construction arguments for these	24	that.
25	documents, so I'll take it very shortly. This is in	25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It's not because of that, all
	Page 89		Page 91
1	materially the same terms as the admitted claims CDD,	1	right.
2	but I'll show my Lord where the changes are. First of	-	
-		2	MR ZACAROLI: So for example, there are seven or eight words
3		2	MR ZACAROLI: So for example, there are seven or eight words in the fourth line of the clause in tab 7 "Including
3	all, in the recitals there is now B and C. B recites	3	in the fourth line of the clause in tab 7, "Including
4	all, in the recitals there is now B and C. B recites the transfer of the claims.	3 4	in the fourth line of the clause in tab 7, "Including all claims for interest costs and orders for costs",
4 5	all, in the recitals there is now B and C. B recites the transfer of the claims. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	3 4 5	in the fourth line of the clause in tab 7, "Including all claims for interest costs and orders for costs", those words are not replicated.
4 5 6	<ul><li>all, in the recitals there is now B and C. B recites the transfer of the claims.</li><li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.</li><li>MR ZACAROLI: C is in consideration of agreeing the agreed</li></ul>	3 4 5 6	in the fourth line of the clause in tab 7, "Including all claims for interest costs and orders for costs", those words are not replicated. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.
4 5 6 7	<ul><li>all, in the recitals there is now B and C. B recites the transfer of the claims.</li><li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.</li><li>MR ZACAROLI: C is in consideration of agreeing the agreed claims amount. The creditor wishes to release and</li></ul>	3 4 5 6 7	<ul><li>in the fourth line of the clause in tab 7, "Including all claims for interest costs and orders for costs", those words are not replicated.</li><li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.</li><li>MR ZACAROLI: I haven't done a word-for-word comparison to</li></ul>
4 5 6 7 8	<ul><li>all, in the recitals there is now B and C. B recites the transfer of the claims.</li><li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.</li><li>MR ZACAROLI: C is in consideration of agreeing the agreed claims amount. The creditor wishes to release and discharge the client from all and any claims which were</li></ul>	3 4 5 6 7 8	<ul> <li>in the fourth line of the clause in tab 7, "Including all claims for interest costs and orders for costs", those words are not replicated.</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: I haven't done a word-for-word comparison to see what else is missing, but you'll see broadly the</li> </ul>
4 5 6 7 8 9	<ul> <li>all, in the recitals there is now B and C. B recites the transfer of the claims.</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: C is in consideration of agreeing the agreed claims amount. The creditor wishes to release and discharge the client from all and any claims which were transferred from the original creditors to the creditor.</li> </ul>	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<ul> <li>in the fourth line of the clause in tab 7, "Including all claims for interest costs and orders for costs", those words are not replicated.</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: I haven't done a word-for-word comparison to see what else is missing, but you'll see broadly the same elements of width are here.</li> </ul>
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11       to it any liabilities. What this isn't doing is       11       MR ZACAROLI: That's right. We know what was the second	rse you poin
12       releasing claims between LBIE and the transferee, ie the       12       we don't know the terms of the transfer.         13       creditor, other than in relation to the transferred       13       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: But you, of cou         14       claims.       14       to the definition of "original claims" because they a         15       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.       15       claims including any and all claims arising under o         16       MR ZACAROLI: So for example, if this creditor itself had       16       connection with the creditor agreement?         17       other claims       17       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: This creditor being?       18       there is "transferred" from the original creditor.         19       MR ZACAROLI: The person entering into this CDD, the       19       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Quite. Yes. I to	rse you poin
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15       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.       15       claims including any and all claims arising under or         16       MR ZACAROLI: So for example, if this creditor itself had       16       connection with the creditor agreement?         17       other claims       17       MR ZACAROLI: Correct. Of course, the important         18       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: This creditor being?       18       there is "transferred" from the original creditor.         19       MR ZACAROLI: The person entering into this CDD, the       19       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Quite. Yes. I the person entering into this CDD, the	
16       MR ZACAROLI: So for example, if this creditor itself had       16       connection with the creditor agreement?         17       other claims       17       MR ZACAROLI: Correct. Of course, the important         18       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: This creditor being?       18       there is "transferred" from the original creditor.         19       MR ZACAROLI: The person entering into this CDD, the       19       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Quite. Yes. I the person entering into this CDD, the	re
17       other claims       17       MR ZACAROLI: Correct. Of course, the important         18       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: This creditor being?       18       there is "transferred" from the original creditor.         19       MR ZACAROLI: The person entering into this CDD, the       19       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Quite. Yes. I to the person entering into this CDD, the	· in
18       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: This creditor being?       18       there is "transferred" from the original creditor.         19       MR ZACAROLI: The person entering into this CDD, the       19       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Quite. Yes. I the person entering into this CDD, the	
19       MR ZACAROLI: The person entering into this CDD, the       19       MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Quite. Yes. I t	word
	nink the point
20 aggregator, there is no release of any of those claims. 20 I was making was in relation to your case on the	
21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: No release of? 21 currency conversion claims and any claim for	
22 MR ZACAROLI: Any claims of that creditor. 22 non-provable interest. They are, you would say, claims of the creditor.	ums
23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Of the aggregator. 23 arising or in connection with the creditor agreement	and
24 MR ZACAROLI: Of the aggregator, correct. This is only 24 therefore fall within original claims.	
25dealing with the release insofar as it concerns the25MR ZACAROLI: Yes.	
Page 93 Page 95	
1 claims as between LBIE and the original creditor. 1 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Whatever the ot	ner limitations
2 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see. 2 may be of this agreement.	
3 MR ZACAROLI: It's clear enough from 2.1.2 itself. 3 MR ZACAROLI: Yes. In order for a currency conve	rsion claim
4 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, absolutely. So in the case 4 to be asserted by the aggregator, one has to start fro	m
5 of these aggregator CDDs, would the original creditor 5 the assumption that such right under the original	
6 have itself entered into a CDD? 6 agreement was transferred to it.	
7 MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, I doubt it, but I don't know whether 7 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Oh indeed. Yes	, indeed. I'm
8 that may have happened. It's not envisaged I think 8 making that assumption. But your submission is the	ıt
9 I can say safely it's not envisaged it always happened. 9 that is within the definition of original claims and is	
10 It's not envisaged it happened at all in the document, 10 therefore released by this agreement.	
11 it doesn't refer to that. Whether it happened or not 11 MR ZACAROLI: Yes, that's it, my Lord.	
12 I don't know. 12 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Whatever might	be the position
13 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So the scope of this document is 13 in relation to flood claims in respect of adjacent	
14 rather less than the scope of the document we see at 14 property owners?	
15     tab 7 on your submissions?       15     MR ZACAROLI: Yes. There was an issue, my Lord	may remember
16 MR ZACAROLI: As between the aggregator and LBIE, yes. 16 an issue that was mooted, it was in the list but then	
17 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: And if there is no CDD as 17 taken out due to lack of ability to find a particular	
18 between the original creditor and LBIE, then their 18 example, which was a case where the original credit	or
19rights as against each other, save under the original19had transferred less than the whole of its rights under	r
20 agreement, are unaffected? 20 the agreement.	
21 MR ZACAROLI: Yes, this has no effect on whatever rights may 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see.	
22   have been left behind.   22   MR ZACAROLI: And then you have the question: w	nat's left in
23 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Quite. 23 whose name? But that's been parked.	
24 MR ZACAROLI: As between LBIE and the original creditor. 24 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.	
25 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Quite. Yes, I see. 25 MR ZACAROLI: And it's not before the court.	
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1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I see, thank you.	1	Insolvency Rules."
2	MR ZACAROLI: That simply is how this works.	2	Which for the purposes of converting US dollars
3	There are other versions. There's no material	3	is that exchange rate.
4	difference between this and others, and I don't propose	4	Then turning on to the operative clause at clause 2,
5	to take my Lord to them unless and until someone says	5	this is similar wording about irrevocably and
6	there's a difference.	6	unconditionally agreeing that:
7	MR TROWER: I have taken instructions from behind	7	" notwithstanding any terms of the contract,
8	in relation to the aggregator CDD position. Where there	8	including the CRA and/or the creditor agreements, the
9	is an aggregator CDD there is not also an original CDD	9	creditor's aggregate net financial claim shall be
10	with the original creditor. The original creditor will	10	limited to and in amount equal to the net financial
11	have assigned his rights and will sign an assignor	11	claim amount and shall constitute the creditors' entire
12	release releasing LBIE prior to LBIE then dealing with	12	claim against the company. The creditor hereby
13	the aggregator. So that's the way it worked.	13	irrevocably waives any and all rights to dispute the
14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	14	calculation of its net financial position and/or net
15	MR ZACAROLI: I'm grateful.	15	financial claim."
16	My Lord, that just leaves the CRA CDDs and there are	16	2.1.3:
17	two versions we need to look at here. The first is at	17	"The creditor's net financial claim in an amount
18	tab 15, which is a CRA CDD which contains wide release	18	equal to the net financial claim amount shall constitute
19	language, ie basically the same language we've already	19	an asset owned(?) claim and shall qualify for
20	seen. And remembering that our case here is related	20	dividends."
21	solely to currency conversion claims because we say	21	Similar wording we've seen under the actual rules or
22	interest has already been released by the CRA.	22	under a scheme of arrangement (inaudible) arrangement:
23	But if we're wrong about that, these CDDs in any	23	Then 2.1.4:
24	event make that clear.	24	"Save solely for the net financial claim and subject
25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right.	25	to clauses 2.2 and 2.3, the creditor and the company and
	Page 97		Page 99
1	MR ZACAROLI: So at tab 15, looking at the recitals, B, this		the administrators hereby irrevocably and
2	is at page 2 of the document:	2	unconditionally release and forever discharge each other
3	"The creditor became a signatory of the CRA on [a	3	from any and all losses, costs, charges, expenses,
4	particular date]. In accordance with the CRA the	4	including"
5	company has returned certain trust assets to the	5	And then the wording there I think is materially the
6	creditor in satisfaction of the modified claims. The	6	same as we've seen before, including the width of
7	company and the creditor now wish to finally resolve and	7	wording, such as whether arising under the CRA and/or
8	determine their remaining claims against each other.	8	the creditor agreements, whether in existence now,
9	The company and the creditor wish to agree the quantum	9	coming into existence later, whether or not in the
10	of the creditor's net financial claim but agree that	10	contemplation of the creditor and/or the company and/or
11	such net financial claim qualifies for dividends from	11	the administrators on the date hereof.
12	the estate of the company available to unsecured	12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
13	creditors. In consideration thereof the company and the	13	MR ZACAROLI: So the argument is as follows: where the
I			-
14	creditor wish to release and discharge each other from	14	amount that was defined in the CRA as owing to the
15	creditor wish to release and discharge each other from [all those claims] howsoever arising."	15	amount that was defined in the CRA as owing to the creditor was in dollars, this agreement crystallises now
15 16	creditor wish to release and discharge each other from [all those claims] howsoever arising." Claim is defined on page 3 in the similar broad	15 16	amount that was defined in the CRA as owing to the creditor was in dollars, this agreement crystallises now in sterling and then the creditor agrees that that
15 16 17	creditor wish to release and discharge each other from [all those claims] howsoever arising." Claim is defined on page 3 in the similar broad language that we've seen already.	15 16 17	amount that was defined in the CRA as owing to the creditor was in dollars, this agreement crystallises now in sterling and then the creditor agrees that that sterling amount is its sole remaining claim and releases
15 16 17 18	creditor wish to release and discharge each other from [all those claims] howsoever arising." Claim is defined on page 3 in the similar broad	15 16 17 18	amount that was defined in the CRA as owing to the creditor was in dollars, this agreement crystallises now in sterling and then the creditor agrees that that
15 16 17 18 19	creditor wish to release and discharge each other from [all those claims] howsoever arising." Claim is defined on page 3 in the similar broad language that we've seen already.	15 16 17 18 19	amount that was defined in the CRA as owing to the creditor was in dollars, this agreement crystallises now in sterling and then the creditor agrees that that sterling amount is its sole remaining claim and releases
15 16 17 18	creditor wish to release and discharge each other from [all those claims] howsoever arising." Claim is defined on page 3 in the similar broad language that we've seen already. Creditor agreement here identifies two, an ISDA	15 16 17 18	amount that was defined in the CRA as owing to the creditor was in dollars, this agreement crystallises now in sterling and then the creditor agrees that that sterling amount is its sole remaining claim and releases everything else including under the CRA and/or under the
15 16 17 18 19	creditor wish to release and discharge each other from [all those claims] howsoever arising." Claim is defined on page 3 in the similar broad language that we've seen already. Creditor agreement here identifies two, an ISDA master agreement and a master custody agreement.	15 16 17 18 19	amount that was defined in the CRA as owing to the creditor was in dollars, this agreement crystallises now in sterling and then the creditor agrees that that sterling amount is its sole remaining claim and releases everything else including under the CRA and/or under the creditor agreements. So the argument is the same,
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	creditor wish to release and discharge each other from [all those claims] howsoever arising." Claim is defined on page 3 in the similar broad language that we've seen already. Creditor agreement here identifies two, an ISDA master agreement and a master custody agreement. Then a new definition that we haven't seen before is	15 16 17 18 19 20	amount that was defined in the CRA as owing to the creditor was in dollars, this agreement crystallises now in sterling and then the creditor agrees that that sterling amount is its sole remaining claim and releases everything else including under the CRA and/or under the creditor agreements. So the argument is the same, effectively. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	creditor wish to release and discharge each other from [all those claims] howsoever arising." Claim is defined on page 3 in the similar broad language that we've seen already. Creditor agreement here identifies two, an ISDA master agreement and a master custody agreement. Then a new definition that we haven't seen before is "net financial claim amount" on page 4. That is defined	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	<ul> <li>amount that was defined in the CRA as owing to the creditor was in dollars, this agreement crystallises now in sterling and then the creditor agrees that that sterling amount is its sole remaining claim and releases everything else including under the CRA and/or under the creditor agreements. So the argument is the same, effectively.</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: The position is more complicated in relation to the other CDD example at tab 21. This CDD at tab 21</li> </ul>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	creditor wish to release and discharge each other from [all those claims] howsoever arising." Claim is defined on page 3 in the similar broad language that we've seen already. Creditor agreement here identifies two, an ISDA master agreement and a master custody agreement. Then a new definition that we haven't seen before is "net financial claim amount" on page 4. That is defined as: "The sterling amount being the value of the net financial claim converted to pounds sterling at the	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	amount that was defined in the CRA as owing to the creditor was in dollars, this agreement crystallises now in sterling and then the creditor agrees that that sterling amount is its sole remaining claim and releases everything else including under the CRA and/or under the creditor agreements. So the argument is the same, effectively. MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR ZACAROLI: The position is more complicated in relation to the other CDD example at tab 21. This CDD at tab 21 was used for circumstances where there were certain
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	creditor wish to release and discharge each other from [all those claims] howsoever arising." Claim is defined on page 3 in the similar broad language that we've seen already. Creditor agreement here identifies two, an ISDA master agreement and a master custody agreement. Then a new definition that we haven't seen before is "net financial claim amount" on page 4. That is defined as: "The sterling amount being the value of the net	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	<ul> <li>amount that was defined in the CRA as owing to the creditor was in dollars, this agreement crystallises now in sterling and then the creditor agrees that that sterling amount is its sole remaining claim and releases everything else including under the CRA and/or under the creditor agreements. So the argument is the same, effectively.</li> <li>MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.</li> <li>MR ZACAROLI: The position is more complicated in relation to the other CDD example at tab 21. This CDD at tab 21</li> </ul>

### 25 (Pages 97 to 100)

1	under the CRA. In particular, whether certain	1	important one is "certain excluded claims". Now, at
2	instructions given either by the company or by the	2	this point my Lord will also need to turn up the CRA,
3	creditor for the purchase or delivery of securities or	3	which is in bundle 3. At page 452 of that bundle there
4	for the rehypothecation of certain securities, whether	4	is a definition of excluded claims.
5	those had been settled.	5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
6	They're defined in this agreement as pending	6	MR ZACAROLI: Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5 are not material for
7	transactions and they are carved out from this document,	7	present purposes. 1, for example, is claims in respect
8	and what happened was once there was determination	8	of excluded property and it includes retention claims.
9	in relation to those outstanding issues, a further CDD	9	4 is the important one to pick up on:
10	was entered into. Nothing turns on the language of that	10	"They are claims against the company for breach of
11	CDD, it doesn't contain release language of any sort, it	11	any of the terms of this agreement, ie the CRA, or for
12	simply closed off those remaining claims. So if you	12	any failure on the part of the company to discharge
13	look at the recitals on page 1, it recites at B when the	13	their obligations under this agreement."
14	signatory became a signatory on the CRA.	14	When one looks at the definition of certain excluded
15	At C, it recites the point I have just mentioned	15	claims, it picks up in A this is now in the CDD 1,
16	about:	16	2, 3 and 5.
17	"Prior to the administration date, the creditor had	17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see, but not 4.
18	given instructions for the purchase, sale, delivery of	18	MR ZACAROLI: 4 is picked up by B:
19	certain securities. The company had given instructions	19	"To the extent that those claims arise as
20	to rehypothecate for the company had given instructions	20	a consequence of the company and the creditor entering
21	for return of certain rehypothecated securities, which	21	into this deed."
22	were transactions to be settled through LBIE. And those	22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I see.
23	are pending transactions and there's not enough	23	MR ZACAROLI: Claim has the same broad definition that we've
24	information to settle those claims."	24	seen many times.
25	Then D:	25	Creditor agreements on the next page, page 3, is
	Page 101		Page 103
1		1	
1	"The company has been reconciling its books and	1 2	here an ISDA master agreement, (inaudible) brokerage and
2	records in respect of each pending transaction with any		an institutional futures customer agreement.
3	relevant information relating to those transactions	3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Sorry, where was that?
4	received from LBIE and the creditor. It has been unable	4 5	MR ZACAROLI: That was page 3, about the middle of the page, creditor agreements.
5	to determine and therefore those are left open." In E:	6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Oh yes.
6		7	MR ZACAROLI: Page 4, the third definition down, minimum ne
/	"Notwithstanding those uncertainties, the company	8	Ç A
8	and the creditor now wish to agree the quantum of the creditors' minimum net financial claim determined on the		financial claim, the creditor's net financial claim, obviously defined in the CRA, determined on the basis of
9 10		10	settlement assumptions in respect of the pending
10	basis of certain settlement assumptions made in respect	10	transactions. Minimum net financial claim amount is in
11	of the pending transactions and agree that the same	11	this case $\pounds 22$ million-odd, being the value of the
12	qualifies for dividends from the estate of the company available as unsecured creditors."	12	minimum net financial claim converted to pounds sterling
13			
14	F:	14	as there provided.
15 16	"The ultimate quantum may exceed the minimum net	15 16	Then turning to the operative release clause, it's
16 17	financial claims to the extent that [as explained there]."	16 17	clause 2, page 7. It starts off by following the language that my Lord will be familiar with:
17	,	17	
18	Then G:	18 19	"The company and the creditor irrevocably and
19 20	"In consideration of having its minimum net	19 20	unconditionally agree that the minimum net financial claim shall be limited to and an amount equal to the
20 21	financial claim quantified and admitted for dividend,		*
21	the creditor will waive, release and discharge certain	21	minimum net financial claim amount."
22	claims against the company including pre-administration	22	And then 2.1.2:
23	client money claims and certain excluded claims."	23 24	"That which shall qualify as the dividends from the
24			estate as an ascertained claim."
	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.		
25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR ZACAROLI: Then looking at the definitions, the first Page 102	25	2.1.4: Page 104

## 26 (Pages 101 to 104)

	1		
1	"The creditor hereby irrevocably and	1	to be discharged as a consequence of the CDD; but any
2	unconditionally"	2	claim arising out of that is released by (v) on page 8.
3	Does a number of things. In (i) it waives any and	3	My Lord, that is all I propose to show you from the
4	all right to dispute the calculation of its net	4	other CDDs. But can my Lord keep open the CRA because
5	contractual position and/or net financial claim.	5	we're going to turn back to that for the next part of my
6	At (ii) it waives any right to require that a net	6	submissions, which deals with issue 38.
7	contractual position statement is served. (iii), waives	7	The question here is whether the entry into the CRA
8	any right it may have to be provided with access to	8	creates a currency conversion claim for a creditor, for
9	copies of calculations. (iv), to the extent they don't	9	example, who had a sterling underlying right that's now
10	compromise (inaudible) discharges and/or	10	agreed to be paid in dollars. And precisely the same
11	pre-administration client money claims.	11	issue arises in relation to the agreed claims CDD, for
12	And then (v) is the important one:	12	example if your underlying claim is in sterling but the
13	"Irrevocably releases and discharges the certain	13	agreed claims CDD denominates the agreed claim amount in
14	excluded claims. And in each case howsoever those	14	dollars because that was the predominant underlying
15	claims or rights arise including those which arise	15	currency. It's the same point but in a different
16	hereafter upon a change in the relevant law, whether	16	context.
17	known or unknown, whether arising in equity or under the	17	Going back to the CRA, and these are familiar
18	common law statute or by reason of breach of contract or	18	clauses, I know, one starts at 24.1 for this purpose.
19	in respect of any tortious or negligent act or omission,	19	Close-out amounts, and remember close-out amounts are
20	whether or not the loss and damage caused thereby has	20	the foundation of net contractual positions, which are
21	yet been suffered or otherwise whether arising under the	21	the foundation of net financial claims.
22	CRA and/or the creditor agreements or not, whether in	22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
23	existence now or coming into existence at some time	23	MR ZACAROLI: And the close-out amounts are denominated it
24	in the future and whether or not in contemplation of the	24	US dollars, so to the extent that a close-out amount is
25	creditor and/or the company and/or the administrator on	25	otherwise denominated it shall be converted as at the
	Page 105		Page 107
1	the date hereof."	1	date of administration.
2	Then 2.1.5 is a similar undertaking not to take	2	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
3	steps to prove or otherwise claim anywhere for the	3	MR ZACAROLI: That becomes a net financial claim, which is
4	matters that have been released.	4	defined in 25.1 as:
5	Now, one difference my Lord will see again, it's not	5	"A claim which shall constitute an ascertained
6	a mutual release here, this is the creditor releasing	6	unsecured claim of that signatory in the winding-up of
7	its claims.	7	the company or any distribution that covers assets to
8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	8	its unsecured creditors."
9	MR ZACAROLI: How this works in relation to currency	9	Our position is that that does not create a currency
10	conversion claims is as follows. The CRA gave the	10	conversion claim and the key distinction, for example
11	creditor a right one of the new claims, as you will	11	between that and the admitted claims CDD, is in the
12	know, is defined as the right to claim its net financial	12	admitted claims CDD there is an unqualified discharge of
13	claim. That is a right which was denominated in US	13	any right to be paid in dollars and an unqualified
14	dollars under the CRA.	14	acceptance that the only right hereafter is a right
15	The fourth excluded claim includes any failure on	15	denominated in sterling. So that part of the admitted
16	the part of the company. They are claiming for	16	claims CDD is unqualified. It's a forever permanent
17	a failure on the part of the company to discharge its	17	change of rights.
		17 18	change of rights. However, the context of the CRA, particularly from
17	a failure on the part of the company to discharge its		
17 18	a failure on the part of the company to discharge its obligations under the CRA. So (v) in the CDD on page 8	18	However, the context of the CRA, particularly from
17 18 19	a failure on the part of the company to discharge its obligations under the CRA. So (v) in the CDD on page 8 releases that excluded claim to the extent that, as	18 19	However, the context of the CRA, particularly from the definition of net financial claim, is that the
17 18 19 20	a failure on the part of the company to discharge its obligations under the CRA. So $(v)$ in the CDD on page 8 releases that excluded claim to the extent that, as provided in the definition, that claim would arise as	18 19 20	However, the context of the CRA, particularly from the definition of net financial claim, is that the purposes of the conversion in the CRA are to enable the
17 18 19 20 21	a failure on the part of the company to discharge its obligations under the CRA. So (v) in the CDD on page 8 releases that excluded claim to the extent that, as provided in the definition, that claim would arise as a consequence of the company and the creditor entering	18 19 20 21	However, the context of the CRA, particularly from the definition of net financial claim, is that the purposes of the conversion in the CRA are to enable the CRA to work its way through, and that includes, for
17 18 19 20 21 22	a failure on the part of the company to discharge its obligations under the CRA. So $(v)$ in the CDD on page 8 releases that excluded claim to the extent that, as provided in the definition, that claim would arise as a consequence of the company and the creditor entering into this deed. The consequence of entering into the	18 19 20 21 22	However, the context of the CRA, particularly from the definition of net financial claim, is that the purposes of the conversion in the CRA are to enable the CRA to work its way through, and that includes, for example, most importantly, offsetting dollar denominated
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	a failure on the part of the company to discharge its obligations under the CRA. So (v) in the CDD on page 8 releases that excluded claim to the extent that, as provided in the definition, that claim would arise as a consequence of the company and the creditor entering into this deed. The consequence of entering into the deed is they're agreeing that the entitlement to be paid	18 19 20 21 22 23	However, the context of the CRA, particularly from the definition of net financial claim, is that the purposes of the conversion in the CRA are to enable the CRA to work its way through, and that includes, for example, most importantly, offsetting dollar denominated trust claims against liabilities of the client, which

### 27 (Pages 105 to 108)

1	financial claim, so in other words after that process	1	no longer complain, as I've already submitted, it can't
2	has been gone through, if an amount is owing to the	2	then complain about not being paid the full amount of
3	creditor, that shall then stand as an ascertained claim	3	euros (inaudible) agreed that that claim is released.
4	for the purposes of proof in the liquidation or some	4	In that case, we also submit that the agreement to
5	other distribution.	5	be paid in dollars is nevertheless not an unqualified
6	A necessary attribute of that is that it must be	6	agreement to denominate its claim in dollars, but it's
7	converted back into sterling. So at the time that the	7	qualified in exactly the same way as applies to the
8	CRA was entered into, it was known to both parties that	8	sterling creditor example I dealt with originally.
9	the conversion into dollars was not to be permanent and	9	My Lord, if we're wrong about that position, the
10	unqualified but would result in a reconversion back to	10	fallback position in relation to the euro or the yen
11	sterling as at exactly the same conversion date, ie the	11	creditor is consistent with the argument that the CRA
12	date of administration, for the purposes of it being	12	does not create currency conversion claims because the
13	a claim in the liquidation or the administration. So	13	conversion to dollars is for a qualified purpose, then
14	it's a qualified conversion, not an unqualified one as	14	we would accept that the original euro or yen claim
15	took place in the case of the admitted claims CDDs.	15	survives, not that it has created some new claim in
16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see. So in this agreement, i	n 16	dollars. So my first proposition is it's lost its euro
17	the CRA yes, I see. In order to give effect to 25.1,	17	currency conversion claim and it hasn't been granted
18	the claim must be converted into sterling.	18	a dollar currency conversion claim, but if we're wrong
19	MR ZACAROLI: Yes. My Lord, the same argument applies	19	about that the fallback is it hasn't lost its euro or
20	in the agreed claims CDD. We'll turn it up, it's at	20	yen currency conversion claim as opposed to being given
21	tab 1A of bundle 11. The argument here is exactly the	21	the new one.
22	same but in a sense it's even clearer because the	22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
23	agreement here is let's assume it was an agreement,	23	MR ZACAROLI: That leaves just issue 35, which is the
24	agreed claim amount in dollars, whereas you had an	24	question whether the release of interest provisions
25	underlying part of your claim in sterling. That	25	in the CDDs, where there is no express language
	Page 109		Page 111
1	agreement to be paid in dollars is expressly on the	1	preserving the right to statutory interest, so where
2	basis that to become an admitted claim, it gets	2	that language does not appear, so it's the early group
3	reconverted into sterling.	3	CDDs, does the clause releasing all claims to interest
4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	4	have the consequence that when the creditor comes to
5	MR ZACAROLI: Paragraph 3.2 of the agreement says just that,	5	claim statutory interest, which we accept for reasons
6	that's page 8, tab 1A.	6	I've been through this morning it still has, whether
7	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Give me a moment. (Pause). S		that claim for statutory interest can only be at the
8	that's clause?	8	judgments rate.
9	MR ZACAROLI: Clause 3.2 is how you get an admitted claim,	9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
10	where the creditor has, for example, waived its entire	10	MR ZACAROLI: We deal with this at paragraph 170 of our
11	client money claim, then the agreed claim at the agreed	11	skeleton. I propose to do little more than repeat the
12	claim amount is converted into pounds sterling to be	12	argument there. There is not much I can add to it.
12	accepted as an admitted claim.	13	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Let's just have a look at that.
14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I see.	14	MR ZACAROLI: Page 53 it starts at. (Pause).
15	MR ZACAROLI: There's one little corner that I've	15	The crux of the argument is really an interpretation
16	recognised that none of this was dealt with in position	16	of 2.88.9, the words "the rates applicable apart from
17	papers as this is a slightly (inaudible) would envisage,	17	administration". We say that rate is now nil because
18	but the corner is this, that if you had take the CRA.	18	apart from the administration, the contractual right has
19	If you had a claim in euros that is then converted into	19	been waived, released, and therefore it is to be treated
20	dollars for the purposes of the CRA on the basis it's	20	as if it had no right to interest.
20	converted into sterling, we do say two things. First of	21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: If there was no administration
21	all, because your underlying contractual claim to be	22	there would be no CDDs or CRAs.
23	paid in euros has been released in its entirety by	23	MR ZACAROLI: I accept that.
23	clause 4.2.3, because that's how the CRA works, it	24	My Lord, the reason we accept that it doesn't
		25	
25	releases an or your underlying claims, the creditor can	4.)	operate where the statutory interest language was
25	releases all of your underlying claims, the creditor can Page 110	23	operate where the statutory interest language was Page 112

### 28 (Pages 109 to 112)

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1	incorporated is because you've got the two propositions.	1	detail, so far as the CRA is concerned we say the
2	One, statutory interest is implicitly allowed where	2	primary purpose of the CRA was to return trust assets.
3	there's no such language, but that implicit acceptance	3	Quantifying and agreeing claims was a necessary but
4	of statutory interest is subject to the proposition that	4	incidental part of that exercise. And your Lordship,
5	contractually there is no right to interest. That's	5	I think, commented on the way in which that exercise
6	without the language.	6	effectively came into the process. Obviously, the
7	When the language comes in, there's an express	7	administrators couldn't return trust assets without
8	reference to rule 2.88, 7 to 9, and reference to 9 we	8	satisfying themselves that they wouldn't be prejudicing
9	accept can't really be interpreted other than as	9	LBIE in respect of any security it held if it turned out
10	acceptance that the contractual rate that otherwise	10	that the creditor actually was a debtor of LBIE.
11	would have applied is brought back in.	11	So that in a sense was the first stage. The second
12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see.	12	stage was, you can't work out whether a creditor is
13	MR ZACAROLI: My Lord, unless I can assist further those are	13	a debtor of LBIE without ascertaining what the net
14	my submissions on issues 34, 35 and 38.	14	position between the parties is. In other words, also
15	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Thank you very much,	15	taking account of any claims which the creditor may have
16	Mr Zacaroli.	16	against LBIE. I know your Lordship has the point, but
17	Mr Dicker?	17	can I show your Lordship one reference in Mr Pearson's
18	MR DICKER: I wonder if your Lordship would give me two	18	witness statement that deals with that point? It's in
19	moments just to move my files and enable me to have	19	bundle 2, tab 7, and it's paragraph 20.
20	Mr Fisher sitting next to me.	20	Paragraph 20 at the bottom of page 6. Mr Pearson
21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: If I take a break now it's	21	says:
22	a little early for the transcribers we'll then be	22	"In the case of the development of the scheme, it
23	okay to continue to the end of the afternoon I hope.	23	soon became apparent that in order to establish
24	(2.45 pm)	24	a claimant's entitlement to the return of trust assets
25	(A short break)	25	through and prior to making any distribution of trust
	Page 113		Page 115
1	(2.50 pm)	1	assets in accordance with the scheme, it would be
	(2.50 pm)		
2	Submissions by MR DICKER		
2	Submissions by MR DICKER MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by	2	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE
3	MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by	2 7 3	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE under any financial contracts with LBIE to be
3 4	MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by the administrators to enable them to carry out their	2 7 3 4	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE under any financial contracts with LBIE to be ascertained in order to protect LBIE's position."
3 4 5	MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by the administrators to enable them to carry out their duties in the interests of creditors. The primary	2 7 3 4 5	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE under any financial contracts with LBIE to be ascertained in order to protect LBIE's position." Et cetera.
3 4 5 6	MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by the administrators to enable them to carry out their duties in the interests of creditors. The primary purpose, as your Lordship will see, of those agreements	2 3 4 5 6	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE under any financial contracts with LBIE to be ascertained in order to protect LBIE's position." Et cetera. So one starts with a primary purpose of returning
3 4 5 6 7	MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by the administrators to enable them to carry out their duties in the interests of creditors. The primary purpose, as your Lordship will see, of those agreements has been achieved. The question is whether they go	2 7 3 4 5 6 7	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE under any financial contracts with LBIE to be ascertained in order to protect LBIE's position." Et cetera. So one starts with a primary purpose of returning trust assets. To do that, you need, in the first
3 4 5 6 7 8	MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by the administrators to enable them to carry out their duties in the interests of creditors. The primary purpose, as your Lordship will see, of those agreements has been achieved. The question is whether they go further. Wentworth's position is that the effect of	2 7 3 4 5 6 7 8	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE under any financial contracts with LBIE to be ascertained in order to protect LBIE's position." Et cetera. So one starts with a primary purpose of returning trust assets. To do that, you need, in the first instance, to work out what claims LBIE has against,
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by the administrators to enable them to carry out their duties in the interests of creditors. The primary purpose, as your Lordship will see, of those agreements has been achieved. The question is whether they go further. Wentworth's position is that the effect of those agreements was that creditors gave up claims to	2 7 4 5 6 7 8 9	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE under any financial contracts with LBIE to be ascertained in order to protect LBIE's position." Et cetera. So one starts with a primary purpose of returning trust assets. To do that, you need, in the first instance, to work out what claims LBIE has against, I call them creditors, but counterparties is probably
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by the administrators to enable them to carry out their duties in the interests of creditors. The primary purpose, as your Lordship will see, of those agreements has been achieved. The question is whether they go further. Wentworth's position is that the effect of those agreements was that creditors gave up claims to interest and currency conversion claims, which may be	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE under any financial contracts with LBIE to be ascertained in order to protect LBIE's position." Et cetera. So one starts with a primary purpose of returning trust assets. To do that, you need, in the first instance, to work out what claims LBIE has against, I call them creditors, but counterparties is probably more accurate here, and also therefore claims by the
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by the administrators to enable them to carry out their duties in the interests of creditors. The primary purpose, as your Lordship will see, of those agreements has been achieved. The question is whether they go further. Wentworth's position is that the effect of those agreements was that creditors gave up claims to interest and currency conversion claims, which may be worth as much as 1 billion. We say that is something	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE under any financial contracts with LBIE to be ascertained in order to protect LBIE's position." Et cetera. So one starts with a primary purpose of returning trust assets. To do that, you need, in the first instance, to work out what claims LBIE has against, I call them creditors, but counterparties is probably more accurate here, and also therefore claims by the counterparties against LBIE.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by the administrators to enable them to carry out their duties in the interests of creditors. The primary purpose, as your Lordship will see, of those agreements has been achieved. The question is whether they go further. Wentworth's position is that the effect of those agreements was that creditors gave up claims to interest and currency conversion claims, which may be	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE under any financial contracts with LBIE to be ascertained in order to protect LBIE's position." Et cetera. So one starts with a primary purpose of returning trust assets. To do that, you need, in the first instance, to work out what claims LBIE has against, I call them creditors, but counterparties is probably more accurate here, and also therefore claims by the counterparties against LBIE. The net outcome of that process could be a net claim
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by the administrators to enable them to carry out their duties in the interests of creditors. The primary purpose, as your Lordship will see, of those agreements has been achieved. The question is whether they go further. Wentworth's position is that the effect of those agreements was that creditors gave up claims to interest and currency conversion claims, which may be worth as much as 1 billion. We say that is something which the parties cannot sensibly have intended and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE under any financial contracts with LBIE to be ascertained in order to protect LBIE's position." Et cetera. So one starts with a primary purpose of returning trust assets. To do that, you need, in the first instance, to work out what claims LBIE has against, I call them creditors, but counterparties is probably more accurate here, and also therefore claims by the counterparties against LBIE. The net outcome of that process could be a net claim owed by LBIE to the signatory, and in that event
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by the administrators to enable them to carry out their duties in the interests of creditors. The primary purpose, as your Lordship will see, of those agreements has been achieved. The question is whether they go further. Wentworth's position is that the effect of those agreements was that creditors gave up claims to interest and currency conversion claims, which may be worth as much as 1 billion. We say that is something which the parties cannot sensibly have intended and it is not the effect of those agreements.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE under any financial contracts with LBIE to be ascertained in order to protect LBIE's position." Et cetera. So one starts with a primary purpose of returning trust assets. To do that, you need, in the first instance, to work out what claims LBIE has against, I call them creditors, but counterparties is probably more accurate here, and also therefore claims by the counterparties against LBIE. The net outcome of that process could be a net claim owed by LBIE to the signatory, and in that event a further incidental benefit was the claim could then be
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by the administrators to enable them to carry out their duties in the interests of creditors. The primary purpose, as your Lordship will see, of those agreements has been achieved. The question is whether they go further. Wentworth's position is that the effect of those agreements was that creditors gave up claims to interest and currency conversion claims, which may be worth as much as 1 billion. We say that is something which the parties cannot sensibly have intended and it is not the effect of those agreements. Such a consequence would be to bring about what the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE under any financial contracts with LBIE to be ascertained in order to protect LBIE's position." Et cetera. So one starts with a primary purpose of returning trust assets. To do that, you need, in the first instance, to work out what claims LBIE has against, I call them creditors, but counterparties is probably more accurate here, and also therefore claims by the counterparties against LBIE. The net outcome of that process could be a net claim owed by LBIE to the signatory, and in that event a further incidental benefit was the claim could then be "fed into", to use Mr Pearson's words, any subsequent
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	MR DICKER: The CRA and the CDDs were originally devised by the administrators to enable them to carry out their duties in the interests of creditors. The primary purpose, as your Lordship will see, of those agreements has been achieved. The question is whether they go further. Wentworth's position is that the effect of those agreements was that creditors gave up claims to interest and currency conversion claims, which may be worth as much as 1 billion. We say that is something which the parties cannot sensibly have intended and it is not the effect of those agreements. Such a consequence would be to bring about what the Court of Appeal described in a slightly different	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	necessary for any liabilities a claimant owed to LBIE under any financial contracts with LBIE to be ascertained in order to protect LBIE's position." Et cetera. So one starts with a primary purpose of returning trust assets. To do that, you need, in the first instance, to work out what claims LBIE has against, I call them creditors, but counterparties is probably more accurate here, and also therefore claims by the counterparties against LBIE. The net outcome of that process could be a net claim owed by LBIE to the signatory, and in that event a further incidental benefit was the claim could then be
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### 29 (Pages 113 to 116)

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	That, we say, suggests that all signatories are to	1	they all operated in essentially the same basic way and
2	be entitled to payment in full of the relevant US dollar	2	had the same basic effect. They didn't result in
3	amount because that is what has been agreed. And any	3	creditors waiving either claims to statutory interest or
4	currency conversion claim is no more than a consequence	4	currency conversion claims.
5	of that. Whether or not that is right, and I'll come to	5	When one talks about achieving finality, we say it's
6	that, the important point we say is that a creditor	6	essential to be clear what finality the CDDs were
7	whose original claim was in US dollars cannot have lost	7	intended to achieve. If the ordinary proof process had
8	his right to payment of that sum merely by having had it	8	been adopted, creditors would have been entitled to
9	restated in the CRA in US dollars. Nor equally can he	9	challenge the administrator's adjudication, to modify
10	therefore have lost any currency conversion claim that	10	their proof or to submit new proofs, and the CDDs
11	he might otherwise have. You can't lose a right to	11 12	obviously prevented them from doing so. The reason for
12	payment in US dollars by having your claim restated in	12	that of course was to enable the administrators to know
13 14	US dollars. It simply doesn't make sense.	15	the likely quantum of the claims against LBIE so that
14	My Lord, the second point concerns statutory	14	they could make earlier and no doubt potentially larger
15	interest. Your Lordship has seen the CRA expressly provides that creditors will be entitled to interest to	15 16	distributions than they might otherwise have done.
10	1	10	It's easiest to explain precisely what we mean if
17	the extent provided in rule 2.88 of the Insolvency Rules. We say, well, 2.88 includes 2.88.9, which	17	I give your Lordship a very simple illustration. Imagine a creditor with ten possible claims against
18	entitles you to interest at the greater of the Judgments	18	LBIE, claims number 1 through to 10. The administrators
20	Act rate and the rate applicable to the debt apart from	20	invite creditors to submit proofs of debt and the
20	the administration. So one asks, what is the rate	20	creditor chooses to missubmit a proof in relation to
21	applicable to the debt apart from the administration?	21	claims 1 to 10, in relation to claim 1, and for whatever
23	And the answer we say is the rate under the financial	22	reason he chooses not to submit a proof in relation to
23	contract, which has just been quantified and compromised		claims 2 through 10.
25	by the CRA.	25	So if one just focuses on the position in relation
20	Page 117	20	Page 119
	1450117		1 450 117
1	My Lord, again I will come back to this, but	1	to claim 1, creditors' proof is dealt with by the
2	your Lordship, I think, noted a reference in the	2	administrators in accordance with their modified proof
3	reader's guide to signatories being entitled to interest	3	process. Again, we'll look at the detail later. But
4	in accordance with standard Insolvency Rules. We say it		
5		4	the end result is that the amount of that claim is
	was never suggested that the standard Insolvency Rules	4 5	the end result is that the amount of that claim is agreed between the administrators and the creditor and
6	was never suggested that the standard Insolvency Rules would entitle you to interest in a non-standard way. We		agreed between the administrators and the creditor and converted into sterling for the purposes of proof. We
6 7		5	agreed between the administrators and the creditor and
	would entitle you to interest in a non-standard way. We	5 6	agreed between the administrators and the creditor and converted into sterling for the purposes of proof. We
7	would entitle you to interest in a non-standard way. We also say the CRA did not deprive creditors of any non-provable right to interest they would otherwise have had. The important right in this context, I'm sure	5 6 7 8 9	agreed between the administrators and the creditor and converted into sterling for the purposes of proof. We say there is absolutely nothing in that process so far as claim 1 is concerned, in other words the claim which the creditor has advanced, agreed and is admitted to
7 8 9 10	would entitle you to interest in a non-standard way. We also say the CRA did not deprive creditors of any non-provable right to interest they would otherwise have had. The important right in this context, I'm sure your Lordship is aware, is the right to appropriate	5 6 7 8	agreed between the administrators and the creditor and converted into sterling for the purposes of proof. We say there is absolutely nothing in that process so far as claim 1 is concerned, in other words the claim which the creditor has advanced, agreed and is admitted to proof, which has any consequence different from the
7 8 9 10 11	would entitle you to interest in a non-standard way. We also say the CRA did not deprive creditors of any non-provable right to interest they would otherwise have had. The important right in this context, I'm sure your Lordship is aware, is the right to appropriate payments first to interest. Again, I'll develop this in	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	agreed between the administrators and the creditor and converted into sterling for the purposes of proof. We say there is absolutely nothing in that process so far as claim 1 is concerned, in other words the claim which the creditor has advanced, agreed and is admitted to proof, which has any consequence different from the consequence that would apply to any claim advanced,
7 8 9 10 11 12	would entitle you to interest in a non-standard way. We also say the CRA did not deprive creditors of any non-provable right to interest they would otherwise have had. The important right in this context, I'm sure your Lordship is aware, is the right to appropriate payments first to interest. Again, I'll develop this in due course, but we say it's either within the scope of	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	agreed between the administrators and the creditor and converted into sterling for the purposes of proof. We say there is absolutely nothing in that process so far as claim 1 is concerned, in other words the claim which the creditor has advanced, agreed and is admitted to proof, which has any consequence different from the consequence that would apply to any claim advanced, agreed and admitted to proof in the ordinary way, save
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	would entitle you to interest in a non-standard way. We also say the CRA did not deprive creditors of any non-provable right to interest they would otherwise have had. The important right in this context, I'm sure your Lordship is aware, is the right to appropriate payments first to interest. Again, I'll develop this in due course, but we say it's either within the scope of the preserved right under rule 2.88, that's effectively	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	agreed between the administrators and the creditor and converted into sterling for the purposes of proof. We say there is absolutely nothing in that process so far as claim 1 is concerned, in other words the claim which the creditor has advanced, agreed and is admitted to proof, which has any consequence different from the consequence that would apply to any claim advanced, agreed and admitted to proof in the ordinary way, save that having gone through this process, the creditor
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	would entitle you to interest in a non-standard way. We also say the CRA did not deprive creditors of any non-provable right to interest they would otherwise have had. The important right in this context, I'm sure your Lordship is aware, is the right to appropriate payments first to interest. Again, I'll develop this in due course, but we say it's either within the scope of the preserved right under rule 2.88, that's effectively the argument we had in front of your Lordship as part of	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	agreed between the administrators and the creditor and converted into sterling for the purposes of proof. We say there is absolutely nothing in that process so far as claim 1 is concerned, in other words the claim which the creditor has advanced, agreed and is admitted to proof, which has any consequence different from the consequence that would apply to any claim advanced, agreed and admitted to proof in the ordinary way, save that having gone through this process, the creditor can't subsequently turn round and say, "I'd like to
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1	obviously different. Creditor never submitted proofs in	1	My Lord, the facts, if one looks into the detail of
2	respect of those claims, so those claims are gone, both	2	WW Duncan, are slightly different from this case. We
3	the provable and the non-provable aspects of those	3	say it does illustrate a simple point that apparently
4	claims.	4	broad and, if read literally, unambiguous words don't in
5	My Lord, again, I'll deal with the language of the	5	fact operate to release all claims, as one might expect.
6	CDDs in due course, but as your Lordship, I think,	6	Your Lordship sees this from BCCI v Ali, to which my
7	observed, there are a number of reasons why, even if one	7	learned friend took you. Can I just refer to a couple
8	ignores the context, one cannot read the CDDs in the	8	of passages in that? It's bundle 1A at tab 27 if
9	literal way for which my learned friend contends.	9	your Lordship has that.
10	Your Lordship, I think, identified one of those points	10	The point I'm taking your Lordship to this case for
11	being that if you do so, you end up with a claim	11	is the point that context is particularly important
12	apparently not carrying interest at all, and my learned	12	in the context of release provisions. Starting with
13	friend accepts that that can't be right.	13	Lord Nicholls' speech at page 264, the relevant
14	My Lord, just to ensure our submissions are clear,	14	paragraphs, if your Lordship wouldn't mind glancing at
15	because some of Wentworth's written submissions I think	15	them, are, firstly, paragraph 23 at the bottom of 264.
16	misunderstand our case. We are not submitting that the	16	(Pause).
17	effect of the release was essentially to release all	17	And obviously the last sentence:
18	provable claims but not touch any non-provable claims.	18	"The question is whether the context in which the
19	That's not the distinction we are drawing. The	19	general release was given is apt to cut down the
20	distinction we are drawing is between the claim which is	20	apparently all-embracing scope of the words or release."
21	agreed and admitted where we say both provable and	21	Then paragraph 27, if my Lord would remind my Lord
22	non-provable elements remain, and all other claims, what	22	of that. (Pause).
23	I refer to as claims 2 through to 10, which are	23	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
24	released.	24	MR DICKER: Then 28, where he says:
25	My Lord, that by way of summary. Next, briefly, the	25	
20	The summary reading the summary reading the	23	"This approach, however, should not be pressed too
23	Page 121	23	Page 123
	Page 121		Page 123
1	Page 121 law. I'm going to say very little about the law. Can	1	Page 123 far. It does not mean that once the possibility of
1 2	Page 121 law. I'm going to say very little about the law. Can I just make three points? The first is, context, we	1 2	Page 123 far. It does not mean that once the possibility of further claims has been foreseen, a newly emergent claim
1 2 3	Page 121 law. I'm going to say very little about the law. Can I just make three points? The first is, context, we say, is particularly important in relation to the effect	1 2 3	Page 123 far. It does not mean that once the possibility of further claims has been foreseen, a newly emergent claim would always be regarded as caught by a general lease.
1 2 3 4	Page 121 law. I'm going to say very little about the law. Can I just make three points? The first is, context, we say, is particularly important in relation to the effect of release provisions. It appears to be extremely	1 2 3 4	Page 123 far. It does not mean that once the possibility of further claims has been foreseen, a newly emergent claim would always be regarded as caught by a general lease. Whatever the circumstances in which it arises and
1 2 3 4 5	Page 121 law. I'm going to say very little about the law. Can I just make three points? The first is, context, we say, is particularly important in relation to the effect of release provisions. It appears to be extremely common for parties to express releases very widely	1 2 3 4 5	Page 123 far. It does not mean that once the possibility of further claims has been foreseen, a newly emergent claim would always be regarded as caught by a general lease. Whatever the circumstances in which it arises and whatever its subject matter may be, however widely drawn
1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 121 law. I'm going to say very little about the law. Can I just make three points? The first is, context, we say, is particularly important in relation to the effect of release provisions. It appears to be extremely common for parties to express releases very widely indeed, although they in fact only intend those releases	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 123 far. It does not mean that once the possibility of further claims has been foreseen, a newly emergent claim would always be regarded as caught by a general lease. Whatever the circumstances in which it arises and whatever its subject matter may be, however widely drawn the language, the circumstances in which the release was
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Page 121 law. I'm going to say very little about the law. Can I just make three points? The first is, context, we say, is particularly important in relation to the effect of release provisions. It appears to be extremely common for parties to express releases very widely indeed, although they in fact only intend those releases to operate in a particular context. There are numerous	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Page 123 far. It does not mean that once the possibility of further claims has been foreseen, a newly emergent claim would always be regarded as caught by a general lease. Whatever the circumstances in which it arises and whatever its subject matter may be, however widely drawn the language, the circumstances in which the release was given may suggest, and frequently do suggest, the
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 121 law. I'm going to say very little about the law. Can I just make three points? The first is, context, we say, is particularly important in relation to the effect of release provisions. It appears to be extremely common for parties to express releases very widely indeed, although they in fact only intend those releases to operate in a particular context. There are numerous examples your Lordship has seen of cases where the	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 123 far. It does not mean that once the possibility of further claims has been foreseen, a newly emergent claim would always be regarded as caught by a general lease. Whatever the circumstances in which it arises and whatever its subject matter may be, however widely drawn the language, the circumstances in which the release was given may suggest, and frequently do suggest, the parties intended or, more precisely, the parties are
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Page 121 law. I'm going to say very little about the law. Can I just make three points? The first is, context, we say, is particularly important in relation to the effect of release provisions. It appears to be extremely common for parties to express releases very widely indeed, although they in fact only intend those releases to operate in a particular context. There are numerous examples your Lordship has seen of cases where the context has led to a construction different from that which one would get to if you simply followed the literal meaning of the words. WW Duncan is in fact a very, on one view, simple example of that. Your Lordship may recall that case involved a liquidator paying dividends which in the end amounted to 100p in the pound on creditors' provable debts, and when he made the final payment the creditors provided him with a document that said that payment was received in full and final settlement of their claims. And Mr Justice Buckley said when it turned out there was	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Page 123 far. It does not mean that once the possibility of further claims has been foreseen, a newly emergent claim would always be regarded as caught by a general lease. Whatever the circumstances in which it arises and whatever its subject matter may be, however widely drawn the language, the circumstances in which the release was given may suggest, and frequently do suggest, the parties intended or, more precisely, the parties are reasonably to be taken to have intended the release should apply only to claims known or unknown relating to a particular subject matter." And that point is repeated effectively in the last two sentences of paragraph 29 just at E, if your Lordship would just glance at that. (Pause). MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. MR DICKER: My Lord, my learned friend mentioned, and of course it's correct, that Lord Hoffmann dissented in this case, but he didn't dissent on the point that background is very important. Indeed, your Lordship

23 MR DICKER: Lord Clyde dealt with it rather more by

24 reference to the particular facts, but the conclusion he

25 came to your Lordship will see at paragraph 82,

Page 124

it would have been dishonest of the liquidator

Page 122

them to agree to do so.

appreciating that the issue arose to effectively get

23

24

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31 (Pages 121 to 124)

8th Floor 165 Fleet Street London EC4A 2DY

1	page 283. He says in the last sentence, this is four	1	authorities bundle, if one puts them at the end.
2	lines down paragraph 82:	2	I think I suggested the second judgment first, Privy
3	"It seems to me the context of the agreement is that	3	Council first and then McKillen. So that's tab 15 and
4	termination of the employment and the desire of the	4	McKillen is tab 16.
5	employer to finalise any contractual debts due to the	5	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
6	employees whose employment was being terminated together	6	MR DICKER: My Lord, just a couple of paragraphs from the
7	with all statutory or common law obligations arising	7	Court of Appeal in McKillen. If your Lordship goes to
8	from the termination of the contract."	8	paragraph 37, as the judge said:
9	My Lord, we say that the points in particular made	9	"Although the issue is to be decided by reference to
10	by Lord Nicholls as to the difficulty that release	10	the wording and meaning of the facilities agreement, the
11	clauses offer courts, in other words draftsmen drafting	11	Act is part of the admissible context when interpreting
12	over-enthusiastically, and using language which would	12	not least because NAMA's involvement is explicable only
13	appear to cover everything but they merely meant	13	by reference to its function and powers under the Act
14	everything within a particular context, also led to	14	and the Act contains powers and provisions which may be
15	Lord Bingham's reference to a cautionary principle.	15	directly relevant to the clauses to be construed."
16	Again, your Lordship's seen these from my learned	16	And the Court of Appeal agreed with your Lordship
17	friend's submissions, but Lord Bingham, paragraph 10,	17	in relation to that, and your Lordship will see
18	says:	18	beginning above paragraph 40, a lengthy section running
19	"The court were very slow to infer that the party	19	through to 48, dealing with the statutory context.
20	intended to surrender rights and claims. She was	20	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
21	unaware and could not have been aware."	21	MR DICKER: And paragraphs 42 and 43, your Lordship will se
22	And the reference to cautionary principle halfway	22	the emphasis placed by the Court of Appeal on that
23	down paragraph 17 on page 263.	23	statutory context, particularly the last half, if
24	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	24	your Lordship would just glance at that, in
25	MR DICKER: So that's the first submission on the law.	25	paragraph 43. (Pause).
	Page 125		Page 127
1	The accord submission should be up and to use in the	1	MD ILLETTCE DAVID DICHADDS, Voc
1	The second submission should be uncontroversial.	1 2	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
2	The context includes the statutory background within	3	MR DICKER: My Lord, the third point is a submission about
3	which a particular contract is designed to operate. Can		ambiguity. It's simply to give your Lordship a reference to a decision of the Privy Council,
4	I just show your Lordship two things here? Firstly, an	4	•
5	extract from Lewison on the Interpretation of Contracts,	5	particularly a judgment of Lord Sumption, confirming the
6	which your Lordship has in authorities bundle 2, tab 1.	6	point your Lordship put to my learned friend that
7	If your Lordship would perhaps read the passage on	7	ambiguity is not simply concerned with language. In
8	page 188 under the heading "B. Statute law", just to	8	other words, you aren't limited to looking for
9	the bottom of that page.	9	linguistic ambiguity. Ambiguity is something which may
10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Just that last three lines?	10	or may not exist when you have done the exercise
11	188?	11	required by Lord Bingham, in other words looking at the
12	MR DICKER: Page 188 under the heading "Statute law" down t		background, looking at the wording of the agreement. Is
13	the bottom of the page.	13	there, taking all of that into account, doubt as to the
14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I'm sorry. (Pause).	14	intended effect of the agreement?
15	Yes.	15	So if your Lordship would just look at Sans Souci
16	MR DICKER: My Lord, one other reference in this context not	16	Ltd v VRL Services Ltd, which was the second judgment
17	presently in the bundles, so if I can hand up a copy.	17	I handed up to your Lordship.
18	There's one other authority I'll hand up at the same	18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So this goes in the same bundl
19	time, if I may. (Handed).	19	MR DICKER: Yes, at the end of bundle 3.
20	The first is, if your Lordship has it, a decision	20	My Lord, the context is very different, although the
21	with which your Lordship will be familiar. It's	21	principle, I'll show your Lordship, is expressed
22	McKillen v NAMA in the Court of Appeal.	22	generally. The context your Lordship will see,
23	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	23	paragraph 1:
	MODICITED I 11 441 I 111 4 14 C	24	"The appeal is concerned with the scope and order
24	MR DICKER: I will not take your Lordship through the facts,	24	The appear is concerned with the scope and order
24 25	the facts are obviously irrelevant. Bundle 3 of the Page 126	24 25	made by the Court of Appeal of Jamaica, remitting the Page 128

### 32 (Pages 125 to 128)

1	award to the arbitrators."	1	shareholders. Indeed, to the contrary, their duty to
2	The order remitting the award to the arbitrators,	2	adjudicate on proofs, a quasi-judicial duty, is the very
3	your Lordship will see set out on the next page at the	3	antithesis of this. And the administrators were also
4	bottom of paragraph 7 where it says in the last	4	under a duty to treat creditors fairly and equally. Put
5	sentence:	5	another way, not arbitrarily to create unjustified
6	"They remitted the award to the arbitrators in the	6	distinctions between them.
7	following terms: the appeal against the award of damages	7	So when you come to construe the agreements, we say
8	is allowed but the matter is remitted to the arbitrators	8	one should proceed on the assumption that the
9	to determine the issue of damages only."	9	administrators were intending to act consistently with
10	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	10	these duties. Put the other way, if they had intended
11	MR DICKER: The argument is at paragraph 12:	11	to produce a result which departed from the statutory
12	"The proprietor's response is simple, perhaps too	12	regime, that would be for good reason and made clear.
13	simple. It is that the scope of the remission is	13	The second point concerns the purpose
14	determined by the Court of Appeal's order. The order	14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I noticed you used the
15	allowed the appeal against the award of damages and	15	expression "quasi-judicial duty" in your skeleton.
16	remitted the award to the arbitrators to determine the	16	Is that a phrase that's used in authorities?
17	issue of damages. In the absence of any words of	17	MR DICKER: Yes, it is.
18	limitation, it is said that this unambiguously means the	18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: If at some point you could just
19	entire issue as to damages has formulated in the	19	show me the highest authority on that, as it were.
20	arbitrators' terms of reference. In the absence of any	20	MR DICKER: My Lord, the second point concerns the purposes
21	ambiguity in the language of the order, it should not be	21	of the CRA and the CDDs. We say the purposes of those
22	construed by reference to the limited reasons given for	22	agreements did not require creditors to give up
23	making it."	23	potentially valuable rights which they had in the event
24	Then if your Lordship would just read paragraphs 13	24	of a surplus. We'll look at the purposes of those
25	and 14. (Pause).	25	agreements obviously in due course, but what we say is
	Page 129		Page 131
1	The context is obviously very different, but	1	plain, if for example one takes the CDDs, is they could
2	Lord Sumption refers in the middle of paragraph 13 to	2	have achieved what the administrators wanted to achieve
3	construction of a judicial order being a single coherent	3	without such claims being released. Indeed, on one view
4	process, and he says:	4	there can't be a sensible dispute about this given that
5	"Like that of any other legal instrument."	5	subsequently the administrators entered into CDDs with
6	Put another way, we don't have in this jurisdiction	6	preservation language, or indeed admitted claims
7	what I understand they do have in the United States,	7	pursuant to admittance letters, which didn't include any
8	namely a rule that you have to find ambiguity within the	8	releases at all.
9	four corners of the document.	9	The third point is that if such claims were
10	My Lord, next a few general background points before	10	nevertheless released, it is plain from the background
11	I come to the CRA. Those four points are these. The	11	material this was entirely inadvertent in the sense that
12	first concerns the administrators' functions and duties.	12	no specific thought appears to have been given as to
13	As I've already said, the agreements in this case were	13	whether or not they should be released. The
14	devised by the administrators to assist them in carrying	14	administrators never suggested this might be their
15	out their functions and complying with their duties.	15	effect, although it was they who devised the agreements
16	Those functions and duties formed the backdrop against	16	and encouraged creditors to sign them, and there's no
17	which the agreements have to be construed.	17	suggestion of any such releases in any of the documents
18	The administrators were under a duty to return trust	18	explaining the genesis or purpose of the agreements.
19	assets to those entitled to them. They were also under	19	Now, one might say, again, that's hardly surprising.
20	a duty to realise the assets of the estate and	20	When LBIE went into administration, the administrators
20	-	21	didn't anticipate a surplus and neither, one expects,
20	distribute them pari passu to creditors in accordance	21	
	distribute them pari passu to creditors in accordance with their claims and the statutory waterfall.	21	
21	distribute them pari passu to creditors in accordance with their claims and the statutory waterfall. Neither of those duties required or indeed permitted		did any creditors. Everyone appears to have thought
21 22	with their claims and the statutory waterfall. Neither of those duties required or indeed permitted	22	did any creditors. Everyone appears to have thought that it was likely that there would be a very
21 22 23	with their claims and the statutory waterfall.	22 23	did any creditors. Everyone appears to have thought

### 33 (Pages 129 to 132)

1	respect of a surplus, there was no discussion about what	1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Like some oil companies do
2	should happen in that situation. That's hardly	2	I think.
3	surprising.	3	MR DICKER: Yes, and, my Lord, so natural was it to think
4	My Lord, the fourth point is this: no sensible	4	about US dollars in the context of LBIE that the
5	reason has been provided why, although the parties never	5	administrators in their initial proposal to creditors
6	consciously thought about them, creditors should	6	indicated that they would require creditors to submit
7	nevertheless now be taken to have agreed to release	7	their claims in US dollars and be paid in US dollars.
8	claims to statutory interest and currency conversion	8	Can I just show your Lordship that? It's bundle 6 at
9	claims. Why, for example, should any creditor with	9	page 70. It's just an extract from joint
10	a right to interest in the event of a surplus have	10	administrators' proposals for achieving the purpose of
11	agreed to limit itself to interest at the Judgments Act	11	the administration. It starts, just so your Lordship
12	rate, and release any right to contractual interest.	12	sees where the document begins, at page 30.
13	One can say that appears to be the literal effect of the	13	The extract I was going to show your Lordship is on
14	wording of the agreements they entered into, I'll come	14	page 70. It's in the top right-hand corner, (xi), where
15	to that, but that's not providing a reason as to why it	15	what the administrators propose is:
16	made sense for the parties to reach such an agreement.	16	"The primary currency for the administration will be
17	Similarly, why should any creditor with a US dollar	17	US dollars and funds will be maintained in US dollars
18	claim have agreed to release any currency conversion	18	except to the extent that monies are needed to meet
19	claims that he might otherwise have? Even more	19	administration expenses payable in other currencies or
20	striking, we say, why should the parties be taken to	20	monies are held in trust for the benefit of a third
21	have intended the entirely, and in our submission	21	party. The administrators will require creditors to
22	irrational, distinctions which on Wentworth's case	22	submit their claims in US dollars and dividends will be
23	result from the particular agreement that a creditor	23	paid in US dollars in the chosen exit route from the
24	happens to have entered into? And why should the	24	administration."
25	administrators be taken to have intended to treat	25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: The date of this is?
	Page 133		Page 135
1	creditors unequally in this way? In other words, why	1	MR DICKER: If your Lordship goes back to page 30, it's
2	did the administrators intend to get some creditors to	2	28 October 2008.
3	give up rights to currency conversion claims, for	3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see, right at the start.
4	example, and not others? What was the rationale for	4	MR DICKER: Yes. And this, to be clear, was subsequently
5	that?	5	modified. When the administrators sent it out to
6	My Lord, one further background point just concerns	6	creditors, they weren't sure whether this was
7	US dollars. There is a temptation to assume that	7	necessarily a sensible idea.
8	a creditor with a US dollar claim in an English	8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So what am I looking at here
9	administration is in some way anomalous or as an	9	MR DICKER: This is the administrators' initial proposals
10	exception to the norm. That would obviously be entirely	10	for achieving the purpose of the administration. If
11	wrong in relation to LBIE. As your Lordship knows,	11	your Lordship goes back to page 30.
12	LBIE's functional currency before it went into	12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: This went out to creditors?
13	administration was US dollars as that was the currency	13	MR DICKER: Creditors then responded effectively by saying,
14	that directors considered to be the most appropriate	14	"We're not sure whether this is necessarily a sensible
15	currency. That's in the statement of agreed facts for	15	idea".
16	34 and 35 at paragraph 49. And that's also true of	16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: To do it in dollars?
17	LBIE's assets, the majority of those were also in US	17	MR DICKER: To do it in dollars, and the issue was then left
18	dollars.	18	open.
19	So there is nothing remotely surprising, we say, in	19	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see.
20	creditors who have claims in US dollars expecting to	20	MR DICKER: The reason I'm showing your Lordship this is
20	have those claims satisfied in full if LBIE had	20	simply to illustrate how natural it was for everyone
22	sufficient money to do so.	22	dealing with LBIE to think in US dollar terms.
22	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I wonder whether LBIE drew u		MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see.
23	its accounts in US dollars.	24	MR DICKER: It would be wrong to think of US dollar
			-
25	MR DICKER: As I understand it. ves.	25	creditors as in some way anomalous or outliers in this
25	MR DICKER: As I understand it, yes. Page 134	25	creditors as in some way anomalous or outliers in this Page 136

### 34 (Pages 133 to 136)

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1	process.	1	extent to which it varied the contractual position.
2	I mentioned that proposal wasn't the end of it, and	2	My Lord, I don't think the debate matters for present
3	just so your Lordship has the reference, this is dealt	3	purposes. Your Lordship has seen from the CRA the
4	with in Mary Nell Browning's witness statement,	4	starting point and the basic valuation methodology was
5	bundle 2, tab 6. It's paragraph 12 through to 16, just	5	intended to mirror the valuation methodology in
6	so your Lordship knows and can see how matters	6	financial contracts, save in certain respects. Either
7	developed.	7	way that's inappropriate or impossible.
8	So having summarised our case in relation to both,	8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
9	I have dealt with the law and made a few background	9	MR DICKER: The fourth point is to carry out the exercise of
10	points, can I now turn to the CRA? My Lord, I'm doing	10	determining the net contractual position, you obviously
11	it in this order because it seems appropriate to us that	11	need a common currency, which was also necessary to
12	your Lordship should construe the documents in the order	12	ensure that if there was a shortfall, everyone
13	in which they were created. It's not as if, as my	13	effectively got a fair share of the trust assets. And
14	learned friend might have wished, that the first	14	as I've already said, given the majority of LBIE's
15	document creditors ever came across was an admitted CDD.	15	assets and the majority of its claims were in US
16	Indeed, to the contrary. By the time they came across	16	dollars, US dollars was the obvious currency.
17	an admitted CDD, agreed CDDs had already been devised by	17	My Lord, the fifth point is that the CRA did not
18	the administrators and were being used, and the admitted	18	contain a distribution mechanism in respect of any net
19	CDDs were in development of that. We say it's very	19	financial claim that a signatory may have against LBIE.
20	important that your Lordship looks at the way matters	20	The idea was that a net financial claim could be "fed
21	developed.	21	into" the distribution process at a later date. In
22	So starting with the CRA, my Lord, I'm going to do	22	other words, it was yet another, further down the line,
23	three things. First of all, say a few words about the	23	incidental consequence of returning trust assets.
24	purpose and genesis of the CRA in the light of the	24	I use the phrase "fed into", and that is
25	evidence. Secondly, to deal with its terms. And then,	25	Mr Pearson's phrase. If your Lordship turns up
	Page 137		Page 139
1	thirdly, to look briefly at some of the background	1	bundle 2, tab 7, it's paragraph 23, page 7. Again, if
2	material, including the reader's guide and the circular.	2	your Lordship could read paragraph 23. (Pause).
3	Starting with background facts. My Lord, they're	3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes. It is actually talking
4	largely set out in the statement of agreed facts at	4	about a scheme. You say it applies equally to the CRA?
5	paragraph 29 to 49, but not exclusively. And my Lord,	5	MR DICKER: Which was based on the scheme. So that the CRA
6	our	6	didn't itself contain a distribution mechanism.
7	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Paragraphs, what was that again	? 7	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Is that true of the CDDs as
8	MR DICKER: Paragraphs 29 to 49 in the statement of agreed	8	well, actually? Because don't they contain the language
9	facts.	9	that Mr Zacaroli wanted me to focus on, the admitted
10	The five points which we would emphasise are these.	10	claim was a claim admissible in a distribution in the
11	First of all, the primary purpose of the CRA was to	11	administration or winding-up or in a scheme?
12	create a consensual contractual mechanism to enable the	12	MR DICKER: Well, the context, we say, of the CRA and the
13	administrators to return trust property to its owners.	13	CDDs was obviously different because the CRA was
14	That's paragraph 43.	14	concerned with returning trust property and the
15	The second point, one I've already made,	15	ascertainment of the net contractual position was all
16	ascertaining the amount of any claims that existed	16	part of that process. When one gets to the CDDs, what's
17	between LBIE and its counterparties was a necessary but	17	going on is very different. The administrators give
18	incidental part of the process of returning trust	18	notice of intention to make a distribution and the only
			way, obviously, of making a distribution is to get
19	assets.	19	
	assets. The third point is the net contractual position was	19 20	creditors to submit proofs, to ascertain the amount of
19			
19 20	The third point is the net contractual position was	20	creditors to submit proofs, to ascertain the amount of
19 20 21	The third point is the net contractual position was calculated by reference to the contractual valuation	20 21	creditors to submit proofs, to ascertain the amount of their claims, to agree them and have them admitted. So
19 20 21 22	The third point is the net contractual position was calculated by reference to the contractual valuation provisions subject to a number of overriding valuation	20 21 22	creditors to submit proofs, to ascertain the amount of their claims, to agree them and have them admitted. So it's a different process, which is essentially
19 20 21 22 23	The third point is the net contractual position was calculated by reference to the contractual valuation provisions subject to a number of overriding valuation provisions. Your Lordship has seen those.	20 21 22 23	creditors to submit proofs, to ascertain the amount of their claims, to agree them and have them admitted. So it's a different process, which is essentially MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Well, it is a different one.

### 35 (Pages 137 to 140)

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1	a distribution by means of a scheme.	1	MR DICKER: The three rights are, firstly, (i), to have
2	MR DICKER: Yes, your Lordship's	2	their net contractual position, et cetera, determined on
3	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I mean, that's so to that	3	the basis set out in this agreement, in other words
4	extent, yes.	4	a right to have the valuation mechanism operated.
5	The other point you may well be coming to this,	5	Secondly, the right to claim as a new obligation of the
6	but it's a point that Mr Trower made to me, and I'm	6	company their net financial claim, if any. Thirdly, an
7	quite sure on this occasion he did make it to me was	7	ascertained claim, if any, for such amount as determined
8	that the CRA was drafted in a way which, if a sufficient	8	under this agreement.
9	percentage of NTA signatories signed up to it, would	9	Just to say a few words about each of those rights.
10	provide a mechanism for ascertaining their claims or	10	So far as 4.4.2 (i) is concerned, the rights to have
11	their net financial positions. Now, in fact, because,	11	their net contractual position determined on the basis
12	as I understand it, that condition wasn't satisfied, it	12	set out in this agreement, as your Lordship has seen,
13	never took effect in that way. But unlike the scheme	13	I think, from my learned friend Mr Trower's submissions,
14	I think this was the point Mr Trower got over to	14	that takes one to, firstly, clause 24.2.1 and 24.2.2.
15	methe CRA did have a wider purpose.	15	So they have the right to have their net contractual
16	MR DICKER: My Lord, and that's right in the sense that it	16	position determined on the basis set out in this
17	was also offered to creditors as a way of agreeing their	17	agreement, and 24.2, headed "Determining the net
18	claims whether or not they had a trust claim. There is	18	contractual position", says that you look to the
19	a certain amount of one of the points in fact made	19	close-out amount in respect of the financial contract or
20	in the evidence concerns the administrators' enthusiasm	20	the aggregate of close-out amounts.
21	for accepting such claims. Mary Nell Browning in her	21	Close-out amounts, and your Lordship has seen this,
22	witness statement refers to claims which weren't trust	22	are dealt with in clause 20. 20.1 says:
23	claims in which the administrators, on her evidence,	23	"The close-out amount shall be determined by the
24	effectively weren't interested in dealing with.	24 25	relevant determining party in accordance with the
25	In any event, it's obviously very much a subsidiary	23	applicable financial contract valuation methodology."
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1	matter as compared to the primary purpose of returning	1	And that's then set out. So your Lordship knows,
2	trust assets, and your Lordship will remember the	2	one starts essentially with, in 20.2, contractual
3	conditions before it would ever even take effect.	3	valuation methodology. Then agreed, then fallback, all
4	That's schedule 1, paragraph 9, we'll come back to	4	subject to the overriding valuation provisions in 20.4.
5	those.	5	Obviously the point to note at this stage is the
6	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Okay.	6	close-out amounts are denominated in US dollars. If
7	MR DICKER: So turning then to the CRA itself, which	7	your Lordship goes back to 24, that's 24.1, again you
8	your Lordship has in bundle 3, starting at page 315, the	8	were shown this.
9	first point, as your Lordship knows, is that the CRA had	9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
10	an effect both on signatories' claims against LBIE and	10	MR DICKER: "All close-out amounts denominated in US
11	also any claims which LBIE may have against signatories.	11	dollars. To the extent the close-out amount is
12	and they're dealt with separately in clauses 4 and 5.	12	denominated in a currency other than US dollars it is
13	I was going to start with the effect of the	13	converted into US dollars at the spot rate as of the
14	agreement on signatories' claims, which is clause 4.	14	relevant FX conversion time."
15	I think I can deal with this fairly quickly given that	15	And the relevant FX conversion time is defined on
16	your Lordship has seen these provisions before. One	16	page 464.
17	starts, obviously, with 4.2, in particular 4.2.3:	17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I've got noted down that it's
18	"Signatories waive and release the following claims	18	the close of business on the administration date.
19	against the released parties, which include all claims	19	MR DICKER: Correct. I think my learned friend Mr Trower
20	apart from, for the avoidance of doubt, modified claims	20	said asset valuation date or date of administration.
21	in respect of any financial contract."	21	But your Lordship is quite right, 464 (ii) says for the
22	And what they get in exchange is identified in	22	purposes of clause 24.1, it's the close of business in
23	4.4.2, namely three rights, being those identified in	23	London on the administration date. So that gives you
24	(i), (ii) and (iii).	24	your net contractual position. In other words,
25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	25	creditors have a right to have this valuation mechanism
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### 36 (Pages 141 to 144)

1 done, done in US dollars, and it produces a net 1 page 330. What LBIE gets in exchange is expressed in 2 2 contractual position denominated in US dollars. a broadly similar way to what the creditor gets, 5.2.1, 3 3 As I said, none of that would have been of any the right to determine the net contractual position 4 surprise to the overwhelming majority of creditors of 4 allocations, appropriations, et cetera. 5 LBIE whose claims were already denominated in US 5 5.2.2, the right to claim as a new obligation the 6 6 signatory distribution liabilities as calculated under dollars. 7 7 The second right one is given under clause 4.4.2 is this agreement from the signatory. Obviously, it 8 8 the right to claim as a new obligation of the company doesn't include an ascertained claim because one 9 9 obviously isn't concerned also with LBIE proving in some their net financial claim, if any. This second right is 10 10 winding-up of a signatory. If one was, this agreement also reflected in the first part of 25.1, if 11 11 wasn't intending to deal with that. your Lordship just goes on to 362. It's the first two 12 12 My learned friend referred, I think, to 5 as lines: 13 "Net contractual position in respect of a signatory 13 effectively the mirror image or opposite side of the 14 14 expressed as a positive number will represent an amount coin to 4, and one can certainly see the broad 15 due and owing by the company to that signatory." 15 similarity. 16 So your second right is a right to the US dollar 16 My Lord, so far as claims by LBIE are concerned, 17 17 sum, if a positive number, which will represent an because there was no issue as to how those could be 18 amount due and owing by the company to that signatory 18 pursued or when they would be paid, there is an express 19 My Lord, we respectfully agree with your Lordship 19 reference to simply payment in US dollars, which 20 that one has to be a little careful about the reference 20 your Lordship has seen in clause 85, page 436. 21 21 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Right. Yes. to a new obligation because in one sense, certainly so 22 far as creditors whose claims are denominated in US 22 MR DICKER: That's the broad effect of the provisions. If 23 dollars are concerned, it is not really a new 23 one then turns to currency conversion claims. My Lord, 24 obligation, it's a compromise of their existing 24 we say that 4.4.2 (ii) would appear to give all 25 25 obligations in accordance with a specified valuation signatories the right to claim as a new obligation of Page 145 Page 147 1 methodology. It's not, we say, realistic to regard this 1 the company their net financial claim, which in 25.1 is 2 as effectively an entirely new right which comes into 2 expressed to be an amount due and owing by the company 3 existence for the first time one enters into the CRA. 3 to that signatory. 4 4 The third right under 4.4.2 is a right to an We submit that suggests the signatory is entitled to 5 ascertained claim for such amount as is determined under 5 be paid the relevant US dollar amount and his claim 6 this agreement. Again, your Lordship has seen this 6 will not have been satisfied in full until that occurs. 7 7 before. 4.4.3 defines ascertained claim as an And if it's not satisfied in full because the dividends 8 8 ascertained unsecured claim in the winding-up of the he receives in sterling aren't sufficient to do so, he 9 company or any distribution of the company's assets 9 would have a non-provable claim by way of a currency 10 10 generally to its unsecured creditors, so that's conversion claim. 11 confirmation that you also are entitled to have the 11 Now, on that basis, the agreement would appear to 12 claim treated in that way, and again that's reflected in 12 suggest that all signatories under the agreement are 13 clause 25.1, page 362, it's lines 3 and 4. 13 entitled to be paid in US dollars and therefore those 14 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Just repeat that reference, 14 who are not paid, regardless of the underlying currency 15 sorry? 15 of their claim, would have a currency conversion claim. 16 MR DICKER: My Lord, 25.1. 25.1 effectively wraps up 4.4.2, 16 My Lord, there are two ways of responding to that. 17 (ii) and (iii). (ii) is reflected in the first two 17 The first point is this: for the overwhelming majority 18 lines, (iii) is reflected in lines 3 and 4. 18 of signatories there's nothing remotely surprising in 19 MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes, I see, yes. 19 this; their claims are already denominated in US dollars 20 MR DICKER: Now, my Lord, that's claims by signatories 20 and clause 24.1 had no substantive effect on them at 21 against LBIE, but, as your Lordship knows, the CRA also 21 all. They would have had a currency conversion claim 22 dealt with claims by LBIE against signatories, and those 22 absent the CRA, and the fact that the CRA simply 23 23 are dealt with in clause 5. Then my learned friend restated their claims in US dollars cannot possibly have 24 showed you these provisions. A point I draw 24 led to them releasing currency conversion claims. 25 your Lordship's attention to is in clause 5.2 at 25 We do make the point that that is particularly so if

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## 37 (Pages 145 to 148)

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1	you bear in mind the position when the CRA was entered	1	"US dollar assumed where currency not known,
2	into. Sterling, as your Lordship knows, had already	2	reflecting Lehman functional currency."
3	depreciated by then against the US dollar. So if this	3	Now, this is obviously very much later.
4	did involve creditors agreeing to convert their existing	4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
5	US dollar claim into sterling, converted as at the date	5	MR DICKER: But if one looks back to the CRA and asks
6	of the administration, they were at that stage	6	what was its intended effect, and if one assumes that
7	effectively agreeing to take less than they were at that	7	either the number of creditors whose claims were not
8	stage owed. This wasn't on any basis a conversion which	8	denominated in US dollars was regarded as extremely
9	would take place at the exchange rate at the date of the	9	small or, as this suggests, it may not have been
10	agreement. So if there was an exchange, it necessarily	10	appreciated there were any at all, then perhaps it's not
11	involved creditors releasing value which, although not	11	surprising that for those tiny minority their claims are
12	realised, was reflected in the different exchange rate	12	denominated in US dollars with the consequences that
13	between US dollars and sterling on the date they entered	13	would flow.
14	into the agreement and the exchange rate on the date of	14	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I suppose, just a practical
15	administration.	15	point, but do we know whether there are any creditors in
16	Now, my Lord, obviously the position is different	16	this position, ie who had underlying claims in
17	in relation to the minority of creditors who were not	17	a currency other than US dollars which were then
18	previously in US dollars. On this construction it would	18	converted into US dollars for the purposes of the CRA?
19	appear they would end up with a currency conversion	19	MR DICKER: Your Lordship, I think, correctly is looking to
20	claim, in other words a right to payment in US dollars,	20	my learned friend Mr Trower.
21	even if they didn't previously have one. One approach	21	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It may be, Mr Trower, you're no
22	is to say, well, that may not be an entirely surprising	22	quite sure, in which case
23	outcome for the simple reason that these were only	23	MR TROWER: I certainly can't answer that question for sure
24	a minority of creditors, and the extent to which anyone	24	now, but I'll ask over the adjournment.
25	focused on them is unclear.	25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: In any case, Mr Dicker, I think
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1		1	
1	I say that because of this: if your Lordship goes to	1	we can be confident that nobody thought about this
2	bundle 6, page 1 is interestingly a recent document.	2	because we know that the administrators gave no thought
3	It's what's described in the skeleton argument as the	3	at all to currency conversion claims. It just wasn't in
4	administrator's surplus entitlement proposal, dated	4 5	their minds at all. So I think your point is as
5	10 March 2014. Your Lordship sees that from bundle 6,		a matter of evidence quite correct.
6	page 1.	6 7	MR DICKER: And I suppose I'm going slightly further in the
7	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.		sense that one's trying to determine what the parties
8	MR DICKER: The relevant page I was going to show	8	are to be taken as having intended.
9	your Lordship is page 26. It's headed "Claims by	9	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Of course, in which case we
10	agreement type. Currency and termination date CRA".	10	can't really have regard to what the administrators'
11	And then as at 14 February 2014, those claims are	11	evidence is now as to what was going through their
12	identified and the currencies are set out along the top,	12	minds.
13	US dollars, euro, GBP, other. And what your Lordship	13	MR DICKER: Absolutely. On that point, objectively, one might say, if by the material that was available.
14	will see, interestingly, is that 100 per cent of the	14	might say, if by the material that was available,
15	claims are referred to as being in US dollars. And if	15	properly available, it was obvious that the functional
16 17	you go down to the key assumptions, the last two key	16 17	currency of LBIE was US dollars, the overwhelming
17	assumptions are, firstly:	17	majority of claims against LBIE were in US dollars, the
18 10	"Currency refers to currency of master agreement,	18	assets were in US dollars, and one was only talking
19 20	balance, underlying net claim, not deed currency."	19 20	about a minority of creditors, one might perhaps reach
20	In other words, when it says 100 per cent of US	20 21	the conclusion that objectively, if the price of
21	dollar claims, this isn't simply because everyone	21	achieving a common currency which was required
22	pursuant to the CRA is entitled to US dollars, this	22	effectively to ensure the trust assets were fairly
23	appears to be saying, "We think everyone's underlying	23	distributed, et cetera, was that you had to restate
24 25	claim was a US dollar claim". The only exception to	24 25	everyone into a currency, you did it in US dollars and if the consequence of that was that a small minority got
25	that is from the last bullet point:	25	if the consequence of that was that a small minority got
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## 38 (Pages 149 to 152)

1	a currency conversion claim, so be it.	1	something similar. They say at paragraph 180, sub 3 and
2	Now, the other approach, we say the only other	2	4, that although it is a new claim, it is granted in
3	approach, is to say, well, although it uses the	3	circumstances where it is known that the right will be
4	expression "new claim", you don't give full force and	4	converted into sterling. So the same sort of argument
5	effect to that because this wasn't really a new, an	5	would run. We say that's incorrect for three reasons.
6	entirely new claim, it was essentially a compromise of	6	Firstly, the CRA is not limited to distributions by
7	existing claims. And as I'll show your Lordship, there	7	means of proof. It could have included a scheme of
8	are circumstances in which the agreement certainly	8	arrangement or CVA. Your Lordship's already had that
9	envisages you continuing to refer to the provisions of	9	point. The consequence is that when you say it's only
10	your underlying existing claims for the purposes of	10	for the purposes of proof, not necessarily.
11	various aspects of the agreement.	11	Distributions could have been made by way of a scheme.
12	So our submissions are essentially either the	12	My learned friend, I think, informed you at the time of
13	agreement does what it says and it's in US dollars. If	13	the CRA certainly the administrators were still thinking
14	it isn't, the alternative is effectively you go back to	14	in terms of a scheme or arrangement or CVA, and
15	the currency of their underlying entitlements. Now,	15	obviously one possibility is that the scheme or
16	in that situation, the underlying entitlements of a US	16	arrangement could have been in US dollars as indeed the
17	dollar claimant mean that he would have kept his US	17	original trust proposed scheme was in US dollars.
18	dollar currency conversion claim, but equally, in this	18	The second point concerns the reverse position
19	situation, underlying entitlements of a euro or a yen	19	in relation to a net financial liability, which is owed
20	creditor, which also appreciated against sterling, they	20	by a signatory to LBIE. This argument essentially
21	would effectively retain their currency conversion claim	21	assumes that one is talking effectively about the other
22	under the CRA. That's essentially by going backwards.	22	side of the coin. So it's worth looking at the nature
23	What we say is impermissible, and I'll deal with	23	of LBIE's claim against a signatory. Now, in that
24	this in a few moments, is essentially to say the answer	24	respect I've already made the point there's no provision
25	is to be found in construing the CRA as effectively	25	for conversion of the net financial liability into
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1	rolling everyone forward, as my learned friend Mr Trower	1	sterling even in any embryonic sense. There's simply
2	suggested, into some from of sterling claim, because	2	clause 85, which requires any payment to LBIE to be made
3	it's perfectly plain, we submit, that was not what the	3	in US dollars.
4	CRA did.	4	There is one provision which may be relevant, as
5	So the two options are either everyone gets a US	5	I said, to the second way of approaching this, and it's
6	dollar claim, and for better or worse everyone has	6	clause 33 of the CRA. Your Lordship has that at
7	a currency conversion claim; it may in practice simply	7	page 371.
8	not matter given the amounts at stake so far as those	8	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.
9	not denominated in US dollars are concerned. The	9	MR DICKER: Dealing with non-financial contract liabilities.
10	alternative is that's not the effect of the agreement	10	I'll come back to these, but just picking up the point
11	and one can still look through to underlying	11	at this stage. It's in 33.3:
12	entitlements.	12	"Conversion of ascertained non-financial contract
13	So far as the second is concerned, it's easier,	13	liabilities into US dollars. For the purposes of
14	I think, to form a view on that after your Lordship has	14	part 11 ascertained non-financial contract liabilities
15	seen some more provisions of the CRA.	15	shall be denominated in US dollars. To the extent that
16	Now, one argument that is made in slightly different	16	any such liability is denominated in a currency other
17	ways by the administrators and Wentworth is that any	17	than US dollars, the company shall convert such
18	currency conversion only exists for the purposes of	18	ascertained non-financial contract liabilities into US
19	receiving a dividend out of the estate, and that	19	dollars using the spot rate as at the relevant FX
20	essentially, I think, was the foundation of my learned	20	conversion time."
21	friend Mr Trower's submission as to why everyone lost	21	Then this:
22	their currency conversion claims, because essentially	22	"For the avoidance of doubt the conversion of such
23	you look forward to a sterling claim which you're only	23	ascertained non-financial contract liabilities into US
24	ever going to get out of the estate.	24	dollars for the purposes of part 11 shall not prejudice
25	Wentworth also says in its skeleton argument	25	any of the company's rights to take any action against
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## 39 (Pages 153 to 156)

1	the signatory outside this agreement in respect of any	1	assets to reduce such signatory's distribution
2	non-financial contract liabilities denominated in their	2	liabilities to the company in full or in part."
3	original currency."	3	And part 11 contains complicated provisions dealing
4	So that appears to envisage a situation in which	4	with how such appropriations towards distribution
5	LBIE, despite the provisions of clause 5, despite having	5	liabilities can occur.
6	released and got in exchange effectively the negative	6	My Lord, then if your Lordship goes to 54.3.6, 54.3:
7	net financial liability denominated in US dollars,	7	"Effect of appropriation of distribution assets.
8	nevertheless can take action against the signatory	8	The effect of appropriation of distribution assets
9	outside this agreement in respect of any non-financial	9	differs depending on the type of distribution asset.
10	contract liabilities denominated in their original	10	The effect of appropriation for each type of
11	currency.	11	distribution asset shall be."
12	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes.	12	And then 54.3.6:
13	MR DICKER: My Lord, the third point concerns the	13	"For any net financial claim to reduce the net
14	distribution and appropriation provisions that my	14	financial claim of the relevant TA signatory by such
15	learned friend Mr Trower took you to. Our short point	15	amount as is equal to the appropriated amount of the net
16	in relation to this is, these demonstrate that the net	16	financial claim."
17	financial claim does not exist only for the purposes of	17	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Just hold on.
18	receiving dividends from the estate.	18	(Pause).
19	Your Lordship has seen the way in which the	19	MR DICKER: My Lord, I think the point will become clearer
20	close-out amount produces a net contractual position,	20	if your Lordship goes on to 60. 60 is appropriation of
21	which becomes your net financial claim, either positive	21	distribution assets to reduce distribution liabilities.
22	or negative. But there are then provisions dealing with	22	So again, this idea, the signatory is owed
23	allocations and distributions which operate before, as	23	a distribution asset, LBIE can apply that but
24	my learned friend Mr Trower mentioned, you ever get to	24	appropriate it in discharge of a distribution liability
25	the stage of an ascertained claim being fed into some	25	owed by the signatory to LBIE.
	Page 157		Page 159
1	form of winding-up or other process	1	MR IUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Yes
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2	My Lord, it'll take me a couple of minutes to deal	2	MR DICKER: 60.1.5 at the top of 405:
2 3	My Lord, it'll take me a couple of minutes to deal with this.	2 3	MR DICKER: 60.1.5 at the top of 405: "If the net financial claim exceeds the limited
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1	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: And they too are all converted	1	INDEX
2	into US dollars?	2	PAGE
3	MR DICKER: As I understand it, yes.	3	Submissions by MR ZACAROLI1
4	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: So your point is that the net		(continued)
5	financial claim, being a figure denominated in US	4	
6	dollars, exists for the purposes of set-off as well as		Submissions by MR DICKER114
7	distribution?	5	
8	MR DICKER: Yes. In other words, what comes out of you	6 7	
9	don't have your close-outs on net contractual position,	8	
10	net financial claim, and then effectively say, okay,	9	
11	I've got something, but the only thing I can ever do	10	
12	with that is convert it into sterling for the purposes	11	
13	of being fed into the subsequent distribution process.	12	
14	There's actually something in the CRA which may occur	13	
15	before you get to that stage.	14	
16	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Ie a set-off?	15	
17	MR DICKER: Yes.	16	
18	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Under the Insolvency Rules, if		
19	you have cross-claims in that way, which happen to be in	18	
20	US dollars, do you set them off in US dollars, arrive at	19	
21	a dollar figure, and then that's the amount which is	20 21	
22	admitted to proof and converted into sterling? Is that	21	
23	how	23	
24	MR DICKER: My Lord, I don't know the answer to that.	24	
25	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: It is the net amount, isn't it,	25	
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1	after set-off which is admitted to proof? I think I'm		
2	right in saying. And 2.86 says for the purpose of		
3	proving a debt in the currency other than sterling. I'm		
4	sorry, it's probably an irrelevant question.		
5	MR DICKER: There may also be issues given the CRA		
6	post-administration.		
7	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: I see the point you make there,		
8	yes.		
9	MR DICKER: My Lord, I wonder if that might be a convenient		
10	moment.		
11	MR JUSTICE DAVID RICHARDS: Certainly. Very well. 10.30		
12	tomorrow morning.		
13	(4.22 pm)		
14	(The hearing adjourned until 10.30 am the following day)		
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